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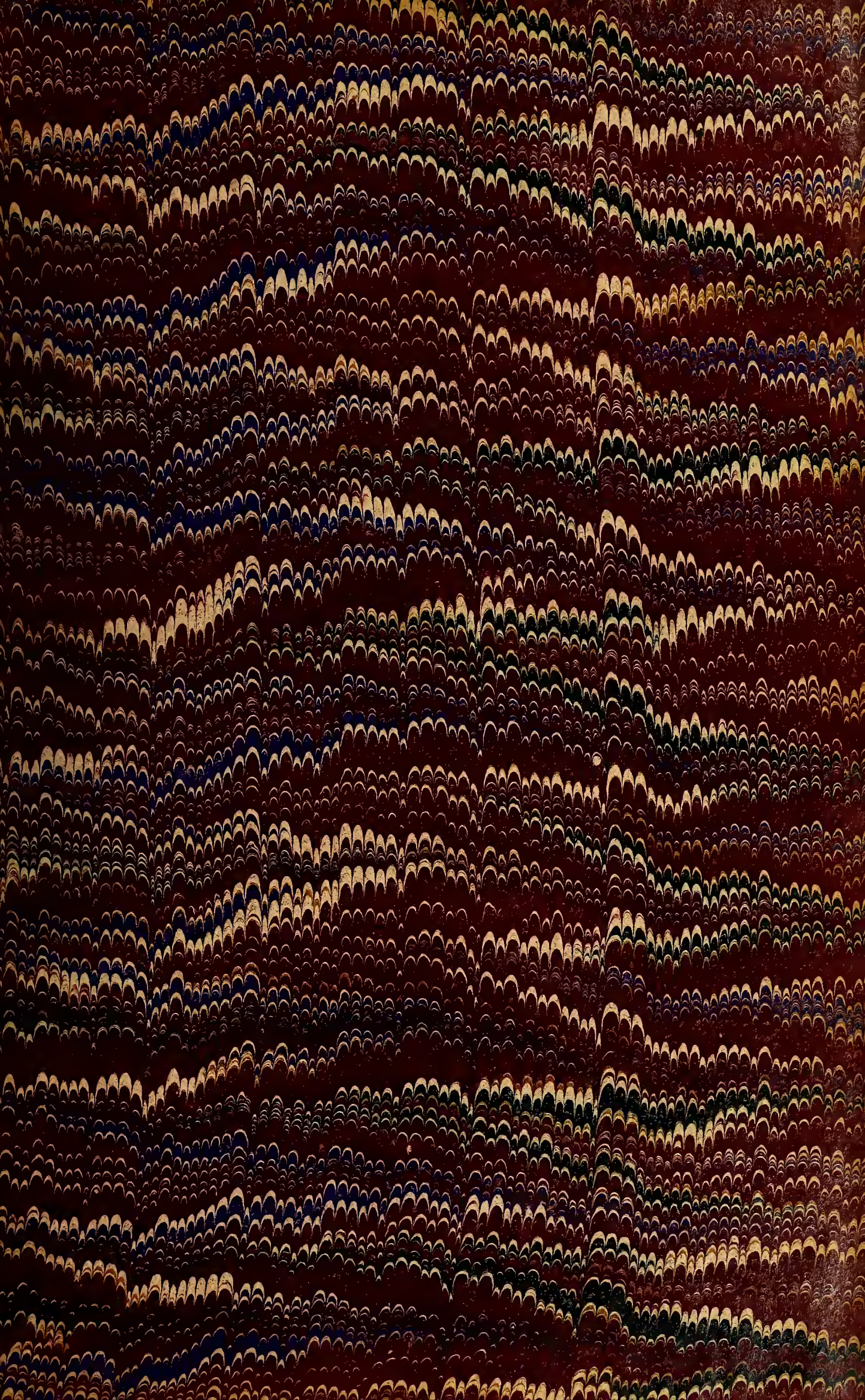
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APPENDIX VOLUME XXIII.

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REPORT

TO THE

ROYAL COMMISSION

ON THE

POOR LAWS and RELIEF of DISTRESS

ON THE

Condition of the Children who are in receipt  
of the various forms of Poor Law Relief in  
certain Parishes in Scotland

BY

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ASSISTED BY

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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A List of the Appendix Volumes to the Reports of the  
Commission will be found at the end of this Volume.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

TERMS OF REFERENCE	PAGE
	3

## PART I.

## THE CONDITION OF CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS RECEIVE OUT-DOOR RELIEF IN SCOTLAND.

INTRODUCTION.—Date and Scope of Inquiry	6
SECTION I.—Causes of Chargeability	8
II.—Administration	13
III.—Housing	32
IV.—Income and Expenditure	38
V.—The Mother	44
VI.—The Children at Work	48

## PART II.

## THE CONDITION OF CHILDREN BOARDED-OUT IN SCOTLAND.

INTRODUCTION.—Date and Scope of Inquiry	53
SECTION I.—Children Boarded-out in Burghal Parishes	54
(a) Administration	54
(b) Environment and Character of the Homes	57
(c) The Family and its Income	59
(d) The Guardians of the Children	62
II.—Children Boarded-out in Landward Parishes	63
(a) Administration	63
(b) Environment and Character of Dwellings	68
(c) The Family and its Income	71
(d) The Guardians of the Children	75

## PART III.

## THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF CHILDREN IN RECEIPT OF POOR LAW RELIEF IN SCOTLAND.

SECTION I.—Scope of the Inquiry	77
II.—Methods of Examination and Tabulation	77
III.—The Physical Condition of the Poor Law Children examined who were living with their parents or guardians in the Towns visited	81
(1) The Out-Relief Children in Glasgow	81
(2) The Children attending the Buchanan Institute	84
(3) The Children in Glasgow whose Mothers were on the Special Roll	85
(4) Glasgow Children boarded-out in Glasgow	85
(5) The Out-Relief Children in Govan	86
(6) Govan Children boarded-out in Govan	87
(7) The Out-relief Children in Edinburgh	87
(8) Edinburgh Children boarded-out in Edinburgh	88
(9) The Out-Relief Children in Dundee	88
(10) Dundee children boarded-out in Dundee	89
IV.—The Physical Condition of the Poor Law Children belonging to the Rural Parish of Lanark	89
(1) The Out-Relief Children in Lanark	89
(2) Lanark Children boarded-out in Lanark	90
V.—The Physical Condition of the Children boarded-out in the Country by Glasgow, Govan, Edinburgh and Dundee	91
(1) The boarded-out Children in Saltcoats	91
(2) The boarded-out Children in Lanark	91
(3) The boarded-out Children in Blairgowrie	92
VI.—The Physical Condition of the Children in the Scottish Poor Law Institutions visited	93
(1) The Children in Stobhill Hospital, Glasgow	93
(2) The Children in the Govan Poorhouse	95
(3) The Children in Craiglockhart and Craigleith Poorhouses, Edinburgh	97
(4) The Children in the East Poorhouse, Dundee	98
VII.—The Physical Condition of the Poor Law Children in the other Institutions visited	99
(1) The Smyllum Orphanage, Lanark	99
(2) The Boys on the Training Ship "Empress"	100
VIII.—General Summary and Conclusions	100

## APPENDICES.

## APPENDIX A.

Tables showing the figures on which the Summaries in Part I. are based :—

(1) Tables dealing with the children in the Parish of Glasgow	105
(2) " " " " " " Govan Combination Parish	109
(3) " " " " " " Parish of Edinburgh	112
(4) " " " " " " Dundee Combination Parish	114



TABLE OF CONTENTS—*continued.*

## APPENDIX B.

	PAGE.
1.—Housing in Glasgow - - - - -	117
2.—Illustrative Cases showing Particulars of each Family and of the Home Surroundings, and the most important Results of the Medical Examination of those Members of the Family who were examined :—	
Glasgow cases - - - - -	118
Govan cases - - - - -	138
Edinburgh cases - - - - -	144
Dundee cases - - - - -	154
Lanark cases - - - - -	158

## APPENDIX C.—APPENDICES TO PART III.

APPENDIX	I.—Schedule Employed - - - - -	160
„	II.—Particulars of Glasgow Children whose Parents are in Receipt of Relief - - -	161
„	III.—Particulars of Children attending the Buchanan Institute, Glasgow - - -	165
„	IV.—„ „ Glasgow Children boarded-out in Glasgow - - -	168
„	V.—„ „ Govan Children whose Parents are in Receipt of Out-Relief - - -	171
„	VI.—„ „ Govan Children boarded-out in Govan - - -	175
„	VII.—„ „ Edinburgh Children whose Parents are in Receipt of Out-Relief - - -	178
„	VIII.—„ „ Edinburgh Children boarded-out in Edinburgh - - -	182
„	IX.—„ „ Dundee Children whose Parents are in Receipt of Out-Relief - - -	185
„	X.—„ „ Lanark Children whose Parents are in Receipt of Out-Relief - - -	189
„	XI.—„ „ Lanark Children boarded-out in Lanark - - -	193
„	XII.—„ „ Glasgow and Govan Children boarded-out in Saltcoats - - -	196
„	XIII.—„ „ Edinburgh, Glasgow and Govan Children boarded-out in Lanark - - -	200
„	XIV.—„ „ Children boarded-out in Blairgowrie - - -	204
„	XV.—„ „ Children in Stobhill Hospital, Glasgow - - -	207
„	XVI.—„ „ Children in Govan Poorhouse - - -	212
„	XVII.—„ „ Children in Craiglockhart and Craigleith Poorhouses, Edinburgh - - -	217
„	XVIII.—„ „ Children in the East Poorhouse, Dundee - - -	221
„	XIX.—„ „ Children boarded-out from Glasgow, Govan, Edinburgh, and Dundee, in the Smyllum Orphanage, Lanark - - -	226
„	XX.—Particulars of Boys on the Training Ship “Empress” - - -	230
„	XXI.—Tables comparing the various Groups of Children examined - - -	233



### TERMS OF REFERENCE.

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That an investigator be appointed to make inquiry in the under-mentioned parishes in Scotland, and to report in regard to the health, clothing, condition and circumstances of children boarded-out within and without the parish, and children whose parents or guardians are in receipt of outdoor relief as widows, widowers, single unmarried women, or deserted women. That upon the completion of this part of the inquiry, the investigator should compare the results so obtained with the results obtained by the examination of a selected number of children in receipt of relief in poorhouses, poorhouse hospitals, and institutions in which Poor Law children are maintained ; and that it should be understood that the inquiry should not be exhaustive but special and illustrative.

#### PARISHES.

Edinburgh.

Govan.

Glasgow.

Dundee.

A typical rural parish in Lanarkshire.

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To the Secretary,

The Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress.

SIR,—Having now completed the inquiry which, with the assistance of Miss Longman and Miss Phillips, I was instructed to make into the health, clothing, condition and circumstances of children in the receipt of the various forms of Poor Law relief in Scotland, I have the honour to submit to you the following Report :—

The homes of the children whose parents were in receipt of relief or who were boarded-out with relatives or guardians were visited by my assistants, who collected, from all possible sources, information as to the circumstances and home surroundings of the children. The results of this part of the inquiry will be found in Parts I. and II. of the Report, written by Miss Longman and Miss Phillips.

Most of the children, whose homes were visited by my assistants, were seen and examined by myself, usually at the schools attended by them. I also visited several poor-houses, and other institutions containing children in receipt of relief, and examined a certain number of the children. My Report on the physical condition of the children thus examined, and the comparison of the results obtained from the examination of the children living with their parents, those boarded-out, and those living in institutions. will be found in Part III. of the Report.

I wish to express my hearty thanks to all those—inspectors of poor, medical officers, school teachers, poorhouse governors, and others—who helped me in my investigation, often at the expense of considerable personal inconvenience. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

C. T. PARSONS.

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## PART I.

REPORT ON THE INQUIRY INTO THE CONDITION OF CHILDREN WHOSE  
PARENTS RECEIVE OUTDOOR RELIEF IN SCOTLAND.

## INTRODUCTION.

## DATE AND SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY.

The condition of the children whose parents were in receipt of outdoor relief has been investigated in the four burghal parishes of Glasgow, Govan Combination, Edinburgh and Dundee Combination, and in the landward Parish of Lanark.

The total child pauperism of this description in round numbers is thus to be distributed between these parishes :—

Glasgow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
Govan Combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,800
Edinburgh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,350
Dundee Combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700
Lanark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50

This makes a total of 7,400 children, but can only be taken as a rough estimate for the children are not separated from other dependents in the statistical reports of the different parishes except in Govan. In Lanark all the cases in which there were children were inquired into, so that no estimate is needed.

As the inquiry was illustrative and not exhaustive, a selection of cases only has been investigated in the large parishes. In each the group has been made as representative as possible by selecting districts corresponding to the divisions of the very poor, moderately poor, and well-to-do working classes.

The number of children in each parish whose conditions were investigated were :—

Glasgow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	465
Govan Combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176
Edinburgh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210
Dundee Combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157
Lanark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,060

The investigation, therefore, includes a representative group which constitutes about 16 per cent. of the mass of child pauperism of this description in these parishes.

The inquiry extended over two months and was started on March 8th. During that time the homes of 1,060 children were visited, the parish records and officers seen and any general information, which appeared to throw light upon the cases, collected. The parish records were seen for all cases, but the visits to the homes were not always successful. In some instances, the mother was not found in though repeated visits were made at different hours. In such cases the home was sometimes shown by one of the children, a neighbour or a relation. In others, it was not seen at all. The whole yield of the visits may be seen from the following table :—

## SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

—	Glasgow.	Govan.	Edinburgh.	Dundee.	Lanark.	Total.
Number of cases in which the home was seen but the mother was not seen - - - - -	14	10	9	1	1	35
Number of cases in which the mother was seen but the home was not seen - - - - -	0	0	1	0	0	1*
Number of cases in which neither mother nor home was seen - -	14	1	0	0	1	16
Number of cases in which both mother and home were seen -	131	44	62	44	15	296
Total.	159	55	72	45	17	348

In the cases in which neither mother nor home was seen, the investigators had to rely upon the information of inspectors, neighbours and sometimes children, as well as the knowledge of the kind of home which was gained by observation of the external environment. There were, however, only seventeen cases—less than 5 per cent.—of this kind.

We have to record our thanks to the Poor Law officials of Glasgow, Govan, Edinburgh and Lanark for the ready willingness they showed in placing at our disposal the records of the parish, and in furnishing information on all points on which it was requested.

In Glasgow, by the courtesy of Mr. Motion, the Inspector of the Poor, we were present at meetings of Relief Committees and at a meeting of the Relief Appeal Committee.

Dr. A. K. Chalmers, Medical Officer of Health in the City of Glasgow, very kindly gave the assistance of his Department in procuring for this investigation the exact measurements of all the homes occupied by Poor Law cases investigated in the parish of Glasgow and in one district of Govan.

In presenting the results of the Inquiry, we have dealt first with the question, how did these families come upon the Poor Law, that is, in the widest sense, what are the causes of their changeability. In the second place, we have described the treatment of the cases by the Poor Law authorities, giving an account of the administration in each parish, based on the information gained by the investigation of individual cases and observation of the methods pursued by the parish officers. We have then turned to the other side of the question and dealt with the actual conditions of the families receiving relief, with housing, income and expenditure on the one hand, and the general well-being and efficiency of each as shown by the character and health of the head of the family, and the occupations and earnings of its several units.

The results of the Inquiry for the four burghal or urban parishes have usually been expressed in percentages, that they may the better be compared with one another. The figures upon which these percentages are based are, however, printed in full in Appendix A. In the landward or rural parish the whole number of cases was so small, being only seventeen, that it was inadvisable to reduce them to percentages. For Lanark, therefore, the actual figures are given throughout.

---

\* In this case the mother was seen at the house to which she was moving.



## SECTION I.

## THE CAUSES OF CHARGEABILITY.

The 159 cases investigated in Glasgow consisted of all those cases in which there were dependent children in three districts of the parish. The districts, which were selected with the help and advice of Mr. Motion, Inspector of the Poor, were those of Cowcaddens, Dennistoun and Dalmarnock, and included cases of all descriptions from the best to the worst in proportions which were said to represent very fairly the proportion obtaining over the whole parish. The cases included not only those on the monthly roll, but also those on the special weekly rolls who came within the area covered by these districts.

Thirty-two of these cases belonged to the special roll for widows with children, and the majority of the remaining 127 to the monthly roll of the outdoor paupers.\*

Glasgow is the only parish which has a special roll for widows.

In the Govan Combination the selection of cases was made on a different system. The children at school were examined by Dr. Parsons before the homes were visited. Schools were selected by him in three districts, and the schools chosen represented three grades of scholars—the well-to-do working classes, the less well-to-do, and the poor or very poor. The Poor Law children were seen by him at school, and their homes afterwards visited by us. The Govan Combination adjoins the Glasgow parish, the greater part falling within the boundaries of the City of Glasgow. The districts selected were those of Govan, Gorbals Cross and Partick. Govan, on the south side of the Clyde, corresponds roughly with the poorer parts of Dennistoun, Partick on the north bank with the best parts of Cowcaddens and Dennistoun, and Gorbals Cross with the poverty region of Dalmarnock.

In Edinburgh and Dundee the method adopted for Govan was followed. In Edinburgh, Gorgie and Dalry represented the best class of paupers, the Fountainbridge district and part of the Southbridge district the less good class, and the Pleasance, Canon-gate, the High Street, and Calton Hill the poorest class.

In Dundee the cases were distributed between the Hawkhill, Hilltown, Blackscroft and Arbroath Road districts and were thus drawn from all quarters of the town.

In the four burghal parishes, therefore, the cases were selected in such a way as to make them a representative group and to include all conditions and grades of families. In Lanark it included the full number on the books.

Primarily the cause of chargeability in each case is shown by the condition of the head of the family. In the four cities that condition in the actual figures and in percentages may be shown as follows :—

---

\* There are a very few, less than 1 per cent., on the weekly or suspense roll. These are sick fathers whose recovery is hoped for, and to whom relief is accordingly granted for short periods only, and a few doubtful cases which are being carefully watched.

HEADS OF FAMILIES, WITH NUMBERS OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

	Glasgow.		Govan.		Edinburgh.		Dundee.		Total.	
	Cases.	Children.	Cases.	Children.	Cases.	Children.	Cases.	Children.	Cases.	Children.
Widows - - - -	151	445	45	137	55	153	39	132	290	867
Deserted Wives - - -	1	2	3	10	6	17	0	0	10	29
Single Women - - -	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Husbands away ill - -	0	0	0	0	2	7	2	6	4	13
Husbands in asylums, or boarded-out lunatics -	2	7	1	5	2	4	0	0	5	16
Husbands at home (not able- bodied) - - - -	4	10	6	24	7	29	4	19	21	82
Total - - -	159	465	55	176	72	210	45	157	331	1,003

HEADS OF FAMILIES, WITH NUMBERS OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN (EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES).

	Glasgow.		Govan.		Edinburgh.		Dundee.		4 burghal parishes.	
	Cases.	Children.	Cases.	Children.	Cases.	Children.	Cases.	Children.	Cases.	Children.
Widows - - - -	95	96	82	78	76	73	87	84	88	86
Deserted Wives - - -	·75	·35	5	6	8	8	-	-	3	3
Single Women - - -	·75	·15	-	-	-	-	-	-	·3	·1
Husbands away ill - -	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	4	12	13
Husbands in asylums or boarded-out lunatics - -	1	1·5	2	3	3	2	-	-	15	16
Husbands at home (not able- bodied) - - - -	2·5	2	11	13	10	14	9	12	6	8
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

It is, therefore, clear that in far the greater number of cases—in from 76 to 95 per cent.—pauperism is due to the death of the father, the chief breadwinner. Indeed, with the exception of 3 per cent. of the cases, all the pauperism investigated is due to illness or death. But there are certain local variations in the proportions of one class of case to another which are curious. Thus in Glasgow there are fewer sick fathers, whether away or at home, than in any other parish. The difference is too great to be accounted for by local causes or merely the small number of cases. Indeed, the difference is as great between Glasgow and Govan as between Glasgow and Edinburgh, though Govan and Glasgow are contiguous, and the social conditions are precisely the same in either. It appeared to the investigators that the difference was due to a difference in administration, and that in Glasgow it was much harder for the sick man to get relief for his children than in other parishes. There is, however, nothing to show that the invalids in Glasgow are fewer or their families richer than elsewhere.

The variations in the number of deserted wives are also noticeable for the high proportion in Edinburgh and their scarcity in Dundee. This certainly reflects the social conditions of these particular towns; for in Edinburgh the sense of marital and parental responsibility (shown *e.g.* by the number of fathers who died of illnesses due to drunkenness),



seemed particularly weak, while in Dundee, the woman is so often the chief wage-earner as to offer the husband a very good reason to remain with his family. In both towns the facts were not influenced by any particular Poor Law policy.

In those cases where pauperism has been due to illness or death, the illnesses of the fathers have been ascertained, and the facts tabulated, to show the duration of the illness and the class of disease to which it belonged. The former classification shows that in 59 per cent. of the cases, a long illness—a pregnant factor in all pauperism—has preceded death, or is still continuing. In 14 per cent. the father has been taken suddenly without warning and in 27 per cent. has died after a short illness.

The kind of disease has been classified with the object of seeing whether the fathers of these children might be said to belong to a class physically less efficient than the general mass of the population. The classifications yield the following results :—

CAUSE OF THE FATHERS' DISABLEMENT OR DEATH (EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES OF KNOWN CASES).

—	Glasgow.	Govan.	Edinburgh.	Dundee.	Four Burghal Parishes.
Acute Illness - - - -	27	27	21	32	27
Chronic Illness - - - -	59	57	67	54	59
Sudden Death - - - -	14	16	12	14	14
	100	100	100	100	100

CAUSE OF THE FATHERS' DISABLEMENT OR DEATH (EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES OF KNOWN CASES).

—	Glasgow.	Govan.	Edinburgh.	Dundee.	Four Burghal Parishes.
Tuberculosis - - - -	21	11	20	27	20
Respiratory Diseases - -	20	25	20	10	21
Fevers - - - -	7	7	2	2	5
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.	13	13	17	15	17
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	3	4	2	0	3
Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	10	14	11	10	11
Diabetes and Diseases of the Kidneys.	3	0	7	5	4
Malignant Disease - - -	6	7	9	10	7
Accidents - - - -	12	14	12	7	12
	100	100	100	100	100

If these figures, scattered as they are over a number of years, are compared with the death-rate of all persons between the ages of twenty-five and sixty in any of the Scottish towns, it will be found that there is a general correspondence between them.\*

With regard to economic efficiency the occupations followed by the fathers show that the families now receiving outdoor relief have occupied a position fully equal, if not above, that of the ordinary working population, for a remarkably high proportion were skilled workers. The number of these is higher in Govan than in Glasgow, probably because the proportion of Irish, who form the great body of unskilled

\* See e.g. Report of Medical Officer of Health for Glasgow, 1906, p. 31.

casual labourers in Glasgow was lower in the cases investigated in the former than in the latter parish. In any event, the proportion is remarkably high. It is very low in Dundee but the conditions of labour in that town are very unfavourable to the men and the number of skilled workers amongst these cases would compare well with the number for the whole parish. Throughout the four parishes those in skilled trades predominate and clearly the widows were previously of good standing and used to a tradesman's regular and substantial wage.

THE FATHERS' OCCUPATIONS (EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES OF KNOWN CASES)

—	Glasgow.	Govan.	Edinburgh.	Dundee.	Four Burghal Parishes.
Commercial - - - -	4	8	9	5	6
Skilled - - - - -	51	60	47	19	48
Unskilled - - - -	41	26	41	67	42
Other employments - - -	4	6	3	9	4
	100	100	100	100	100

The cause of pauperism may, therefore, be attributed simply to the loss of the breadwinner. While, in a few cases, relief to the father, or, if he was from home, to the mother, may have preceded his death, in far the majority resort was had to the Poor Law during the year which followed it. In Glasgow, however, in thirteen cases from one to five years intervened. In two of these cases, the father had been ill since the former date, but had not received relief at once. In one case, the wife had been deserted for eleven years, and had first received relief in 1901. In two cases, there was compensation money; in two, some savings. In two others, the widows struggled along until the payment of rates became too heavy, and, applying for release from them, was advised that she had better ask for aliment also. In five cases, the mother's health was much broken before she applied. In the other cases, no details were ascertained. In Govan, in four cases, the widow had managed to do without relief for more than a year from the time of her husband's death. Three of these cases were in Partick, a very good class district. In Dundee, there was but one instance of more than a year intervening between the husband's death, and the receipt of relief. As many as 85 per cent. of the cases have been on the roll from 1906 or earlier, and 8 per cent. belong to the last century.

The families whose circumstances have been investigated are, therefore, those of the working class, who have been pauperised by illness or death and have been sufficiently long in receipt of relief for any effects it may have to have become marked.



DATE OF OUT-RELIEF, EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES OF KNOWN CASES.

—	Glasgow.	Govan.	Dundee.	3 Burghal Parishes.
1896	1·5	2	3	1·5
1897	·75	2	0	·5
1898	1 5	2	0	1
1899	5	4	5	5
1900	4	11	3	6
1901	3 25	2	13	5
1902	4	6	5	5
1903	10	6	10	9
1904	16	15	13	15
1905	20	13	10	17
1906	22	20	10	20
1907	12	13	18	13
1908 (to April)	0	4	10	2
	100	100	100	100

N.B.—Time did not allow of these facts being ascertained exactly for Edinburgh but the printed list for 1906-7 contained about 85 per cent. of the cases.

LANARK.

The Lanark cases are too few to be dealt with in any general statement. The widows predominate in the cases investigated, and the tabulations which follow show no deviations of note from those for the burghal parishes.

HEADS OF FAMILIES.

—	Cases.	Children.
Widows - - - - -	12	35
Single women - - - - -	1*	5
Husband away ill - - - - -	1	4
Husband at home (non-able-bodied) -	3	8
Total -	17	52

ILLNESS OF THE FATHER.

Acute illness - - - - -	4
Chronic illness - - - - -	8
Sudden death - - - - -	5

ILLNESS OF THE FATHER.

Tuberculosis - - - - -	1
Respiratory diseases - - - - -	1
Fevers - - - - -	1
Diseases of the heart and blood vessels - - - - -	4
Diseases of the stomach and bowels - - - - -	0
Diseases of the brain and nervous system - - - - -	2
Diabetes and diseases of the kidneys - - - - -	2
Malignant disease - - - - -	3
Accidents - - - - -	2
Unknown - - - - -	1

\* Placed on the books as a “widow by repute.”

FATHERS' OCCUPATIONS.

[illegible]

## SECTION II.

## ADMINISTRATION.

In describing the administration of outdoor relief in cases where there are dependent children, each parish has been treated separately and these accounts summarised shortly at the end of the section.

(a) *Glasgow.*

Applications for outdoor relief are made in person to a clerk and the preliminary inquiry is then carried out by the assistant inspector and checked by the superintendent of out-relief.\* The Report is presented to a relief committee before which the applicant is brought. This committee consists of a member of the Parish Council assisted by the Inspector or Chief Indoor Inspector as assessor, and the Assistant Inspector for the district to which the applicant belongs. Though the recommendation of the Assistant Inspector, already discussed with the assessor, is usually adopted, the details of the case are fully examined and the conditions fully discussed, both in presence of the applicant and before and after his or her appearance.

But though, on the whole, the councillor is inclined to accept the recommendation of the officials, and especially of the inspector, it appeared that a spirit of compromise ran through the deliberations, the assessor giving in to increased relief in one instance to gain his point of reducing it in another. It seemed that the official bias was usually towards the restriction—the councillor's bias towards the increase of aliment. This was not always the case for at times the experience of the inspector led to his taking a wider and more liberal view of the applicant's need.

It may also be mentioned as a not unimportant matter that applicants are treated with kindness, that they are addressed by the usual courtesy titles of Mr. or Mrs., and are seated during their questioning by the committee. The decision is usually reached after the applicant has retired.

All cases come before this committee which have been recommended for alimant or the refusal of alimant. In cases, however, in which the poorhouse for the mother and boarding-out for the children have been offered *and accepted*, the case-paper merely is presented and the councillor initials it as a necessary formality without further discussion. The children's affairs then come before the children's committee. The applicant or the assessor or Inspector or any Parish Councillor may appeal from the decision to the Relief Appeal Committee which meets once a fortnight. This Committee consists of eleven Parish Councillors and seemed, on the occasion on which we were present, to favour the appeals from applicants.† This may often have been because the parish councillor for a particular pauper's district beats up support and canvasses for his or her claims.

When a case is once on the roll it comes up for renewal every three months, but unless the assistant inspector finds that some change has taken place in the family's circumstances, the case-paper is simply submitted to the councillor to be initialled and the pauper not

\* It does not appear that in any of the parishes a widow with dependent children need be seen and certified by the medical officer. She is, technically, "partially" disabled or non-able-bodied by reason of her children, although she herself may be in good health.

† The Inspector of Poor's Report, however, shows that in the large majority of cases the previous decisions are upheld.



called upon to attend. If some alteration is thought advisable either in increasing or decreasing the aliment, the case is treated similarly to a new one.

The widows with dependent children fall into two divisions—those on the special roll, and those on the monthly roll.

The special roll is a result of the circular of the Local Government Board for Scotland of June 5th, 1902. This circular recommended a higher aliment for respectable widows with young children such as might give the children at least equal advantages with boarded-out children. The circular said :—

“ Unless such cases are suitably alimented, it seems to the Board that the mother may have to choose between the sacrifice of her children’s welfare on the one hand and starvation on the other. In such circumstances, the mother has probably no alternative but to seek employment away from home—a course which necessitates the children being left, to their great disadvantage, under the chance care of neighbours. This would, however, in many cases be avoided if the rate of aliment enabled the widow to remain at home engaged in such work as could be done there, and the Board cannot but think that the best security which the parish council have against the future pauperism of the children, would be an aliment of such an amount as would allow the mother to do her duty by them.

The Board would urge upon Parish Councils that they should not allow themselves to be influenced by any mere question of initial expense, but that they should aim at an aliment of such an amount as will enable worthy and diligent mothers so to devote themselves to the care of their families in childhood that the success of the latter may, in after life, as far as is possible, be assured.”

Accepting the principle thus expressed, the Glasgow Council formed a special roll on which were placed widows of good character with young children and with no means of support other than parish help. To these they gave an aliment of 3s. a child, and because this was the only source of income, the money was paid weekly instead of being paid, as in other permanent cases, by the month. Further, a woman was appointed as assistant inspector to visit these cases, to advise and take a friendly interest in these homes, and generally to carry out in an ampler fashion the duties of inspection and report.

The special roll has, therefore, three distinctive features :—

- (1) The absence of other income than poor relief.
- (2) Weekly payment.
- (3) Inspection by a female official.

Intended originally to contain only women who, according to the circular, were industrious and respectable and best able to serve the interests of the children by remaining at home, it has in practice come to contain a smaller proportion of women of the best character and cleanest homes than the ordinary roll. The main reasons for this appear to be that lack of other income has been considered of the first importance in deciding the aliment to be given and that women of doubtful character or bad habits have sometimes been placed on the special roll in order that they might come under the care of the woman inspector. This latter policy has produced good results.

The income distinction is not rigidly adhered to and profit from lodgers or small shops or from work as office cleaners, charwomen, or midwives, is not always treated as a disqualification. In 16 per cent. of the cases investigated which were on the roll,\* aliment accounts for 75 per cent. or less of the income, and only in 25 per cent. of the cases is out-relief the whole amount. In some cases, the children are earning small sums, which are not thought by the Council to be so considerable as to be taken into account. On the other hand, there are a few cases which have been taken from the special roll, although the other income is exceedingly small (from nothing in one case to 25 per cent. in others), in which *the aliment has not been altered*. The reason for the change has in these instances been that the aliment may be more conveniently obtained by the recipient once a month than once a week.

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\* Of the 159 cases with dependent children investigated, thirty-two are placed on the special roll for widows with children; 127 on the ordinary roll. There are 115 dependent children, *i.e.* children under fourteen years of age, on the former, and 350 on the latter.

OUT-RELIEF AND NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

I.—Cases on the Special Roll.

Amount of Relief.	Number of Cases with this Amount.	Number of dependent children in each family with this Amount.						
		1 Child.	2 Children.	3 Children.	4 Children.	5 Children.	6 Children.	7 Children.
6s.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
7s.	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8s.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
9s.	7	—	2	5	—	—	—	—
10s.	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
11s.	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12s.	10	—	—	6	4	—	—	—
15s.	9	—	—	—	6	3	—	—
18s.	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—

OUT-RELIEF AND NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

II.—Cases not on the Special Roll.

Amount of Out-relief.	Number of families with this amount.	Number of dependent children in each family with this amount.						
		1 child.	2 children.	3 children.	4 children.	5 children.	6 children.	7 children.
s. d.								
2 6	8	2	5	1	—	—	—	—
3 0	6	1	4	1	—	—	—	—
3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 0	17	1	14	1	1	—	—	—
4 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 0	24	2	13	9	—	—	—	—
5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 0	13	8	4	1	—	—	—	—
6 6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
7 0	7	—	2	4	1	—	—	—
7 6	7	—	1	5	1	—	—	—
8 0	13	—	2	6	4	1	—	—
8 6	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
9 0	13	—	—	11	2	—	—	—
9 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 0	9	—	—	3	6	—	—	—
12 0	6	—	—	2	1	2	—	1
Amount unknown	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—



## OUT-RELIEF AND NUMBERS OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

III.—*All Cases.*

Amount of out relief.	No. of cases with this amount.	Number of dependent children in each family with this amount.						
		1 child.	2 children.	3 children.	4 children.	5 children.	6 children	7 children
s. d.								
2 6	8	2	5	1	—	—	—	—
3 0	6	1	4	1	—	—	—	—
3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 0	17	1	14	1	1	—	—	—
4 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 0	24	2	13	9	—	—	—	—
5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 0	14	8	5	1	—	—	—	—
6 6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
7 0	7	—	2	4	1	—	—	—
7 6	7	—	1	5	1	—	—	—
8 0	14	—	3	6	4	1	—	—
8 6	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
9 0	20	—	2	16	2	—	—	—
9 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 0	11	—	—	4	7	—	—	—
12 0	16	—	—	8	5	2	—	1
15 0	9	—	—	—	6	3	—	—
18 0	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Amount unknown.	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

The median of out-relief for the special roll is 12s., for those not on the special roll is 6s. and for all is 7s. 6d.

The tables show that 3s. a child is not a rigid limit on the special roll. In less than 50 per cent. of the cases this sum is given; in the remainder the amount is from 1s. to 3s. above this. In a few instances this increase is due to the widow's delicate health, in a few others to the extra care needed for a delicate child. In the majority, however, the only reason appears to be that otherwise the weekly aliment could not by any possibility supply wants. Yet on the whole, the incomes of the families on the special roll are much smaller than the incomes of those not on it. The families contain younger children, but the difference of 8s. in the mean income of these cases cannot be made up for by the mere difference in age. Yet the out-relief is high, amounting in several cases to 4s. a child.

Outside the special roll, the amount of relief per child is usually quoted at 2s. or 2s. 6d. Here, however, income is taken into account, though on no fixed principles, and the aliment varies from 2s. 6d. for one, two, or three children, to 12s. for three children.

The weekly payments are made in the pay hall at the parish offices, the monthly payments at various stations in the different districts. Children are never permitted to come for the money, though in cases of illness or other need some reasonable arrangement for a substitute may be made.

In addition to the aliment, much clothing is given to out-relief children. An application is made by the mother through the Assistant Inspector, and is considered by the Relief Committee in just the same manner as other applications. The clothing is given usually in the winter months, though in cases of great need it may be given at other times.

In very rare cases clothing is granted for young children but the general practice is to give only to children attending school. This appears to be something of a hardship, as little ones of three or four who play about in the street are in need of well-shod feet as well as the elder children at school. The refusal of clothing also appears to be sometimes capricious. In one case, a woman with six children who asked for boots and who was on the special roll with a total income in relief of 18s., was refused on the ground that if she was thrifty she could afford them herself though in many instances boots are given to mothers with fewer children and larger incomes.

If boots or suits are ordered, the children are brought to the clothing store and properly fitted by the woman in charge. The boots and clothes are neat, strong and without any distinctive mark save, perhaps, those of good quality and durability. The Table shows the amount given within the last year.

## CLOTHING.

	Number of cases in which clothing was	
	Given.	Refused.
Boots - - - - -	31*	5
Clothing - - - - -	9	11
Boots and clothing - - - - -	22	3

*N.B.*—In several cases boots are given for two or three children in a family, and clothing for one only.

It is exceedingly rare for a widow to be refused outdoor relief at a first application. She might be compelled to wait and renew it if on the first occasion she was in possession of savings or insurance money. In one case, a woman has been receiving out-relief for three years, who had £150 compensation at the time of her husband's death in 1904 and spent it in a year.

The high standard of furnishing found in the homes visited shows that the test of destitution is not pressed very hard. It is, however, feared, for one woman told how she had successfully hidden her piano in a bed closet for the assistant inspector's first visit, being afraid that she might be told to sell it.

Deserted wives are rarely given outdoor relief and the cases of sick husbands are very carefully investigated and the doctor's certificate of disability obtained afresh whenever the case comes up for revision at three-monthly or shorter intervals. Women whose husbands are insane are treated in precisely the same way as widows.

Once on the roll, the widow will continue during good behaviour to receive aliment until her income, usually through the earnings of her elder children, becomes sufficient to make the family self-supporting. Where there is only one child dependent, relief is given only in cases of illness or special difficulty.

The ill-conduct for which a widow might be taken off the roll—usually after being cautioned and given another trial—would be drunkenness, flagrant immorality and neglect of her children, or the pawning of the clothes given by the parish. A curious case of this kind was amongst those investigated. The widow was struck off the roll, but reinstated by the Relief Appeal Committee. She is now on the special roll for "observation." She has had once to move because she was overcrowded, and now, though she has two rooms, she and three children (M. 13, F. 11 and F. 7) occupy but one of them. It

\* In 3 cases stockings also given.



is a very poor home, and the mother a poor creature, dirty and stupid. In another case, a widow was similarly struck off and reinstated, though at 3s. less a week—12s. instead of 15s. aliment. On this occasion a Parish Councillor denied the statement of the Inspector as to pawning. The home is miserable and the mother is dirty and drinks.

The birth of an illegitimate child does not necessarily put an end to the receipt of relief or temporarily stop it. A continued course of immorality would, however, lead to the separation of the children from their mother. A "single mistake" appears to be overlooked. Our impression was that a drunken, neglectful woman would be immediately struck off the roll if she had an illegitimate child, but that a clean woman of thrifty ways would be no more than admonished. The number of widows who take male lodgers in homes of two rooms only is very large, and this practice, which would be discouraged by a board of guardians in England, is not considered objectionable by the Parish Council.

Widows are advised to live in decent localities and in some cases have been persuaded to move from streets of bad character. The Assistant Inspectors, with the help of the Council, try to keep up the standard of cleanliness with more or less success, but relief is not discontinued or refused save in very flagrant instances on these accounts. Thus relief is now being given to a widow with three children living in a home of two apartments with her father and mother. All are dirty, and the widow and her parents drink.

On the other hand, relief was discontinued in the case of a widow with three children who was living in one apartment and had, for the second time, been summoned by the sanitary authority for overcrowding. She had, on this occasion, been found with five night lodgers in her room.

The actual number of visits paid to cases on the special roll is not greater than to other cases. One visit in three months, *i.e.*, before renewal of aliment, must be paid, and in doubtful cases as many visits as the officer thinks necessary to satisfy himself of the family's circumstances.

All cases are visited once a year at least by the superintendent of out-relief, doubtful cases again being visited more often. It is not necessary that the recipient should be seen on routine visits, for often the assistant inspector has been while the mother was out and not made a second call. The Inspector of Poor makes occasional visits, usually when his officers are in doubt or difficulty.

The preventive, as opposed to the punitive side of the council's activities in the matter of cleanliness and care of children, consists in the advice of the Assistant Inspectors, and "Hints about the Management of the House and the Children," a two-page leaflet, given to each new applicant. It consists of a few sensible directions as to the care of home and children, and a long extract from the sanitary authority's advice as to the care of babies and nursing mothers. The most interesting portion of the leaflet is the enunciation of principle in the second paragraph:—

"As a condition of receiving outdoor relief, medical attendance, etc., the Parish Council expects that every recipient will undertake to keep her dwelling house in a scrupulously clean and healthy condition, including the beds and bedclothes, which should be regularly changed, also the wearing clothes of herself and her children."

The actual influence of this advice, expressed so far as the law will allow as a compulsory condition, could not be estimated, but it shows that the parish feels some responsibility for the children's well-being.

In the treatment of phthisical cases, the Council follow the general custom, and do not exclude them from getting outdoor relief. In one case, a woman in the later stages of consumption was living in a two-roomed house with four children (M. 19, F. 15, M. 13, F. 11). Some of them slept with her in the same bed and she had at the time of this visit taken charge of three young children whose mother was in prison for neglecting them. The widow's youngest boy (M. 13) was very delicate, with a very bad cough. The home was badly kept and very close, no window being open. This case was on the monthly roll and so not benefiting by the visits and advice of the woman inspector.



The widow or other guardian of the children and the children who are dependent, are entitled to the medical attendance of the Poor Law doctor, and may obtain it on presentation of their pay-cards, without a further order. Medicines, including cod liver oil, are supplied, but not medical extras in the shape of milk or other nourishing food. Though there were remarkably few complaints of the doctors, there was a distinct reluctance to go to them until illness became severe. The Assistant Inspectors do not usually take notice of delicacy which has not a doctor's certificate to point it out. If there is a doctor's certificate, however, increased aliment is often given.

The children over fourteen years of age are not entitled to the services of the Poor Law doctors, but when a wage-earner is laid up for any considerable time, a slight increase in relief is sometimes made to compensate in part for the loss of income.

It is the mothers' illnesses which cause the greatest hardships and it does not appear that in the case of occasional illness, however acute, any special provision is made. Often a daughter must stay away from work to do the nursing, or a lodger must find another place to live in, or the family go short, or the invalid be without the necessary diet. If the mother goes into hospital the children must be provided for outside, and if they are not taken by the Poor Law authorities into the poorhouse, must be paid for elsewhere. Out-relief is continued, but it does not appear ever to be increased in such cases.\* For these reasons, the women put off seeing a doctor and taking to their beds to the last possible moment and risk severe illness or chronic invalidism.

It is also the case that many women with internal complaints are very reluctant to go to the male doctors, who form the whole of the outdoor staff of the parish authority. In a few cases widows paid small sums to dispensaries, or had private doctors, that they might consult women doctors for themselves and their daughters.

The Council takes no part in setting the children out in life after they reach the age of fourteen. Aliment is reduced when the child goes to work, the mother being warned beforehand that the reduction will be made. The reduction is less than the wages earned. In some cases, where a child is at a higher school as a scholarship or bursary holder, no reduction has been made but this seems to be decided in particular cases and not accepted as a rule. On the other hand, the mother is not hurried into getting the child anything, however unsuitable, to do, but allowed a reasonable time to set him or her in good work. There is, however, no particular encouragement to put them into skilled trades and in no case had the children become teachers. In one, a widow of very superior character told the investigator that, though the committee approved of her resolution to make her second girl a teacher, so soon as the girl was fourteen the aliment was reduced by 1s. Under those circumstances, she could not afford to keep her daughter at college and had to get her a clerkship.

(b) *Govan.*

Applications for relief are taken by a clerk and handed on to an Assistant Inspector for verification and additional information. The home is visited by him and, if necessary, urgency relief granted by the Inspector to whom the case is reported and by whom the applicant is seen. The applicant then comes before one of the six relief committees into which the Council is divided, and his or her case is decided upon. The committee is a small one and as all members do not come to these meetings unless specially interested in a case, is not unwieldy through numbers. The very strange custom, however, of having the applicant present throughout the discussion on the case, makes the arrangement exceedingly bad and it is peculiarly trying for nervous and excitable women, and peculiarly advantageous for bold and sly ones. It prevents altogether a thorough examination of facts, some of which can hardly be talked of by such a committee in the presence of the applicant. There is an appeal to a Relief Appeal Committee, as in Glasgow.

The Deputy Inspector is the head of the relief department and though technically of course under the Chief Inspector, he appears to be the real administrator of this part of the work and to control and supervise the assistants. The committee is not much influenced by its officials and decides cases in its own way and often against their advice.

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\* It is, of course, stopped if the children go into the poorhouse.



There is one assistant to each district who visits his cases at least once in three months. It seems that here, also, this visit in cases he believes to be satisfactory is very perfunctory, and the mother not always seen. There is no woman inspector. The interest taken in the family progress is very slight. When the time comes for a re-application, a visit is paid and unless a change is to be made the recipient is not called before the committee.

The amount of out-relief given to persons with dependent children corresponds roughly with that given in Glasgow—including special roll cases. It is sometimes 3s. a child, but more often 2s. 6d. It is paid weekly at the pay offices, and children are allowed to fetch the money.

OUT-RELIEF AND NUMBERS OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Amount of out-relief.	Number of families with this amount.	Number of dependent children in each family with this amount.					
		1 child.	2 children.	3 children.	4 children.	5 children.	6 children.
s. d.							
2 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
2 6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
3 -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
3 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 -	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
4 6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
5 -	8	-	5	2	1	-	-
5 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 -	10	1	7	2	-	-	-
6 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 -	2	-	-	1	-	1	-
7 6	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
8 -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
8 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 -	4	-	1	3	-	-	-
9 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 -	9	-	-	2	5	2	-
10 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
11 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 -	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
12 6	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
15 -	7	-	-	1	-	5	1

Median of out-relief - - - 7s. 6d.

Out-relief is frequently given to a widow before her husband's insurance money is all spent, and in such a case the amount of insurance and the use that is being made of it is taken into consideration in deciding the amount of aliment to be given.

In all cases, every child on the roll who is of school age is given a suit and frock, a pair of boots and two pairs of stockings once a year. They are given gradually—a certain number of cases weekly, from November to January. The clothes are very good and in no way distinguishable, unless by their good quality, as parish clothes.

The parish protect themselves against its bad use through pawning instead of wearing by a system of night visits, usually on Saturday, to the homes to inspect the garments. Four or five years ago when this was started, they found that  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the clothing was pawned. Now the general average is 3 per cent. As this includes clothing given to aged paupers as well as those with children, the clothing appears to serve its purpose very well.

The practice of taking the children and boarding them out is, on the whole, preferred to that of giving out-relief to the mother, but, if out-relief is once given, it seems rarely to be taken away. The supervision of the officers is not close enough to detect any but flagrant abuses and inquiry seems to be restricted to a routine of change in income and state of sobriety. In both these matters the investigators had reason to believe that the officers were easily deceived.

Though considering themselves responsible for the dependent children, the council do not take action if a woman has an illegitimate child (at least for the first time), but continue the relief as before—increasing it as the child grows older. With the children over fourteen, the Council do not concern themselves at all—though, in many cases, the character, health and occupations of these children may be of the very greatest importance to the younger ones. In two cases now on the roll the character of mother and older sons seemed to make the home totally unsuitable for the upbringing of the younger ones.

In the first of these, the mother had been in an asylum ten years before and struck the investigator as being on the verge of insanity once more. She described her position as a widow with some pathos. Though very fond of company she had, she said, to be very careful as she was “almost like a maiden lady” except that she was “troubled with all those boys.” Her talk was rambling and full of repetitions, her home exceedingly poor and dirty and everything disorderly. She has two boys at school, one boy of twelve in a reformatory, one of sixteen who “goes with a coal lorry,” and one of fourteen who refuses to work at all. The relief is 7s. 6d. and the son of sixteen who gets his food at his work gives 2s. It is obvious that in such a case the boy of fourteen is taking food, warmth and clothing which should go to his younger brother, and that a woman who can so control her children is not a fit recipient of out-relief.

The other case is similar. Again, the woman has been in an asylum, and again, the children are out of control. According to the mother, the boy, who is now seventeen, is constantly refusing to work, and often lies at home all day. Her story is that he makes life miserable for the younger children by beating and bullying them and fights with her if she interferes. The daughter, aged fourteen, does the same, and has twice run away from her places. The parish officers say that the boy was sent to a training ship when he was thirteen, because the mother complained of his kicking her and refusing to go to school. They assisted in making the arrangement, because the boy was then a dependent, but now, they say, he is no concern of theirs. They also quote the neighbours' statement that it is more the mother's fault than the boy's. This seemed likely, for she was an excitable, dishevelled woman, apparently in the lachrymose stage of drink, and the home was filthy. She said the boy had torn down the curtains and trampled upon them in a fit of rage. All the family (M. 17, M. 12, and F. 14, F. 10, and F. 7) were sleeping in one room in a box-bed and on a mattress on the floor. The boy's earnings were from 4s. 6d. to 6s. The girl was out of work. The mother was earning 10s. 6d., and the parish was giving the high sum of 10s. for the three children at school. Whether the son or mother was to blame was not so much an important matter. Both appeared to be mentally defective in some way. The important thing was to bring some order into the home. The inspector, however, considered that as the son was seventeen that duty lay outside his province.

The course followed when relief is stopped and the poorhouse offered, is not clear. It is agreed that the offer is seldom accepted at once but it is added that in time *the woman must come to it, i.e.*, she and her children must be starved into it. But beyond an informal mention of the case, in some instances, to the officer of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, no watch is kept over the family.

When the woman does finally apply for her order to the poorhouse, after trying by every shift to keep afloat outside it, she and the children are taken in and the latter as soon as possible boarded out. The locality to which they are sent is kept from her, if possible, and usually she soon takes her discharge and returns to as bad or a worse life than that she led while the children were with her.



The noticeable feature of these cases is the absence of stimulation or attempts to raise the standard of these bad homes. The idea seems rather to let the women go so low that they *must* give up their children.

In other matters the administration does not differ in any important regard from that of Glasgow. Medical relief is given in the same way, and the treatment of phthisis cases also is similar.

(e) *Edinburgh.*

Applicants come to the parish office and apply to the clerk for relief. They then see the Assistant Inspector for their district, who makes further inquiry into the case, decides whether it is a case for relief (practically, for a person with dependent children the case always is so decided), and reports upon it to the relief committee. This committee consists of four or five councillors with the Inspector or his Deputy to assist them. They do not see the applicant, nor has the inspector seen him or her. Their only sources of information are, therefore, the Assistant Inspectors, who alone have seen applicants, unless they happen to be known to the councillors.

When the time comes for renewal, the pay-card is kept at the office. The recipient of relief then knows that, within a week, she will be visited by the Assistant Inspector. If he comes when she is out he does not make a second call and when she goes for her money next week she receives a new pay-card. The sole interest in the case which the Assistant Inspector appears to take is whether there is more or less income than when he was there last or whether there is another child at work. There was no sign that the Inspectors take much notice of the fashion of the mothers' lives. When told by neighbours that they are drinking or acting with flagrant immorality, they make inquiries, but they do not seem to make them with much result. In some instances we found ample grounds to believe, from the evidence of our visit, that women were living immoral lives, or drinking to excess, or otherwise showing themselves unfit to care for their children. The answer of the officials when questioned as to these, was simply a "not proven" though these women had been on the books for a long time. Insanitary surroundings, squalor, dirt and lack of health do not concern the Poor Law, and are let pass.

In twenty out of seventy-two cases the parish pays for school dinners for the children on six days a week. These dinners are obtained at cookshops which are frequently inspected by a woman officer of the parish to see that the food supplied is that contracted for. It consists either of soup and bread, of pudding, of Irish stew, or of bun and coffee—according to the days of the week. The cases for which dinners are asked are inquired into by this female official and on her report the Relief Committee decide whether they shall be given. Sometimes the amount paid, 9d. a week per child, is deducted from the aliment given, sometimes a little less than 9d. is taken off, sometimes nothing is taken. There is no principle adopted but each case may be treated differently. Even the cases selected are not selected on any definite grounds and those who do not have the dinners are not distinguishable for any reason from those who do.

The knowledge displayed by Assistant Inspectors of their cases was very small. Even on the question of income their information was often inaccurate. One woman, working for a regular three days a week was returned as too ill to work at all. A woman who, when visited, was either drunk or half-witted was described as "industrious and very respectable."

Some peculiar cases which merit description were discovered. One was given by mistake by a schoolmaster as receiving relief. The family consisted of a mother, a girl of seventeen, another of twelve and a boy of two. The mother was a widow and had received aliment until she began to live openly with the father of the little boy. She is no longer living with him but she is obviously a woman of a very low class. At present her daughter, aged seventeen, is receiving 3s. 6d. a week as out-relief because she has ulceration of the eyes and cannot work. The case was visited and it was found that the girl had gone into hospital the week before but the aliment was still being received by the family and used by them. The family live in one room in a very rowdy house.

In another, a widow receives 3s. relief and has one daughter, aged sixteen, earning 5s. She has two children at school and one in an industrial school. In the winter she herself



earns nothing, in the summer she makes a little by weeding in a nursery garden. She has two attics in a house which would long ago have been condemned but that it forms the chief historic monument of one of the Canongate Closes. Her furniture is an old bed with a dirty mattress, a table, a chest, some odd crocks, a bench and a chair. The place is dirty, damp and rat-ridden. The children have dinners at school, but not from the parish. With these dinners the income of the woman and her three children is 9s. 6d. a week—the home wretched and insanitary, the mother drunken and disreputable.

In another case, the father, a dwarf and a cripple, has received relief for at least seven years. He is a miserable and filthy creature, riddled with disease and hideously malformed. His wife, who was not seen, was described by an Assistant Inspector, as a "poor thawless thing." They live in two rooms separated by a narrow passage, from which opens an unventilated bed-closet. In this passage stood overflowing pails of filth and in both rooms accumulations of rubbish lay on the floor or served as bed-coverings. On the table lay scraps of food in plenty—bread, butter, porridge, fish, egg-shells, roast meat, tea and milk. Food and filth were equally plentiful in the household and the atmosphere was laden heavily with the smell of both. In this home lived eight children, two at work, four at school, and two still less than five years old. One is at a cripple school, a little hunchbacked girl. It is seven years since the father worked. He was once a picture-frame maker but now he does nothing but help his wife to "mind the house." Their youngest child was born one year ago. The parish give 8s. a week, and dinner for the children at school. The family income with this is 23s. a week. The children take the school dinners but the father says they are used to good cooking at home and they do not like them much.

One case, of an altogether exceptional type, was that of a widow whose husband had contracted typhoid while removing a typhoid patient for the parish in the ambulance of the St. Andrew's Red Cross Association, whose employé he was. He died leaving a wife and four children and the medical profession made up a subscription. This was being given to her at the rate of 7s. 6d. a week and would last for some years. To this, at the application of the Association, the parish added 5s. a week; but the case was put on the ordinary roll, though the widow thought of it as compensation only. The application had been made by the Association and she had never herself gone to the office. At the time of her husband's death, they had half-paid for the house they occupied and she has continued as half owner paying feu-tax. The relief was sent her by post and her own children did not know that she had it. But she had her difficulties. Her eldest children, both girls, were at a higher grade school, and she would not be able to keep them there after they were fourteen; her next child, a boy, was mentally weak and her youngest delicate. The parish interested themselves in the well-being of the family to the extent of sending an Assistant Inspector once in three months for a two-minutes' visit of a perfunctory kind. The case is known to be "all right," *i.e.*, respectable, and is no further inquired into.

In Edinburgh, as in Glasgow and Govan, the same thing occurred in regard to medical relief. A few mothers went to free dispensaries, or dispensaries where the charge was small; in order to consult women instead of going to the Poor Law doctor.

The relief given in Edinburgh is lower than that given in Glasgow or Govan—the median being 6s. Two shillings a child is the usual scale, but it is sometimes as low as 1s. 6d. The scale is not apparently applied on any regular principle—the lower scale being given where the income is very small as well as where it is high. The exact amounts have been thus tabulated :—



## ALIMENT AND NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Amount of Aliment.	Number of Families with this Amount.	Number of dependent children in each family at this amount.					
		1 Child.	2 Children.	3 Children.	4 Children.	5 Children.	6 Children.
s. d.							
3 0	7	4	3	—	—	—	—
3 6	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 0	8	1	7	—	—	—	—
4 6	3	—	1	2	—	—	—
5 0	6	—	5	1	—	—	—
5 6	4	—	3	1	—	—	—
6 0	11	—	2	6	3	—	—
6 6	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
7 0	4	—	1	1	2	—	—
7 6	5	—	1	3	1	—	—
8 0	6	—	—	2	3	1	—
8 6	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
9 0	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
9 6	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 0	6	—	—	1	1	3	1
10 6	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
11 0	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
12 6	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
14 6	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Unknown.	2	—	1	1	—	—	—

## (d) Dundee.

The method of dealing with applications in the Dundee Combination is exceedingly simple. The applicant sees a clerk, who takes down the bare facts of the case and hands them over to the Assistant Inspector, who visits, amplifying and verifying the information. The applicant attends at the parish office and is usually interviewed by the Chief Inspector or the Chief Indoor Inspector. The case is then handed on to the Council, who decide what to order after considering the case-papers and the recommendation of the Inspector. The council for this purpose sits as a relief committee and though in theory the whole Council may sit, in practice very few do. Occasionally, of course, a parish councillor will beat up supporters for some particular applicant. The applicant is not seen by the Council, and on renewal of relief at six-weekly intervals is not even seen by the Inspector. The Assistant Inspector is expected to visit before the renewal is ordered and that is all. Applicants or their children, even children of ten or eleven years old, come to the offices weekly for their money and are visited at least once in three months by the Assistant Inspectors.

Clearly it is with the Inspector that the chief power lies. The committee decide, either upon their own private knowledge of the applicant or upon the information given them by the Inspector and they hear the applicant's case only through him. The applicant may appeal against the decision but an appeal from a widow is very rare. Nor have the applicants any knowledge of the way in which the committee's decision in their case has been reached nor to what extent their case has been laid before them. Once on the roll, there is no real check on the continuance of relief, for the applicant is seen only by the Assistant Inspector whose visits are exceedingly perfunctory and exceedingly short.

There is no supervisory care exercised and no responsibility accepted by the parish for the widows and children on the books. Relief is decreased as the children grow up

and get to work and is stopped when one child only is left dependent. No notice is taken of the children's health, the sanitary condition of the dwellings and of anything but flagrant misconduct on the part of the mothers. Lack of time on our own part, and lack of intimate knowledge on the part of the Assistant Inspectors, made it impossible for us to give a very exact classification of the mothers in the Dundee cases, but their classification put as many as 30 per cent. of the mothers in Class III. for character of whom many would probably, with further information, have been placed in Class IV. the lowest. This exceedingly large proportion of unfit mothers, coupled with the utter absence of\* any attempt to improve or raise their standard of living, is a sufficient proof of the laxity of administration. The kind of interest taken by the Inspectors may be illustrated in this case. Mrs. C. is a tiny, bent creature of about thirty-five years of age. She is very weak and bronchitic and is pitifully thin. She lives in two rooms but has no furniture in one of them. In the other is a table, a few crocks and pots, a chair, a stool, a very poor bed and a box. The door has a broken panel and the house is in bad repair. When Mrs. C. is well enough she works in the mill but at present is not doing more than two or three days a week and a short time ago was off for four weeks. She has four children at home, all under twelve years of age. The eldest child—a boy of fourteen—lives with his grandmother and is learning the barber's trade. The father of the family died of phthisis four years ago. The mother has tried to get the girl of eleven a certificate as a half-timer but failed to make her out as twelve years old. The girl is thin and puny. The mother was a decent seeming woman and kept the children fairly clean—not an easy task on her income and with nothing but an old pot for a washing basin. She was, however, hopelessly weak physically and belonged to an ignorant and low class. The family income has been irregular this year and has never averaged more than 13s., of which 6s. is out-relief. When it has been more, back rent has been paid or extra food bought; when less, there has been less to eat and more debt incurred. She described the visit of her Assistant Inspector who was, she said, a "perfect gentleman" and not one to complain. He had come when she was so weak that she could hardly get up from the chair to let him sit down, and he had sat down and said "You're a poor article, Mrs. C., a very poor article." He used the same expression when speaking to the investigator and added that he did not know how they lived when she was not at work on the 6s. aliment only. Of the crowding of all the family into the one room he said merely, "Well, she's got two, but she hasn't furniture for the other one." In this case 1s. 6d. a child is given though in many 2s. 6d. is the amount allowed.

This same lack of interest is illustrated in another case, where a widow and two children live in one ill-ventilated little room. The widow works in the mill, the boy of ten goes to school but the girl of thirteen has been at home for more than three years because she was too delicate to attend school. She spends the greater part of the day looking after the "house," *i.e.*, the one room, and when she is fourteen though she has been too delicate to go to school, she will go into the mill.

All cases on the books are entitled to the attendance of the medical officer on production of their pay-cards. For hospital treatment, they must get a special order. This application is made to one of the clerks and the way the system may work is shown in the following case. A widow, whose little boy had a tubercular abscess on the hip, was told she must have hospital treatment for him and she applied for an order for the poor-house hospital. The clerk told her that he could not give her an order for the child unless she went herself also. The woman refused the order, and the boy though very lame has not, as it happens, had any more abscesses. Probably a special appeal to the council or the inspector might have brought the order desired but the widow followed the more natural course of believing what the clerk told her. In such a case as this it should clearly be part of the business of the Assistant Inspector to report on the boy's needs.

The Dundee Council distribute clothes to the children under fourteen who are on their books, whose mothers apply for them. The curious system adopted is for the mothers to be told to send in a "line" saying what they want some time in November. Some of the women have never heard of this and have not received clothes. The method is very absurd for whatever they may ask for what they get is a pair of boots and two pairs of stockings for each child, two cotton shirts for each boy and 3 yards of flannellette for each girl. Babies under one year of age are given nothing. One mother

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\* See later, Classification of Character of Mothers.



who asked for wool that she might knit the stockings herself because she thought her knitting lasted better—being closer and finer—was given the wool in quantity sufficient to make one pair only. The boots are stamped inside with the parish mark and are of good heavy make. The other clothes are poor in quality and worth very little.

There are, apparently, no cases in which out-relief is refused to a widow and it is given freely to sick men. The revision and alteration of cases seems very rare but, when it is done, seems to be due generally to the interest of some councillor in a particular case which he thinks is well or illtreated. This is, however, a general impression and there were no figures available, by which it could be tested.

The aliment given varies from 2s. in cases where there are two or even three children to 12s. in a case with six children. One shilling and sixpence or 2s. is the more usual amount per child and the median is 5s. There is no attempt made to decide what income per head should be sufficient and the scale given appears to be capriciously chosen. Taking four cases at random in which the relief is 5s. for three dependent children, it is found that the income of the family in the case is 4s. 6d. a head, in the second is 2s. 2d., in the third, 4s. 6d., and in the fourth, 3s. 6d. In four cases where relief is 10s., the amounts per head for the family are 2s. 6d., 3s. 3d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. respectively.

The table which follows shows the amount per child for each case.

ALIMENT AND NUMBERS OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Amount of Aliment.	Number of families with this amount.	Number of dependent children in each family with this amount.					
		1 child.	2 children.	3 children.	4 children.	5 children.	6 children.
s. d.							
2 0	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
2 6	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
3 0	8	—	5	2	—	1	—
3 6	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
4 0	5	—	4	1	—	—	—
4 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 0	5	—	1	3	—	1	—
5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 0	5	—	—	1	3	1	—
6 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 0	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
7 6	3	—	1	1	1	—	—
8 0	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
10 0	9	—	—	1	2	3	3
12 0	2	—	—	—	—	—	2

(e) *Lanark.*

Of the cases investigated in Lanark, four have a settlement elsewhere but receive their aliment at the parish offices and are visited and reported upon by the Inspector in just the same way as the cases having their settlement therein.

Two of these are bad cases, but the treatment given is just the same as would be given if they belonged to Lanark, and they come from parishes near by which are apparently administered in the same way.

The Parish of Lanark includes the small market town of Lanark itself, the scattered dwellings of the hills around and the little mill village of New Lanark, built by Robert Owen, just below the Falls of Clyde. A mile from there is another mill and in Lanark itself a knitting factory. These three work-places, the shops, the railway, and the farms provide employment for the people of the parish. There is temporary work for the summer visitors at Smyllum and on the new Roman Catholic church in Lanark itself.

Within the parish the Inspector knows and is known to all the people. When an application for relief is made at the office, therefore, though he visits the home, he has probably made up his mind in advance what are the needs or deserts of the case. The people are also commonly known to the parish councillors. The Council, sitting as a committee, decide the cases without the attendance of the applicant. Relief is ordered usually for a year at a time, and is paid at the offices every two months—in a few cases every month,—payments being made in advance. Each case is visited once or twice a year, exceptional cases, of course, being seen more often.

The Inspector, while knowing the circumstances of his cases, their character and income, does not regard it as his duty to attempt to raise their standard of living or influence them in any other direction. The relief given is small but, apart from that, is given in a generous spirit and special circumstances are considered when they arise. Thus, in one case, a husband died suddenly and a subscription in the town raised for the widow realised £80. The parish decided to allow her 5s. a week on the understanding that she would use the £80 carefully, drawing not more than 5s. a week from that. The parish thus acts indirectly as trustee of the fund, and keeps an eye upon the family's expenditure. In another case, in New Lanark, the circumstances have been specially reckoned with. The husband for many years complained that his wife would not keep the house properly, and used to threaten to desert her. Thereupon the wife would come and tell her tale to the Inspector and he would do his best to reconcile them. The husband, he admitted, had something to complain of, for though the wife was respectable enough and very good-natured, she was much better pleased to help a neighbour than to do her own work and the home was always muddled and untidy. Later, the husband developed *locomotor ataxia* and found life at home still more unpleasant. So presently he took himself off to a sister at Paisley, and paid for his keep there by 3s. 6d. out of his weekly 5s. from the Rechabites. The rest of the money he sends to his wife. The parish gives her 6s.; she works in the mill; the home is moderately decent, and much more peaceful. The Inspector considers the arrangement a good one, and a much better one for all parties than with the husband at home.

When his attention is called to any physical defects in the children, the Inspector does his best to get the mothers to have the children attended to. Hospital treatment for them and the mothers themselves is easily obtained and the system in this respect is particularly good. Having no poorhouse hospital, the parish pay for their people in the county hospital but those on outdoor relief continue to have their aliment, while their children are boarded-out in comfortable homes by the parish. Thus, there is money to pay for the rent and the children are well looked after. There are, however, several cases of children who are in need of medical treatment and are not, probably through ignorance, obtaining it.

The difficulty of procuring really sanitary dwellings at a reasonable rent is so great for the whole of Lanark that it would not be possible for the Poor Law authority to do much, but there is no evidence that they do at all concern themselves in the matter.

The difficulty always felt in a very thinly-scattered population of refusing relief where there are children is very keenly felt here. Whenever it is possible to get a magistrate's order, children are taken from a bad mother, but where it is not the parish seems always to give relief.

They give it also in cases where the mother or some member of the family is suffering from an infectious disease, such as phthisis. In two cases the mother is suffering from this disease and in both some of the children sleep in the same room and no special precautions are taken. One of these is an unsettled case. In another, a widow is nursing her son, a boy of ten years old, who is in the last stages of the illness and she and two younger boys sleep in the same bed as the sick one. The council have tried to persuade her to let the boy go into hospital but she cannot bear to part with him.

The cases of bad characters seem many amongst so few cases but our impression was that the morality of the district was exceedingly low. There were five illegitimate children amongst those dependent upon the widows, while there was an illegitimate family of ten belonging to the woman who was tactfully described by the Inspector as a "widow by repute." These children all had the same father, but the other five had been born



before their mothers had married and had different fathers from the rest of the children. The worst case was an unsettled one—a widow whose husband had fallen from a train on his way from work in the midst of a drunken row. He had been rather “daft,” and his wife was a deaf mute and had two illegitimate children, one of whom lived with her mother. The one with the mother was five years old and there were two younger ones—aged three and one—who were legitimate. She lived in one very dirty room, very poorly furnished, and her income consisted of 6s. from the Carluke parish, and a trifling sum made by selling rubbing stones and by occasional female night-lodgers.

The “widow by repute” has a very interesting family. They are of a wild gipsy type. The mother is a robust, curly-haired woman with a violent and stormy temper. One of her children, a girl of nineteen, has run away from home and is at work in a mill in Perthshire. One is married, but she and her husband and three children still share the maternal abode. The maternal abode is the upper floor of a rickety cabin and consists of two small rooms, dirty and very poorly furnished. The rest of the family—two big boys of twenty-three and twenty, a girl of about eighteen and five young ones at school—all crowd in here. Their late father pursued the casual employment of a labourer in the daylight but in the dark hours the skilled occupation of a very capable poacher. In this his large family was a great assistance for they might be scattered far and wide to give the alarm. The house, too, on the very outskirts of the town, could send the glow of a warning light far over the valley. Altogether, he was a successful man and was never caught. His eldest son, ostensibly a terra-cotta worker, has followed in his father’s steps, but with less success, and already has been twice in gaol. The income of the family is uncertain but at times very plentiful and, though the family is so large, it may be more than doubted whether the 8s. aliment is of any advantage to the children. In 1907, boots were given for them so that there might be no excuse for not sending them to school, a reason which clearly shows the condition of affairs for the young ones.

In common with most Scottish parishes, clothes are given for the children. They are here, however, given in accordance with the needs of each case and in a way which appears admirable. The mother tells the Inspector what the children need, is told how much money she will be given, buys the clothes and brings him the bills. The Inspector thus checks any imprudence and gives the mother the responsibility of buying and enables her to get what she wants. If the account is a trifle above the sum he has told her she may spend, he will, if he thinks she has bought thriftily, make up the whole amount. The sums given vary, but are sometimes over £2. For very large families they might be more. In a small parish, where the council could not keep up a large stock of clothing as the Glasgow parish does, this method is economical as well as agreeable to the mothers. The amounts given in relief are shown in the following table :—

ALIMENT AND NUMBERS OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Amount of Aliment.		Number of Cases with this Amount.	Numbers of dependent children in each case at this amount.				
			1 Child.	2 Children.	3 Children.	4 Children.	5 Children.
s.	d.						
3	0	2	-	1	1	-	-
3	6	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	0	2	-	1	1	-	-
4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	0	3	-	-	2	1	-
5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	0	3	-	-	2	1	-
6	6	1	-	-	1	-	-
7	0	1	-	-	-	1	-
7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	0	3	-	-	2	-	1
8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	0	1	-	1	-	-	-

Median of Aliment, 6s.

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

A comparison of the methods of giving relief in each of the four burghal parishes show that in one only, that of Glasgow, is a system adopted by which full weight may be given to the circumstances of each case and full supervision exercised over the work of each Assistant Inspector. The system followed in Govan is better than that of Edinburgh, and that of Dundee better than Edinburgh—but in Dundee the control exercised by the inspector on first applications by interviewing the applicants seemed to us a very illusory one. The Inspector's knowledge of cases was so very small as to suggest that the interview is a perfunctory formality. The great power which rests in the hands of the assistants is the more dangerous as it was invariably found that in these parishes where their power was greatest, their knowledge of the people was least.

The results of a careless system of administration, when compared with the efforts made in a thoughtfully administered parish such as Glasgow, appeared to us to consist in this. In the former, children may be left in evil surroundings for an indefinite period and may never be rescued from them until the parent or parents are brought within the scope of the criminal law. In Glasgow there are bad cases now on the roll and there are children living in unsuitable homes, but these cases are mostly under observation. It is known that they are bad and after attempts have been made by cautions, reprimands, advice and reduction of relief, to improve the conditions, the case against the parent will have been so carefully built up, that the parish will be able to take possession of the children and send them to good homes elsewhere. The Inspector has certainly impressed upon the minds of the mothers that they have to fulfil their parental responsibility and that the parish council will watch to see that they do. The present staff is, however, neither large enough nor of the kind required to do all the watching which is necessary.

We did not find that any particular benefit accrued from the parish undertaking to give a clothing dole once a year to the children on the books. In Glasgow even the thrifty mother cannot depend upon it, and while sometimes it is given apparently as a reward for virtue, at other times it is given because a careless, neglectful mother declares that she cannot send her children to school unless she gets clothes for them. In any event it is either a charity dole or a confession that the relief already given is inadequate. A large parish could clothe the children at less cost than could the individual mother. To realise this economy, however, the yearly dole should be replaced by a definite clothing allowance to be reckoned in deciding upon the amount of relief.

Outdoor medical relief is easily obtained in all the parishes investigated, but, though there were very few complaints made of the doctors, there was great reluctance to ask for their attendance and sometimes an express desire to have women doctors instead.

Finally, attention must be called to the fact that no one of the councils has dealt on any definite principle with the question of illegitimate children. In no parish does the widow who bears one illegitimate child necessarily lose relief. Amongst the Assistant Inspectors it seemed to be considered an event that must occasionally be expected and was in need of no excuse when the father of the child was a lodger. It could not be found that any parish council had ever considered that for a young inexperienced widow in the first troubled years of adapting herself to poorer circumstances than she had known during her husband's lifetime, a male lodger was a very great danger. This is particularly surprising in Glasgow, where the council and the inspector of poor are, in general, both humane and thoughtful in regard to the widows' welfare. Nevertheless, the widows on the special roll, who are younger than the majority of those on the other rolls, are encouraged to add to their income by lodgers, because this work need not take them away from their homes.

The amount of relief given is uniformly higher than that given in England. For the urban districts investigated the median is 7s. and the prevailing scale is 2s. to 2s. 6d. a child. Between the different towns, however, the variations are considerable, chiefly because in Govan and Glasgow relief is proportioned to income, and in Dundee and Edinburgh the relation of income to the family's needs is much neglected. Thus, in Scotland as in England and Wales, the treatment of the widows and their children varies less with their needs than with their settlement.



## ALIMENT AND NUMBERS OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN FOR THE BURGHAL PARISHES.

Amount of Aliment.	Number of Families with this Amount.	Number of dependent children in each family with this amount.						
		1 Child.	2 Children.	3 Children.	4 Children.	5 Children	6 Children	7 Children
s. d.								
2 0	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
2 6	10	2	6	1	1	—	—	—
3 0	22	5	13	3	—	1	—	—
3 6	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
4 0	32	3	26	2	1	—	—	—
4 6	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
5 0	43	2	24	15	1	1	—	—
5 6	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
6 0	40	9	14	10	6	1	—	—
6 6	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
7 0	14	—	3	6	4	1	—	—
7 6	17	—	5	9	3	—	—	—
8 0	23	—	3	8	10	2	—	—
8 6	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
9 0	25	—	3	20	2	—	—	—
9 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 0	35	—	—	8	15	8	4	—
10 6	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
11 0	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
11 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 0	21	—	—	8	8	2	2	1
12 6	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
14 6	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
15 0	16	—	—	1	6	8	1	—
18 0	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Unknown.	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—

We have so far considered the administration of the Poor Law in the four burghal parishes and in Lanark from the point of view of authorities engaged simply in the relief of the destitution of families in which there are children. Dundee, Edinburgh, and, in a lesser degree, Govan, and Lanark have repeated with a few variations the common faults of Poor Law authorities which were observed in England and Wales. Glasgow, the most notable of the four, naturally challenges comparison as a carefully administered parish with the union of Bradford in Yorkshire. The aim in the latter was to restrict the number of cases, as far as was by any means possible, by reducing the number of applicants and demanding a very high level of respectability in the mother and a strict application of the test of destitution. The result was that the Poor Law touched only the fringe of destitution, and yet, within its bounds, it was found impossible to give only to the respectable persons and the poverty of the Poor Law cases was extreme.\*

The policy in Glasgow has been, not to reduce the number of cases, but to keep up the standard of those who apply and are given maintenance from the rates. The parish of Glasgow does not seek to narrow the limits of its responsibilities as does the union of Bradford, but to organise its activities in order to attain for those who have suffered economic ruin by illness or death, a condition of life not incompatible with efficient citizenship. This is the main tendency of their policy and it is, therefore, important to see in what directions the administration falls short of this aim.

Criticism is directed here along two main lines. In the first place there is the conflict of principles, on the one side the desire based on sound economy to produce efficient

\* See Report on Bradford in Appendix to Part I. of the Report on Children in Receipt of the Various Forms of Poor Relief in England and Wales.

citizens, on the other the Poor Law requirement of destitution or "impotence" and the value of uncertainty in income as an encouragement to thrift. Thus, relief being a legal right where destitution is proved, the council cannot lay down a simple statement of conditions of hygienic sanitation and good conduct, as an invariable condition of continuance of relief. They must, therefore, content themselves with a curiously worded statement, such as they make in their leaflet on cleanliness and care of children—avoiding the imperative mood and confining themselves to expectations. But this principle also leads to the short-sighted refusal to grant relief when any sum remains over from club or insurance money—a refusal made in Glasgow though not in all other parishes. A departure from this has, indeed, been advised by the Scottish Local Government Board.

The lack of virtue in uncertainty is best illustrated in Glasgow by the manner in which they distribute clothes for the children, to which reference has already been made. But it runs right through Poor Law administration. There is always a possible reduction, a possible stoppage of relief in front of each mother. Glasgow does not stop relief without some warning—but alterations may always be made. No mother has a clear knowledge of any conditions which she may fulfil and rest secure in her income. There is always a demoralising sense with these widows that they are dependent upon the personal goodwill of the inspectorate and the parish councillors. Indeed, to a large extent this is the case, for the personal predilections of officials or elected representatives cannot but sway their decisions in the absence of any settled scale of relief in accordance with income, housing, health, and other requirements.

It is, however, in the second direction, that of the fitness of the inspectorate to carry out the duties of supervision necessary if the children are to be well brought up, that the failure of the administration is most patent. Roughly speaking, the needs of the children for these ends are sanitary housing, clean and properly furnished homes, well-cooked and sufficient food, comfortable clothing, attention to their health by means of medical inspection and the careful carrying out of doctor's orders, and finally education, not only in school, but by the moral and mental training of their home-life. For the duty of seeing that these needs are supplied, the parish provide, as assistant inspectors, a number of men chiefly between the ages of twenty-three and thirty who have graduated for their work by the ordinary routine of office clerks. It is obvious that for such duties these young men are quite unfitted. The first is a duty which could only be carried out by the sanitary authority with its trained inspectors responsible to a still more highly trained official chief. As to the second, the cleanliness and comfort of the home, we have felt very strongly during our investigations in England, Wales and Scotland, that the inspection by the Poor Law official is almost useless. He may be relied upon to discover cases of extreme filth—but it is not enough to discover these. We have found that the judgment of these officers cannot be trusted to distinguish real cleanliness from a superficial rub, nor to see below a superficial dustiness a substantial cleanliness. Nor is it enough to recognise the real condition of the children's homes. Advice, admonition and instruction must necessarily follow. These officers are obviously unable to give such advice—and the women would be the first to recognise that fact if they attempted to do so. Of questions relating to food and clothing, the same may be said. We have not discovered any inspector who had knowledge of the meals of the families he visited. As to the children's health, the need of trained inspection is too patent to require further comment. Not only must the visitor to the home have some training, but he or she must be under supervision of a medical kind. The average inspector may notice a lame child, a coughing one, or one with a highly coloured skin trouble. The evils which are less conspicuous—*e.g.* bad sight, bad hearing, adenoids—the beginnings of troubles of all kinds cannot strike an untrained observer.

Finally, there are all the mental and moral needs of the child. The Assistant Inspector cannot deal adequately with these, for he is in no way fitted by age, training or education for such duties. Over and over again, we have been told by widows of their feeling of isolation, their need and desire to have someone with whom they could talk over their affairs and whose advice they could seek in dealing with their young ones. Here and there an assistant inspector may be suited for this work. His suitability, however, would be a mere matter of chance and the number of such a kind thrown up by the changes of office routine and promotion would necessarily be small. To the worst of their cases they



may offer a certain amount of rough advice bearing a close resemblance to conditional threats. To the rest they are, from any such point of view, useless, and the duty of the children's training is left in spite of the apparent supervision of the parish wholly to the school board. For the children under five, therefore, there is no supervisory authority at all.

It would, indeed, be difficult for the Assistant Inspector to become an advisory friend. His visits partake much too largely of the detective's. He comes to see that the widow is "all right" i.e., that she is not drunk, and that she is not in any way behaving with flagrant immorality. He comes, too, to detect changes in income and to see that the family is not too rich rather than that it is not too poor. The two minutes at the door, the "I needn't come to see how *you* are, Mrs. A.," is the usual thing for any but a "suspected" family. In such a visit nothing can be known of the children's welfare or future chances in life.

The woman inspector who takes charge of the special roll is to some extent an exception to these criticisms. This lady was previously a nurse and she is expected to advise mothers and be a friend to them as well as detect their shortcomings. But her visits partake of the double character, so that the latter duty overshadows the former. This is largely because she has to deal with public health questions without the authority and supervision of a medical officer of health, with medical questions without the authority and supervision of a medical practitioner, and with questions of education without the authority and supervision of the school board officer. But the authority to which she is responsible and the other assistant inspectors are responsible, and the officers who supervise her work and their work, and the parish council who overlook the whole are primarily responsible only for the relief of destitution. It is for this work that the officers of the Council are chosen, and while, therefore, the Council and its Inspector have recognised the waste and future cost of keeping to that work alone, they have not been able to break entirely away from the traditional method of administration. Health visitors and sanitary inspectors exchange no information with the officers of the Poor Law, and the Poor Law children who emerge above their fellows must look for help to the school board, and not to the parish, for maintenance at a higher school. Even with the Poor Law medical service itself the cure of disease is not carried on in close co-operation with the relief of destitution. The real stumbling-block appears to be that in whatever direction the Poor Law authority sets out and whatever may be its intention it is tied by the test of destitution which was the basis of the present organisation.

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### SECTION III.

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#### HOUSING CONDITIONS.

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##### {a) *The Burghal Parishes.*

All the families but one visited in the burghal parishes lived in flats in tenement houses. The exception was a family in Dundee who occupied two attics of a four-roomed cottage. The flats consisted of one to four rooms and opened by their own front door from the landings of the common stairs.

The active sanitary authority of Glasgow does much to secure that the closes and stairways should be kept clean and requires some light and ventilation on the common stair. The worst feature of housing in Glasgow is the farmed-out house, and the backland. The latter is a row of tenement houses entered through pend or close from the main street, but placed at the back of the houses forming the frontage. The backland is often placed too close to the first row and is dark, ill-ventilated and insanitary. The farmed-out or sub-let homes usually consist of single tenements in houses converted from larger flats and therefore lacking in sufficiency of sanitary arrangements and conveniences. These houses, being let for short periods, attract poorer tenants and are usually inhabited by a low class.

The Corporation has ticketing powers for homes of 2,600 cubic feet,\* and seventy houses occupied by the 159 Poor Law cases come within these powers. The Medical Officer of Health, however, states that the impression gained in measuring the homes occupied by these people is that they are "respectable people, for the most part living in comparatively favourable surroundings." In the three districts, containing some of the worst slum districts of Glasgow (notably that of Cowcaddens, specially selected by the sanitary authority for experiment owing to its high infantile mortality), none of the Poor Law cases were living in the slum areas. A few—in all, seven families—live in backlands or courts, but the usual evils of backlands are not always present. At the same time, the visits to the houses did not reveal altogether satisfactory surroundings. Some flats lacked through ventilation, some houses lacked sufficient space around them, in many cases the sanitary arrangements were badly placed or badly looked after and in many the repair of the rooms and staircases was defective. On the whole, however, the housing, apart from overcrowding, was satisfactory.

In Govan, the housing in general is not as good as in Glasgow but its faults are of the same kind. In Edinburgh, a low level is reached, and the crowded districts of the old part of the town have an unenvied notoriety for their picturesque squalor. Even in the newer parts of the town, where the flats are not in themselves bad, the stairs and closes are kept less clean than in Glasgow. In the slum land of the Canongate and the High Street, however, the dirt and disorder of the closes and courts, the defective ventilation of the stairways and the closely built blocks of dwellings reveal hideous features of bad housing. The houses have, for the most part, been turned from other uses into one or two-roomed flats and are quite unsuited for such purposes. Low roofs, small rooms, bad flooring and badly placed and badly kept sanitary accommodation are the general conditions. In the districts of Gorgie and Dalry, the housing is similar to that in Glasgow, though, as the sanitary authority is less active, so high a standard of cleanliness and ventilation has not been reached.

The housing in Dundee in the cases visited is almost universally bad. The rooms are very small and ill-ventilated, the sanitary arrangements are unsatisfactory and the repair very faulty. There are many single or two-roomed tenements in converted houses and in jerry-built houses in which no care has been taken to make the homes suitable for family use. The ovens or ranges in both Dundee and Edinburgh were noticeably bad. In Glasgow, where the tenant usually supplies his own, they were rather better. Here also the beds are very commonly fixings.

The tenancy of the houses is usually yearly and "flitting" is a matter of difficulty. It is not easy to get rid of a house except at term time, unless the factor is accommodating and permits a sub-let. These difficulties reduce the tendency to move and keep a family even in undesirable surroundings for long periods.

The character of the streets is more mixed than that of the streets of an English town. Sometimes a house of disorderly tenants is side by side with one of a quiet and respectable type. The condition of close and staircase, however, is usually sufficient indication of the kind of inhabitant.

Sanitary conveniences are commonly shared by two to four families, and are placed on the stair-landing. This is often a healthier arrangement than placing a dark and little ventilated w.c. within the flat itself. In Dundee a family consisting of a sick father, a mother and five boys, lived in two attics of a house absolutely without any sanitary accommodation but that provided by a grating in the court and a public lavatory in the street.

It was noticeable in Glasgow that, so far as possible, the mothers took advantage of the means of ventilation at their command and seldom kept the windows shut. Many stated that they kept them open day and night and the through houses were usually found to be well-aired. Those with shut windows were usually the dirty houses and the ill-furnished ones.

The housing conditions thus briefly described may be shown more exactly by the tables which follow, in which the four burghal parishes are placed side by side that the conditions may be compared one with another.

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\* See Appendix B., p. 116.



The first table shows the percentage living in courts and passages, and the next the number who live in houses inhabited by the lowest class of persons. We have drawn the line here very low indeed, but the results in both cases go in the same direction—the conditions becoming progressively worse from Glasgow to Dundee.

PERCENTAGE LIVING IN COURTS OR PASSAGES.

Glasgow.	Govan.	Edinburgh.	Dundee.	Four Burghal Parishes.
4	5	21	44	14

PERCENTAGE LIVING AMONG THE LOWEST CLASS OF POPULATION.

Glasgow.	Govan.	Edinburgh.	Dundee.	Four Burghal Parishes.
3	7	8	11	6

The next table shows in the same way the conditions as regards ventilation, sanitary accommodation and repair. Ventilation is divided into external—*i.e.*, the free air space around the building, and internal, *i.e.*, the ventilation of the rooms themselves. Sanitary accommodation has been judged by the condition and kind of convenience provided and the number of families which it serves. The state of repair was decided by observation of walls, ceiling, flooring, the condition of the woodwork, fireplace, etc. Each heading is divided into three classes.

Throughout the tables, Dundee occupies the lowest place and Glasgow the highest. Especially in regard to repair, Dundee and Edinburgh are low in the scale.

DESCRIPTION OF HOUSES (EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES OF KNOWN CASES).

—	Glasgow.	Govan.	Edinburgh.	Dundee.	Four Burghal Parishes.
External ventilation :					
Good - - - - -	58	52	33	35	49
Medium - - - - -	32	30	43	45	36
Bad - - - - -	10	18	19	20	15
	100	100	100	100	100
Internal ventilation :					
Good - - - - -	57	52	53	40	53
Medium - - - - -	32	37	40	40	36
Bad - - - - -	11	11	7	20	11
	100	100	100	100	100
Sanitary accommodation :					
Good - - - - -	46	33	44	19	40
Medium - - - - -	31	36	23	31	31
Bad - - - - -	23	26	23	50	29
	100	100	100	100	100
State of repair :					
Good - - - - -	55	43	37	31	46
Medium - - - - -	35	35	36	18	33
Bad - - - - -	10	17	27	51	21
	100	100	100	100	100

So far we have dealt with housing conditions of a structural kind and such as are outside the tenant's control. The following tables deal with the cleanliness and furniture of the houses which go to make up the comfort of the home. In regard to the former, the woeful condition of Dundee, a town of women workers, is very apparent. The standard in the other three towns is particularly high.

CLEANLINESS OF HOUSES (EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES OF KNOWN CASES).

—	Glasgow.	Govan.	Edinburgh.	Dundee.	4 Burghal Parishes.
Good - - - - -	57	60	59	49	57
Medium - - - - -	33	33	23	22	30
Bad - - - - -	10	7	13	29	13
	100	100	100	100	100

Furniture has been divided into four classes, as it was in the Inquiry for England and Wales. Judged by that standard, the level attained in Glasgow and Govan is high and shows that a comfortable home, gathered during a father's life, need not be lost before the assistance of the Poor Law is obtained. In Edinburgh and Dundee, long years of poverty before and after the father's death probably account for the pitifully bare and desolate homes we often saw.

FURNITURE (EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES OF KNOWN CASES.)

—	Glasgow.	Govan.	Edinburgh.	Dundee.	4 Burghal Parishes.
Good - - - - -	34	41	23	24	33
Fair - - - - -	30	23	31	18	27
Poor - - - - -	34	32	31	47	35
Very Poor - - - - -	2	4	10	11	5
	100	100	100	100	100

In each case a note has been made of the sleeping arrangements of the family. The use of large box-beds or fixed alcove beds is almost universal in the first three parishes, and in some of the best flats the sitting-rooms have concealed beds completely closed in by a door. It is almost impossible to air these every day, for the work of getting out the mattress through the narrow opening is very troublesome. It is close and unhealthy for sleeping and in new flats is forbidden by the sanitary authority. The beds in use are large and their condition has been taken into account in judging furniture and cleanliness. The number of cases in which the sleeping arrangements have been termed bad were judged by the low standard of ordinary usage amongst the poor. Bad has been taken to signify that there are more than four to a bed or that the sexes are promiscuously placed. In the latter case, only those instances in which adults or children over twelve years of age were concerned have been so classed.

BAD SLEEPING ARRANGEMENTS (EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES OF KNOWN CASES).

Glasgow.	Govan.	Edinburgh.	Dundee.	Four Burghal Parishes.
14	20	11	18	15

Sleeping arrangements cannot be expected to be satisfactory so long as the people are living in such small houses. The following table shows the very small percentage, sinking to almost nothing in Dundee, who live in more than two rooms.



## NUMBERS OF PERSONS AND ROOMS (EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES OF KNOWN CASES).

	Glasgow.		Govan.		Edinburgh.		Dundee.		4 Burghal Parishes.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Percentage living in 1 room -	24	18	5	5	10	7	20	17	17	13
„ „ 2 rooms -	64	66	79	77	64	61	76	78	68	69
„ „ 3 „	11	15	11	11	23	29	4	5	13	16
„ „ 4 „	1	1	5	7	3	3	0	0	2	2
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The results of this lack of room space are seen in the high percentage of persons who are technically overcrowded according to the Census definition of more than two persons to a room. The very high rate of overcrowding here shown for Glasgow is rather deceptive in a comparison with the other parishes, because the rooms are larger so that the cubic space per person is greater than in the other towns.\*

## DEGREE OF OVERCROWDING (EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES OF KNOWN CASES).

	Glasgow.		Govan.		Edinburgh.		Dundee.		4 Burghal Parishes.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Percentages of cases in which there are for each room:—										
2 persons or less - - -	17	12	22	17	35	30	22	18	22	17
More than 2, but less than 3 persons.	45	45	47	45	47	48	49	46	46	46
„ 3 „ „ 4	27	32	20	24	15	20	18	22	22	27
„ 4 persons - -	11	11	11	14	3	2	11	14	10	10
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Percentage technically overcrowded.	83	88	78	83	65	70	78	82	78	83

(b) *Lanark.*

The housing conditions of the Poor Law families in Lanark are almost wholly bad. The houses are small, crowded together and badly built and repaired and the sanitary arrangements with one exception bad. Thirteen families live in flats, one in a cottage or cabin on the farm where the mother is byre-woman and three in “rooms” in flats or houses. Four of them live in New Lanark, where the houses all belong to the mill. The houses stretch in long lines with the many windowed mill buildings in their midst. Some of the houses are built straight up from the river bank, so that below the windows the Clyde rushes stormily past. The village with its rough stone houses, backed by the hills and with the river before them, is very picturesque; but the houses were built by Robert Owen and still remain as he left them. The woodwork has been replaced and electric light has been installed. It goes on and off with the current at the mills and the tenant cannot light it at will. It is alight from eight to ten in the summer nights

\* See Appendix B. p. 117.

and till eleven on Saturday. In winter it is alight for an hour, from five to six while the workers rise, and from six in the evening again. But along with these modern luxuries the old sanitary ways persist. A pump in the middle of each row of houses supplies them all with water—flats on the third floor as well as flats on the ground floor, while sanitary conveniences of an insanitary kind are grouped in twos at either end of each row. They are so insanitary that in the house facing one of these groups the front windows cannot be opened when the wind blows over that way.

In Lanark itself there are numbers of little courts and alleys, with little shut-in houses. Of the twelve cases in the town,\* ten are in such courts or passages. In two cases the population was clearly of the lowest kind.

The table summarising the housing conditions is similar to that already given for the cities.

## DESCRIPTION OF HOUSES.

	Good.	Medium.	Bad.	Unknown.
External ventilation - - - - -	9	4	4	0
Internal ventilation . - - - -	7	9	0	1
Sanitary accommodation - - - -	1	0	13	3
State of repairs - - - - -	2	8	6	1

*N.B.*—In only three cases are less than five known to share the sanitary accommodation.

The comfort of the home is woefully lacking. In a majority of cases the furnishing is poor or very poor and in only five is the home kept clean.

## THE COMFORT OF THE HOME.

<i>Cleanliness.</i>					<i>Furniture.</i>				
Good - - - - -	5	Good - - - - -	3						
Medium - - - - -	6	Fair - - - - -	5						
Bad - - - - -	5	Poor - - - - -	5						
Unclassed - - - - -	1	Very poor - - - - -	3						
		Unclassed - - - - -	1						

The worst feature of the housing is the overcrowding. In eleven cases the families live in one-room tenements and in no case are there two or less persons to a room. The whole seventeen cases are overcrowded and thirty-six are living more than four to a room.

## HOUSING.

	Cases.	Persons.
Number living in 1 room - - - - -	11	49
"    "    2 rooms - - - - -	5	38
"    "    3    " - - - - -	1	7
Number living 2 persons, or less, to a room - - - - -	-	-
"    "    3    "    "    " - - - - -	5	27
"    "    4    "    "    " - - - - -	7	31
"    "    more than 4 to a room - - - - -	5	36

\* Four are in New Lanark and one is on a farm.



## SECTION IV.

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

(a) *The Burghal Parishes.*

The incomes of the families in each of the four parishes show a range which greatly varies but, until Dundee is reached, there is a like median average of £1 0s. 6d. and £1. The Dundee median, however, drops 3s.

To show exactly for what these incomes stand, we have placed side by side with the median in each parish the prevailing type of family in number and age. The members of the family dependent upon the income have been divided into adults and children, the dividing line being drawn at fourteen years of age. This may appear arbitrary, and it may be argued that a child of twelve needs as much food, clothing, and shelter as one of fourteen and that a young child, if fed largely on milk, actually needs more. It is however the case that a child needs more when he starts to work in the way of clothes and that he certainly demands and receives more to eat. The age limit has therefore been drawn at the time when the child ceases to be a dependent directly provided for by the Poor Law.

The result is that the normal family is found to consist of five persons, but the arrangement of adults and children differs, and Dundee, with the lowest incomes, has relatively less expensive families than Glasgow or Govan though the same as in Edinburgh.

## INCOMES.

	Glasg w.	Govan.	Edinburgh.	Dundee.	4 Burghal Parishes.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lowest Income - - -	- 8 -	- 9 6	- 9 6	- 8 6	- 8 -
Highest Income - - -	2 14 6	2 3 -	2 1 -	1 16 6	2 14 6
Median - - - - -	1 - 6	1 - 6	1 - -	- 17 6	- 19 6
* Normal Family: Adults -	3	3	1	1	1 3
Children -	2	2	4	4	4 2

*N.B.*—The median of numbers in family is five. The mode at this number has been taken for each parish.

Income is made up of the aliment given by the parish, the earnings of the mother, of the children and sums from other sources of various kinds, such as payments from societies, relations and friends.

Included in the mothers' earnings are payments made by lodgers and boarders. In the case of the former the whole sum paid is reckoned as profit, for it has been impossible to find just how much goes in wear and tear of furniture and cost of washing, firing and light, which the lodger partly shares with the family. In the case of the boarder 3s. seemed to be the profit generally recognised on 12s. a week, and 3s. 6d. on 14s. Though his food is cooked separately and bought specially for him in most cases, there is an indefinable, and yet very real, profit from the handling of the 12s. a week. There are little economies of all kinds both in buying and cooking. Thus two lodgers at 24s. represent more than 6s. worth of additional home comforts.

In order to show the extent to which the families on outdoor relief are dependent upon the Poor Law, the proportion each constituent bears to the whole income has been shown.

CONSTITUENTS OF INCOME AS PERCENTAGES OF THE WHOLE AMOUNT.

Part of Income.	Percentage of whole.	Percentage of the whole number of cases in which this part of income forms this percentage of the whole income.				
		Glasgow.	Govan.	Edinburgh.	Dundee.	4 Burghal Parishes.
Aliment - - -	Per cent. 0 „ „	-	-	-	-	-
„ - - - -	1-25 „ „	35	26	35	37	33
„ - - - -	26-50 „ „	37	41	50	45	42
„ - - - -	51-75 „ „	17	21	9	16	16
„ - - - -	76-100 „ „	11	12	6	2	9
		100	100	100	100	100
Mothers' Earnings - -	Per cent.	35	31	28	23	31
„ „ - -	1-25 „ „	29	20	16	9	22
„ „ - -	26-50 „ „	23	33	30	18	25
„ „ - -	51-75 „ „	13	16	25	41	20
„ „ - -	76-100 „ „	-	-	1	9	2
		100	100	100	100	100
Children's Earnings - -	Per cent.	35	29	38	61	39
„ „ - -	1-25 „ „	6	26	16	2	11
„ „ - -	26-50 „ „	21	26	20	14	20
„ „ - -	51-75 „ „	22	13	17	18	19
„ „ - -	76-100 „ „	16	6	9	5	11
		100	100	100	100	100
Other Sources - - -	Per cent.	87	82	80	88	85
„ „ - - -	1-25 „ „	8	12	12	7	9
„ „ - - -	26-50 „ „	2	4	4	-	3
„ „ - - -	51-75 „ „	1.5	-	4	5	2
„ „ - - -	76-100 „ „	1.5	2	-	-	1
		100	100	100	100	100
Proportion unknown - - -		6	8	4	2	5
Aliment=whole income - - -		6	4	-	-	3

The table shows that in Glasgow and Govan the out-relief or aliment forms a greater share of income than in Edinburgh and Dundee, and that in those towns the mothers' earnings make up the proportion which out-relief does not fill. Income from other sources is unimportant in all cases, but children's earnings are noticeably greater in Glasgow than elsewhere. This is partly because the wages children are earning are higher and also because the families with many over school age are more numerous. The number of potential wage-earners, *i.e.*, persons over fourteen years of age, is large in Glasgow, Govan and Edinburgh, and very small in Dundee. The number of homes in Dundee in which the mother is the only possible wage-earner—unless half-timers be counted—is proportionately almost double that in the other towns.



PERSONS OVER SCHOOL AGE (EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES).

—	Glasgow.	Govan.	Edinburgh.	Dundee.	Four Burghal Parishes.
Percentage of households which have :					
1 member over school age . - -	35	22	32	60	36
2 members „ „ - - -	21	36	29	20	25
3 „ „ „ - - -	24	24	19	20	22
4 „ „ „ - - -	16	13	17	—	14
More than 4 „ „ - - -	4	5	3	—	3
	100	100	100	100	100

The average family of five persons, usually three adults and two children, has the spending of an income of 19s. 6d., or in round numbers, 20s. That gives 4s. a head as a usual result. This income of 20s. will be a third aliment, a third or less mother's earnings, and about a third the earnings of children.

The first call on that income is for rent. Rents for the four parishes range from 2s. to 10s., the latter being an exceptionally large lodging-house. The median is highest in Govan (4s.), lowest in Dundee (2s. 6d.).

RENTS.

—	Glasgow.	Govan.	Edinburgh.	Dundee.	4 Burghal Parishes.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Lowest rent paid - - -	2 -	2 6	1 -	1 -	1 -
Highest „ „ - - -	7 6	7 6	10 -	6 -	10 -
Median „ „ - - -	3 6	4 -	3 6	2 6	3 6
Proportion of median of rent to median of income - - -	Per cent. 17	Per cent. 20	Per cent. 18	Per cent. 14	Per cent. 18

From the average income, therefore, the amount left after paying rent (usually for a two-roomed house) is 16s. 6d. and this must serve for all purposes.

Fuel and light in Glasgow, Govan and Edinburgh, averaged 2s.—1s. 6d. for coal, kindlings, etc., and 6d. for gas. This is a small amount for a town where the winters are long and the cold severe but we found that this covered the ordinary expenditure. A boarder probably increases these sums considerably. For soap, soda and all washing accessories, the expenditure is at least 6d. and insurance money also accounts for 6d., sometimes for 1s. The figures for Dundee were not obtained, but are probably the same.

For the ordinary family, therefore, after paying for house, fuel, light, soap and insurance there is 13s. 6d. left to be dealt with and with that the family's meals must be provided.

In dealing with this question, we have found it impossible to ascertain in all cases whether the amount of food provided is sufficient. We have however carefully investigated the *kind* provided and on this basis of diet classified the cases in four divisions. If there was obvious insufficiency of food, the case was placed in a lower class than its diet suggested.

The four classes are :—

CLASS I.			
Breakfast.	Dinner.	Tea.	Supper.
Porridge and milk followed by tea and "piece," or egg, bacon, etc.	Soup. Stew or other meat. Vegetables. Sometimes rice or other puddings.	"Piece." Tea, sometimes Cocoa or fish, egg, etc.	Not always included— <i>e.g.</i> when there is cooked tea; but some- times after "piece" tea have pease brose, porridge, etc.

N.B.—If there is breakfast and tea and supper at home of this kind, and the children have dinner at school, the whole goes into Class I., except in Edinburgh, where the dinners were not sufficiently good to warrant this unless the home diet was much above the average.

CLASS II.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Tea or Supper.
Porridge and milk, sometimes followed by other food, but usually not.	Soup. Stew. Vegetables. Other meat or pudding instead. Occasionally eggs and bacon.	" Piece " with tea or cocoa, or porridge.

N.B.—See note above. If in this class for kind and insufficient in quantity, it is placed in Class III.

CLASS III.

Porridge for breakfast or dinner.

Usual diet is :—

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Tea or Supper.
" Piece " and tea.	Porridge. Soup. " Piece " and tea. Rice. Sometimes bit of meat or fish.	" Piece " or porridge if have had " piece " for dinner.

If this is the diet, and it is insufficient and irregular in itself, it is placed in Class IV.

CLASS IV.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Tea or Supper.
" Piece " and tea.	Occasionally soup or porridge. Usually " piece."	Same.

Class I. is an exceptionally good diet, such as the people forming the outdoor poor seldom can get. Class II., however, is the ordinary working-class diet in Scottish towns and though monotonous and coarse would give sufficient nourishment if plentifully provided.

For a family of five, a sufficient food supply of this kind would need a weekly budget of the following description :—

	s.	d.
Oatmeal - - - - -	-	6
Milk (2 pints a day) - - - - -	2	4
Meat (for soup and an extra piece with the broth on Sunday) - - - - -	2	-
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	1	-
Tea, cocoa or coffee - - - - -	1	6
Groceries (including sugar) - - - - -	1	-
Eggs - - - - -	-	9
Butter or margarine - - - - -	1	-
Jelly (or jam) - - - - -	-	4
Bread - - - - -	3	-
Total - - - - -	13	5

It seems, therefore, that, with the family sufficiently fed, even on this simple diet, there would be just 1d. left over each week to pay for clothes and any other expenses.

Though there are children whose food belongs to Classes III. and IV. and some who are given meals of the kind described in Class I., the majority, as the next table shows, belong to Class II.

DIET (EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES OF KNOWN CASES).

	Glasgow.		Govan.		Edinburgh.		Dundee.		4 Burghal Parishes.	
	Cases.	Children.	Cases.	Children.	Cases.	Children.	Cases.	Children.	Cases.	Children.
Class I. - - - - -	17	16	20	19	1	1	11	11	13	13
„ II. - - - - -	57	59	45	47	65	68	53	53	56	57
„ III. - - - - -	19	19	29	28	25	25	31	30	24	24
„ IV. - - - - -	7	6	6	6	9	6	5	6	7	6
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100



A third of the children, where meals are in accordance with the Class III. and Class IV. diets, may be said to be badly fed, the diet being poor in kind and usually insufficient. In these families the mother usually went as near food of the Class II. kind as her income permitted. In addition to the children in Classes III. and IV. however, it is clear that many of those in Class II. must be insufficiently fed.

In addition to the clothes given by the parishes, which have already been discussed, there is assistance in food by means of school dinners paid for by the parish in Edinburgh. The payments for these dinners have already been reckoned in estimating the incomes of these families. There are, however, some other means of lessening the necessary expenditure in ways to which a money value cannot be given. In Glasgow, alone, did we find that such assistance was of any greater value than the occasional windfalls which fall to all persons in all ranks of life. In Glasgow :—

Twenty-eight boys, belonging to eighteen families, get their meals at the Buchanan Institute.

Four children get breakfast and dinner from the “Refuge.”

Two children are fed at a day industrial school.

Six cases get other help in food, and in three of these the help is considerable.

The Buchanan Institute is by far the most important of these agencies. This school, founded in 1859, takes boys whose parents are poor or dead, giving preference to the children of widows and educates and feeds them. They may go to school by seven in the morning and they have breakfast, dinner and tea there, leaving in the evening at six o'clock. They get a good elementary education, manual training, including some tailoring and shoemaking, and plenty of exercise. Mothers who are out all day have thus the comfort of knowing that their lads are in safe quarters, comfortably fed and housed from morning to night. The diet there is sufficient and belongs in kind to Class I.

There are also in Glasgow six cases in which friends or relations give clothes and possibly there are others in which some assistance of this kind is occasionally given.

In eleven cases there is sporadic and various help from relations and in four, similar assistance from charities. In one of the former the help is considerable, consisting chiefly of gifts in kind but occasionally of money. In the others it amounts to occasional windfalls such as a bag of coal, a bowl of soup, a sixpence, a few old garments. In only the one case can it be estimated as any reliable aid to income in providing the children with a steady sufficiency of food, warmth and clothing.

In Govan, one family (three children) has school dinners and in three cases there was help in food from friends. In five cases there is help in clothes or by various odd gifts, and in one case a district nurse was sent by the church.

In Edinburgh, one family is given food, two are given clothes, and in ten there is help of some kind from friends, relations or charities. In two of the latter, the printed list of paupers said “Friends assist,” and we have included them here, though the people themselves spoke of the help their friends had once given but gradually withdrawn, tiring as people commonly do of the friends who are always poor. Often, in the flush of sympathy for a sudden loss, friends give generously to widows and their children but presently they become accustomed to the family's poverty and new claims from new orphans eat up their narrow margin of surplus expenditure.

In Dundee, four families are given food—in two cases in considerable quantities. In three other cases there is precarious assistance.

It must be pointed out in regard to all these irregular gifts, whether of food, clothes or coals, whether help in money or help in kind, that they are no more to be reckoned upon in considering the income of the families on outdoor relief than the gifts of hothouse fruit from the country or the meals shared at a friend's house are set off by people in a more fortunate position against their year's expenditure.

(b) *Lanark.*

In Lanark, the incomes (shown in full in the Table) are lower than in the other parishes, the median being only 16s. 6d.

INCOMES IN ASCENDING ORDER, WITH NUMBERS IN EACH FAMILY.

Amount of income.	Number of families with this amount.	Number of adults and children in each family with this amount.	Amount of income.	Number of families with this amount.	Number of adults and children in each family with this amount.
£ s. d.		*	£ s. d.		
7 0	1	1/3	16 6	1	2/2
7 6	1	1/4	18 6	2	2/2 2/2
13 0	1	1/3	1 0 6	1	3/3
14 0	1	1/3	1 2 0	2	3/3 3/4
14 6	1	1/2	1 19 0	1	4/3
15 0	1	2/3	2 3 6	1	4/3
15 6	1	1/4	Unknown	2	1/4 4/5

Out-relief is less important as a constituent of income and children in four cases contribute more than 75 per cent. of the whole income.

NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH PART OF INCOME TO THE WHOLE IS

—	0 per cent.	1-25 per cent.	26-50 per cent.	51-75 per cent.	76-100 per cent.
Aliment - - - - -	-	6	5	2	2
Mother's earnings - - -	5	3	3	4	-
Children's earnings - - -	8	2	1	-	4
Other sources - - - - -	12	1	2	-	0

N.B.—Proportions unknown, two cases. Aliment=whole income, no case.

In eight of the seventeen families there are two or more possible wage-earners.

PERSONS OVER SCHOOL AGE.

Number of Families with 1 Member over School Age	-	-	-	-	7
„ „ „ 2 Members „ „ „	-	-	-	-	4
„ „ „ 3 „ „ „	-	-	-	-	3
„ „ „ 4 „ „ „	-	-	-	-	4

While income averages 3s. 6d. less than in the cities, rent averages 2s. less and is generally from 7 to 13 per cent. of income.

RENTS.

Lowest Rent paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1s.
Highest „ „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3s.
1 case rent free.										

The feeding of the children shown in the next Table is worse than in any of the towns, a large majority being placed in Classes III., and IV.

DIET.

—	Cases.	Children.
Class I. - - - - -	2	6
„ II. - - - - -	4	11
„ III. - - - - -	4	12
„ IV. - - - - -	4	13
Unclassed - - - - -	3	10

\* The first figure gives the number of adults, the second the number of children.



SECTION V.

THE MOTHER.

(a) *The Burghal Parishes.*

The children are so dependent upon the mother that it is obviously important to give some idea of the character of the women who receive out-relief. For this purpose they have been divided into four classes, attention being given to the character and capacity of each woman in herself, her actual circumstances being as far as possible left out of account. The classification is that which was used for England and Wales.

*Class I.*—This class contains thoroughly good mothers, well able to look after their children, to care for their health, their morals and their future. These are women of fine character, capable and trustworthy.

*Class II.*—Next to those mothers who are of notably good character and ability come those who are good in intention but lack the mental and physical power to cope with their responsibilities. They are colourless women, not bad ones but not good ones. They are not the sort to look ahead and see in a present sacrifice a future good. They have neither foresight nor enterprise.

*Class III.*—The second class is at least good in intention ; the third class has no intentions. They belong to the type of women who have no outlook, because they have no realisation of a standard of conduct and life at a higher level than their own. Such women live from hand to mouth knowing little of the value of money and using it just as they get it. They belong to the “casual” class of humanity,—helpless and in bad times hopeless. It does not occur to them to contrive—to adapt means to ends. They are indeed the creatures of habit and impulse. For the most part they are unskilled in domestic work so that the comfort of their homes falls even lower than their income warrants.

*Class IV.*—These are bad mothers. They usually have the faults of the third class and to them they add deliberate neglect or doubtful morality. Some of them have definite vices but the characteristic of all is that their influence, if influence they have, is positively bad. They are for one reason or another unfit to have the charge of their children.

To the particular difficulties which made us unable to distinguish between women of Classes III. and IV. in Dundee reference has already been made. The actual effect on the results is not great, as the women of Classes III. and IV. are alike unsuited to have the care of children. The omission however gives Dundee a higher place in the comparison with other towns than it probably deserves. The women of best character were those in Govan, but Edinburgh had the largest percentage of Classes I. and II. taken together. In the four parishes 24 per cent. are incapable mothers not fit to rear good and efficient citizens.

CHARACTER OF MOTHERS (EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES OF CASES CLASSED).

	Glasgow.	Govan.	Edinburgh.	Dundee.	4 Burghal Parishes.
Class I.    -   -   -   -	28	35	28	20	28
„ II.       -   -   -   -	45	43	56	50	48
„ III.      -   -   -   -	17	13	8	30	16
„ IV.       -   -   -   -	10	9	8	0	8
	100	100	100	100	100

The health of the mothers is only second in importance to their character. To give a general description of their health, the women have been divided in this respect into three classes:—

I.—Those in good health.

II.—Those in poor health.

III.—Those in bad health.

Class I. contains women in good average health.

Class II. consists of women who are neither acutely ill nor chronic invalids but who are always ailing. Some of them are simply tired out but most of them have some definite ailment such as rheumatism, varicose veins or dyspepsia, which without absolutely disabling them makes them often unfit to do all their own work and necessitates their missing an occasional day's employment. Some have weak sight or are deaf and others have internal troubles of various kinds. The characteristic of all is that they are never free from physical discomfort and are never quite fit for work.

Class III. includes all those who are acutely ill and permanently unable to work. Some are continuing to do so at the risk of permanently impairing their health. Some are women who have long been in poor health and have at last completely broken down.

Glasgow, in this respect, occupies a bad pre-eminence. Eighteen per cent. of the mothers there are in bad and 36 per cent. in poor health. Dundee shows more in bad health but also more in good health. Those in Classes II. and III. in Dundee were miserable women, hopeless and depressed, as well as physically unfit. The mill-work, child-bearing and year after year of low earnings and bad housing make the lot of the women hard and the drunkenness and riotous ways of the town increase these ills. In Edinburgh, the standard of health was higher than elsewhere, probably because with incomes about equal to those in Glasgow there is less struggle to keep up a good appearance and so more money spent on food and less anxiety on the mother's part to keep the children "looking respectable."

HEALTH OF MOTHERS (EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES OF CASES CLASSED).

	Glasgow.	Govan.	Edinburgh.	Dundee.	Four Burghal Parishes.
Good - - - - -	46	54	62	53	52
Poor - - - - -	36	33	28	25	32
Bad - - - - -	18	13	10	22	16
	100	100	100	100	100

The employments of the mothers are fewer than those followed by such women in England and Wales. From the percentage table which follows it is seen that 31 per cent. in the burghal parishes have no employment and that this total is made up of a percentage varying from 36 in Glasgow to 23 in Dundee. Dundee is the only town which provides work to large numbers of women in any other than the domestic employments. Fifty-three per cent. of the women on outdoor relief are employed in the jute mills chiefly at coarse unskilled work. In other parishes charring and washing and taking in lodgers form the chief employments.



## MOTHERS' OCCUPATIONS (EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES).

	Glasgow.	Govan.	Edinburgh.	Dundee.	4 Burghal Parishes.
Office-cleaning - - -	4	6	15	2	7
Lodgers - - - - -	17	26	17	9	17
Washing, charing, etc. - -	29	31	38	20	30
Nursing and minding children	4	2	3	4	4
Sewing, dressmaking, etc. -	5	2	1	2	3
Factory work—Skilled - -	4	—	1	11	4
„    „    Unskilled - -	1	2	3	33	6
„    „    Either - -	2·5	2	—	9	3
Shopkeeping - - - - -	2·5	—	1	—	1
Other employments - - -	2	2	—	—	1
No employment - - - -	36	31	28	23	31
	107	104	107	113	107
Less percentage who have two employments - - - -	7	4	7	13	7
	100	100	100	100	100

The earnings show great variations, from 1s. earned by casual charing, to 20s. The woman who earns 20s. in Edinburgh takes music-hall artists as lodgers and her expenditure in rent, furniture, light and washing is correspondingly high. In Dundee, the highest wages are those of a weaver who also works on Saturday afternoon by taking orders for a coal merchant. In Glasgow and Govan, the highest earnings are those of women who keep lodgers and have regular office-cleaning. Though earnings—as women's work goes—are in a few cases high, the general range is low.

## MOTHERS' EARNINGS.

	Glasgow.	Govan.	Edinburgh.	Dundee.	4 Burghal Parishes.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Lowest earnings - - - -	1 -	1 6	1 -	1 0	1 -
Highest „ - - - - -	15 -	16 -	20 -	14 6	20 -
Median „ - - - - -	6 -	7 -	8 6	10 -	8 -

These earnings represent very different amounts of work, and these are analysed in the next Tables. From these it appears that, of the 70 per cent. of the women with some employment, more than two-thirds work away from home. Four-fifths of the same number have regular work whether at home or out and more than half of these are working away from home on four or more days a week. Finally, a third of the whole number of mothers are employed on four or more days a week away from their homes and children.

## MOTHERS' OCCUPATIONS (EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES OF THE MOTHERS AT WORK).

	Glasgow.	Govan.	Edinburgh.	Dundee.	Four Burghal Parishes.
Percentage who have work at home only	34	40	21	11	29
Percentage who have some work away from home - - - - -	66	60	79	89	71
	100	100	100	100	100
Percentage who have casual work only	22	13	13	9	16
Percentage who have some regular work	78	87	87	91	84
	100	100	100	100	100
Percentage of the mothers employed, who have regular work away from home on 4 or more days in the week - -	34	37	54	74	45
Percentage of the whole number of mothers who are so employed - -	22	25	39	58	31

Some of these are office-cleaners, whose work, in the morning and evening only, leaves them fairly free to attend to their children. But all those who work in mills or factories (53 per cent of the mothers in Dundee) have little chance of watching over or caring for their little ones. They leave in the morning before the children are up, come back again at nine o'clock for breakfast, return to the mill from ten o'clock until two o'clock when they have an hour for dinner, and come out again at 6 o'clock. The hours do not coincide with the children's who are out of school at 12 or 12.30, and again in the afternoon at 3 or 4 p.m. The little ones usually come from school an hour before the others, so that they may be left for that time without even the protection of an elder brother or sister. In these cases the children either look after themselves, getting what food their mother leaves for them at home or going with a penny to a cookshop, or are cared for by a neighbour or relation. The percentage of cases in which an arrangement is made or not made is shown in the next Table.

CARE OF THE CHILDREN WHEN THE MOTHER GOES OUT TO REGULAR WORK ON FOUR OR MORE DAYS IN THE WEEK (EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES OF THE NUMBER OF SUCH CASES).

	Glasgow.	Govan.	Edinburgh.	Dundee.	Four Burghal Parishes.
Percentage in which some arrangement is made:—					
(1) Mother out all day - -	43	29	18	42	34
(2) Mother not out all day -	9	7	43	—	16
Percentage in which no arrangement is made:—					
(1) Mother out all day - -	31	14	25	54	33
(2) Mother not out all day -	17	50	14	4	17
	100	100	100	100	100

The difficulties of a mother who has to leave the children to fend for themselves or pay a woman to care for them, are really great. If she takes the latter course, she may have to pay so much that it makes the value of her work problematical. She is also often unable to get a suitable woman for her purpose and the better the mother the greater is this part of the problem. A woman who has seen better times, and is now living in a poorer neighbourhood, is especially indisposed to leave her little ones to a less trustworthy person than herself. If they are left to themselves, there is the danger of fire if they are to be warm, and of cold if they may not light it. If the mother is away all day the fire will be out when they return from school. There is also the trouble that the children will be lavish and extravagant, too hospitable to their little neighbours and perhaps turbulent and destructive in the house. On the other hand some nervous children will huddle on a cold snowy night round the close or stairway lamp where people are passing to and fro, rather than go into the dark house full of shadows they do not understand.

(b) *Lanark.*

The mothers in Lanark have been classed for character and health just as those in the Burghal Parishes. The results differ little.

THE MOTHER.

Character.		Health.	
Class I. - - - - -	3	Good - - - - -	8
„ II. - - - - -	7	Poor - - - - -	3
„ III. - - - - -	3	Bad - - - - -	4
„ IV. - - - - -	2	Unclassed - - - - -	2
Unclassed - - - - -	2		



The mothers' employments include two working in the mills at New Lanark, one as a sweeper-out in the factory at Lanark, and five at home-work. These are either net-makers in New Lanark or motor scarf fringers in Lanark. At either of these employments they may make 5s. a week, and the latter is especially given by the manager to widows with children. One woman working at this is in an advanced stage of phthisis. One mother is a byre woman, working very long hours for 10s. a week and her cottage. The wages earned are very low.

## MOTHERS' EMPLOYMENTS.

Washing, charing, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Factory work: unskilled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other employments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
No employment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

## MOTHERS' EARNINGS.

Lowest earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6d.
Highest	„	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10s.
Median	„	(17 cases only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7s.

## MOTHERS' EMPLOYMENTS.

Number employed at home only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
„ who have some work away from home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
„ „ casual work only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
„ „ some regular work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
„ „ regular work away from home, on 4 or more days in the week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

## CARE OF CHILDREN WHEN THE MOTHER IS OUT AT WORK ON FOUR OR MORE DAYS IN THE WEEK.

Father minds children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 case
Aunt „ „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 „
No arrangement „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 cases

## SECTION VI.

## THE CHILDREN AT WORK.

(a) *The Burghal Parishes.*

The employments of the children at school are few and the earnings small. They are seldom more than 1s. 6d. and the hours worked average about three a day. In Glasgow, only boys are so employed, but in the whole four towns there are forty-nine children, including fourteen girls.

## NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO ARE EMPLOYED OUT OF SCHOOL HOURS.

Age.	Sex.	Glasgow.	Govan.	Edinburgh.	Dundee.	Four Burghal Parishes.
9 years.	Boy.	-	1	-	-	1
10 „	Boys.	1	2	-	-	3
11 „	„	6	-	1	-	7
11 „	Girls.	-	2	-	-	2
12 „	Boys.	4	2	3	2	11
12 „	Girls.	-	1	3	1	5
13 „	Boys.	6	4	2	1	13
13 „	Girls.	-	3	4	-	7
Total.	Boys -	17	9	6	3	35
	Girls -	-	6	7	1	14

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN WHO WORK OUT OF SCHOOL HOURS.

Employment.	Sex.	Glasgow.	Govan.	Edinburgh.	Dundee.	Four Burghal Parishes.
Delivering milk - - -	Boys	13	3	2	1	19
" " - - -	Girls	-	3	4	-	7
Errands and shop work - -	Boys	3	4	3	-	10
" " " - -	Girls	-	-	3	1	4
Newspapers - - -	Boys	1	2	1	1	5
" - - -	Girls	-	2	-	-	2
Other employment - -	Boys	-	-	-	1†	1
" " - -	Girls	-	1*	-	-	1
Total -						
	Boys	17	9	6	3	35
	Girls	-	6	7	1	14

The whole number of the children over fourteen years of age belonging to the families on out-relief is 483, and of these 119 have left home. Sixty-five are daughters, and forty-three of these are married. A very small proportion of the daughters go into service. The members in each family of children over fourteen are given in the tables.

CHILDREN OVER SCHOOL AGE.

	Glasgow.		Govan.		Edinburgh.		Dundee.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I. Living at home—Under 18 - -	57	73	25	23	28	28	11	4	120	128
" " 18 and over - -	29	38	10	9	8	13	1	5	48	65
" " Age unknown - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	1
	86	111	35	32	37	41	12	10	170	194
II. Away from home—Under 18 - -	4	5	9	4	6	3	1	1	20	13
" " 18 and over - -	22	23	-	9	9	9	1	2	32	43
" " Age unknown - -	1	4	-	2	-	3	1	-	2	9
	27	32	9	15	15	15	3	3	54	65
Total.	113	143	44	47	52	56	15	13	224	259

The occupations of these children have been arranged in percentages for males and females in the same classes as those used for the fathers of the children. It is chiefly in the comparison with those figures that the importance of the table becomes clear. Except in Dundee, the sons of the out-relief families show a reversal of the position of their fathers, skilled workers being replaced by unskilled. This is especially the case in Glasgow and is more striking still when the figures are analysed.

Those living at home in Glasgow have been divided into two groups: children under sixteen years, and those of sixteen or more. This has been done because boys in Glasgow are not usually apprenticed till fifteen and a half or sixteen years, except in certain light trades. Only five of the thirty-five boys under sixteen, or 14 per cent., are learning skilled trades, while nineteen of those aged sixteen or more (*i.e.*, 37 per cent.) are so occupied. This is much lower than the proportion of skilled men among their fathers.

\* Minds children.

† Half-timer in mill.



EMPLOYMENTS OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE LEFT SCHOOL (EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES OF THE NUMBER WHOSE EMPLOYMENTS ARE KNOWN).

—	Glasgow.	Govan.	Edinburgh.	Dundee.	Four Burghal Parishes.
Male—					
Commercial - - -	9	7	10	—	9
Skilled - - -	26	37	19	14	26
Unskilled - - -	55	37	31	79	47
Other employments -	6	5	25	7	10
Unemployed - - -	4	14	15	—	8
	100	100	100	100	100
Female—					
Commercial - - -	21	6	9	8	15
Skilled - - -	33	22	19	31	23
Unskilled - - -	33	19	48	33	34
Other employments -	5	11	12	—	7
Unemployed - - -	8	42	12	23	16
	100	100	100	100	100

The wages of the children have been grouped, and the average wage at each age given. The table shows that in Glasgow the sons' wages are almost invariably higher than they are elsewhere. The girls' wages differ little, but it is to be noticed that they are higher than they were in England and that the proportion engaged in commercial occupations, chiefly clerks, is very high. In Glasgow, especially, this is a profession highly favoured for bright daughters. In Edinburgh, some of the girls learn compositing—a trade at which they can some day make 18s. a week. There, also, many are engaged in the rubber works at very low wages. Very few go into service, the better class becoming clerks and the others unskilled factory workers.

In tabulating the wages, the wages actually received—including broken time in many cases—have been taken and not the average wages in those employments.

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF CHILDREN AT HOME WHO HAVE LEFT SCHOOL.

Males.

Age.	Glasgow.	Govan.	Edinburgh.	Dundee.	4 Burghal Parishes.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
14	5 5	5 5	5 4	*	5 8
15	7 2	6 6	6 3	*	7 2
16	8 11	6 7	7 —	*	8 1
17	10 4	*	8 5	*	10 5
18 and over }	16 7	10 2	13 —	*	14 3

Females.

14	4 7	*	4 8	*	4 4
15	5 —	*	5 1	*	5 —
16	5 10	6 6	6 —	*	5 5
17	8 4	*	*	*	7 7
18 and over	9 9	8 11	7 2	9 8	9 1

\* Average not given because there are less than five workers of this age, but the earnings are reckoned on the average for the four parishes.

(b) *Lanark.*

There is only one child at school who has any employment. This is a boy of thirteen who takes round rolls in the morning and gets 1s. 6d. a week for an hour's work daily.

The children over fourteen only number eighteen and of these fourteen are at home. Of eight boys only one is skilled, and the girls, who all work in the mills, are three of them doing skilled work though with low pay and three may be doing skilled work but its exact nature has not been ascertained in these cases. The details have been tabulated and are given below.

## CHILDREN WHO HAVE LEFT SCHOOL.

I.—*Ages.*

—	14	15	16	17	18 and over.	Unknown.
Children living at home :						
Boys - - - - -	2	—	1	—	5	—
Girls - - - - -	—	2	1	1	1	1
Children away from home :						
Boys - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girls - - - - -	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total -	2	2	2	1	8	3

Boys, 8. Girls, 10.

II.—*Occupations of those at home.*

—	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Doubtful.
Boys - - - - -	1	7	—
Girls - - - - -	3	—	3*

\* Workers in cotton mills.

## CONCLUSION OF PART I.

This account of the children at work brings to an end our Report on the homes of the children whose parents are in receipt of outdoor relief. While finding that the children in Scotland compare favourably with those in England, it cannot be said that their condition is altogether satisfactory. It remains therefore to bring together the chief unsatisfactory conditions which we have observed which are sufficiently tangible to be expressed numerically. Putting aside the one rural parish of Lanark, where the numbers are insignificant though the conditions are bad, we have found in the four burghal parishes :—

(1) That the number of houses which are insanitary by reason of insufficient external ventilation is 15 per cent. of the whole.

(2) That the number of houses which are insanitary by reason of insufficient internal ventilation is 11 per cent.

(3) That the number of houses which are insanitary by reason of bad sanitary accommodation is 29 per cent.

(4) That the number of houses which are insanitary by reason of a bad state of repair is 21 per cent.



- (5) That the number of people living in one room is 13 per cent.
- (6) That the number living in overcrowded conditions is 78 per cent.
- (7) That the number of families living in courts or passages is 14 per cent.
- (8) That the number living among the lowest kind of population is 6 per cent.
- (9) That the number living in dirty houses is 13 per cent.
- (10) That the number who have insufficient (*i.e.*, poor or very poor) furniture is 16 per cent.
- (11) That the number of families living on less than 20s. a week is 50 per cent.
- (12) That the number of children badly fed (Classes III. and IV.) is 30 per cent.
- (13) That the number of bad mothers (Classes III. and IV.) is 24 per cent.
- (14) That the number of mothers with poor or bad health is 48 per cent.
- (15) That the number of mothers away from their homes for four or more days a week is 31 per cent. ; and that
- (16) The percentage of sons in skilled work is 26, whereas the percentage of fathers in skilled work was 48.

While these few simple facts express the worst features, we have invariably found that all those families which have been brought to apply for outdoor relief are marked off from the rest of the population as unfortunates, doomed to a long struggle with poverty. Where the father has been a waster or a drunkard, the position of the family may indeed have been improved by his death. But such cases are the exception. For the majority, the loss of the father has meant economic ruin and has led to a deterioration in the comfort and material well-being of the family. Thus, not only is the condition of these people to be deplored as a fact of the present but in their circumstances to-day there is to be seen a social retrogression.

## PART II.

REPORT ON THE INQUIRY INTO THE CONDITION OF CHILDREN  
BOARDED-OUT IN SCOTLAND.

## INTRODUCTION.

## DATE AND SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

The number of children boarded-out by Scottish parishes was 6,617 on May 15th, 1906. 1,903 of these, or nearly 29 per cent. were boarded with relations and the remaining 4,714 were with strangers. The returns do not show how many were boarded within the area of their own parish and how many outside it, but, broadly speaking, all those boarded with relations and a few of those with strangers belong to the former class, while the great majority of those with strangers belong to the latter. There will, therefore, be less than 4,700 children boarded-out in parishes other than the one which is responsible for them, and over 1,900 within such parishes. It may further be said that the former children, unless in exceptional cases, are placed in rural parishes, while the latter are most numerous in the large centres of population.

In a large burghal parish such as Glasgow, the policies followed in boarding-out children within and without the parish are entirely different. The aim of the authorities is to place the children in their care, whether orphaned, deserted or separated from their parents, in the healthy surroundings of the country, in homes deliberately selected for them. The children in the City are called exceptional cases and they are not examples, as the officials put it, of "real boarding-out." In these cases the parish has not sought for the guardians of the children but the guardians have sought the help of the parish. The children have been left destitute, and family affection or pride has made their relations desire to keep them in their homes and not let them go completely under the control of the parish in the poorhouse or a stranger's home, and application has been made to the parish to have help in clothes and money. Sometimes the child is already in the poorhouse when the relation applies to have it boarded-out. The case then comes under the attention of the children's inspector who visits the home, finds out all he can of the people and reports to the Children's Committee, who do not usually require the attendance of the applicant. The Committee decide then whether the child shall be paid for in this home and the guardian accepted, or whether they will do what is equivalent to offering the poorhouse to an out-relief case, *i.e.*, offer to take the child and board it out elsewhere. At the same time the Committee consider what is to be done with the children who have come on the parish, whether as orphans or as children deserted or separated from their parents and for whom no relation steps forward and offers a home.\*

The questions to be considered before paying for the child to be kept by a relation or friend are whether the home is a good one in which the money paid for the child will be used for the child and where he will be kept clean, tidy and well-clothed, and be well-trained and healthy. The inducements to leave the child with relations are those of preserving family ties, keeping the child in a home which appeals to him as a natural resting place and of not taking him from those who feel that their interests and his are interdependent, and finally the very great difficulty, and often cruelty, of parting children from grandparents or others where there is strong personal attachment. For this reason children are sometimes boarded-out in homes not altogether desirable. Indeed the children are often better off so, for the relations would not give them up and the parish pay and supervision in some parishes undoubtedly keeps the child in better circumstances than he would otherwise enjoy. The guardian enters into the usual boarding-out agreement with the Poor Law authority and thus control is kept over the child's well-being.

From conversation with officials and observation of the cases it seems likely that the Committee is at times rather imposed upon by this plea of family devotion and the child does not always profit. A curious case was amongst those investigated in Glasgow. A child was boarded-out in the country by the council, because no relations could provide

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\* This is the procedure in Glasgow. It is practically the same in all parishes investigated.



a suitable home. The grandmother and her unmarried daughter however never rested until they got him back. They lived in two dirty, untidy rooms, poorly furnished and very badly looked after. The old woman, of the most excitable type of Irish peasant, was a school-cleaner but growing very infirm. The daughter of a similar type, but appearing a little dull-witted, was a weaver with very little work. Both women were very dirty, dishevelled and excited when visited. They appeared to be devoted to the boy, who was the light of their eyes, but the officials looked upon the home as unsuitable and considered that the Committee had been over-easily worked upon when they consented to bring the boy and his sister (now fifteen and at work) back from the country to their grandmother. The boy, however, was clean, healthy and curiously refined in speech and manners. This is a case which is really exceptional and cannot fairly be judged as typical of boarding-out.

When a child who is not already living with its relations becomes destitute it usually spends some time in the poorhouse before a new home can be found for it. In Govan the Children's Committee only meets once in two months so that the whole of this period may sometimes elapse before a decision can be made, and the parish has no other shelter to offer meanwhile. In Glasgow this risk is minimised because the Children's Committee meets every week. Moreover, orphan children of a respectable class, who have never been in the poorhouse, are not sent there at all but are lodged temporarily with the caretaker of a house belonging to the parish which is not at present used for any other purpose.

If a child is unsuited for boarding-out owing to ill-health, it may remain for weeks, or even years, in the poorhouse. Defective children, however, are often boarded-out unless they are actual idiots. The inspector in Govan gave as the reason that slightly defective children are "uplifted" by being placed among those of normal intelligence. They are accordingly boarded-out by all three parishes, among other parish children, with women who have no experience of such cases and in small country places where the school can afford them no special care but neglects them as dunces, and leaves them at the bottom of the classes.

In view of the great distinction between the two policies of boarding children out in their own burghal parishes or in the country, we have dealt separately in this Report with the two methods. We have considered boarding-out firstly as it is practised by the parishes of Glasgow, Govan and Edinburgh within their own areas, and secondly as it is practised in rural areas.

#### I.—CHILDREN BOARDED-OUT IN BURGHAL PARISHES.

##### (a) *Administration.*

The conditions of the children boarded-out in burghal parishes were investigated in March and April, 1908, in Glasgow, Govan, and Edinburgh. We were inquiring into the homes of out-relief children in these cities and visited both classes of cases at the same time. The general impression gained by going from one house to another was that the boarded-out children lived in homes of precisely the same type as the ordinary out-relief children, with the same standard of living, but in general exhibiting, in each aspect considered, a slightly higher achievement, better furniture, more space, more clothes, more food and more pleasures.

The whole number of children boarded-out within their own parishes in Scotland has been estimated at something under 1,900. The numbers for 1907 in the three parishes investigated together with the number actually visited are shown in the following Table :—

Parish.	Whole number (1907) *		Number visited.	
	Children.	Homes.	Children.	Homes.
Glasgow - - - - -	123	80	35	27
Govan - - - - -	168	112	11	7
Edinburgh - - - - -	53	40	18	12
Total - - - - -	344	232	64	46

The sixty-four children who have been taken as a sample of those boarded-out within their own parishes amount to something over 3 per cent. of the estimated total number.

\* These figures are taken from the printed lists issued by the several parishes, but all children over 14 years are excluded, as the present report only deals with those still at school.

This inquiry was conducted in the same way as that dealing with the out-relief children, except that less information could be obtained from the official documents. The authorities do not concern themselves with the incomes, rent and general circumstances of these families and the information which they record is practically all given in the printed lists, copies of which were supplied by all three parishes. These showed the condition of the children—whether they were orphans, deserted, or separated from their parents—their religion, the amount of aliment, and (in the case of Glasgow and Govan) the dates when the children were boarded-out and clothing was last supplied. These bare facts were to some extent supplemented by the kindness of the inspectors, who added interesting information from their own knowledge but much less is known about the homes in these cases than in those who have ordinary outdoor relief.

We have seen all the homes dealt with in this report and all but six of the foster-mothers. In these six cases (five in Glasgow and one in Edinburgh) some other member of the family showed the home and gave information.

Fifty-eight of the sixty-four children are orphans, four are deserted, and two are separated from their only surviving parent. One of these last is the child of a woman who is at present in a lunatic asylum. The other has a mother of whom nothing is known except that she is a very bad lot. When the child was quite young his father left her and came home to his parents. Some years later the father died and the child stayed on where he was, receiving parish pay.

In some cases the children were deserted before they became orphans and have been in their present homes from the time of desertion or before. Many lived with their present guardians before any payment from the parish was asked for or received.

Parish.	Condition of Children.		
	Orphan.	Deserted.	Separated.
Glasgow - - - - -	31	4	0
Govan - - - - -	11	0	0
Edinburgh - - - - -	16	0	2
Total - - - - -	58	4	2

The authorities of a burghal parish do not select the homes of children boarded within their own area. They merely accept or refuse the homes offered to them. Among the cases investigated, sixty-one children were living with relations and the other three (two in Glasgow and one in Edinburgh) were living with other persons under circumstances which may be briefly described. One of them had been taken out of charity by a friend of the child's mother (who is now in an asylum), and paid for by the father until he died. The guardian then asked for something from the parish. The second was a girl who had been boarded-out with the mother of her present guardian, who had taken several children as a way of making a living. On her death, the girl had gone to live with her late guardian's married daughter and had continued there ever since. The third had been taken care of by a neighbour while his mother was ill. The mother became insane, was taken to an asylum, and died soon afterwards, and the child and his elder sister went to live with an uncle. They were not happy with him, for he drank, and they presently returned to the neighbour who had been kind to them before. The girl paid for her board and lodging, and the neighbour obtained aliment for the boy. Then her husband died, and she was obliged to seek parish relief for herself and her own children, but the advisability of her keeping the boy seems not to have been questioned.

The guardians in the other cases are grandparents, aunts and uncles, brothers and sisters, in one instance cousins, and in another a stepmother.

The payments for the children do not follow any recognised scale. They range in Glasgow from 2s. to 4s. a child, in Govan from 2s. 6d. to 4s., and in Edinburgh from 2s. to 3s. 6d. In all three parishes the sum most frequently given is 3s. The rate of aliment is, therefore, definitely lower than that which is applied to children boarded in the country.\* Further, the variations in amount in no way correspond with the ages of the children. This is because, being exceptional cases, each is treated on its merits and given only what is deemed necessary in that particular case.

\* See p. 65, where it is shown that these rates are :—in Glasgow, 3s. to 4s. ; in Govan, 3s. to 3s. 6d., according to the age of the children ; and in Edinburgh 3s. 6d.



The following Table shows the variations, and shows also how little the amounts paid correspond with the ages of the children.

Amount of Aliment.		Number of children with this amount.	Age of youngest child with this amount.	Age of oldest child with this amount.
s.	d.			
2	0	5	7	11
2	6	8	7	13
3	0	39	4	13
3	6	8	9	13
4	0	3	13	13

The usual practice is to give all these children some clothing every year but in Glasgow each case is treated separately on its merits.

In the best cases, where money is sure to be well laid out, an allowance of £2 yearly is given, in others, clothing once a year, and in others again, in which the relations are considered able to provide, no clothing or clothing allowance at all.

The supervision of these children is the same as that of those boarded-out in the country. They are visited by the children’s inspector once a year in company with two members of the parish council and once a year by the inspector or the chief inspector alone. The money is sent monthly by post and except for these visits and the visits once a year to the parish office to get their clothes, the children are in no way in contact with the Poor Law.

When necessary, or when the guardian thinks necessary, the child is taken to the medical officer for the parish. There is no regular inspection at all. The little supervision of a medical kind over these children is obvious when it is pointed out that a delicate child had been sent by the efforts of her guardian—an elder sister—to a convalescent home through a private voluntary agency—without any reference to the parish authorities.

The instinct not to break up a family often leads to giving boarding-out money for young brothers and sisters that they may continue living with older ones. There are nine guardians of this description among the forty-six cases, six of them in Glasgow, and three in Edinburgh. Five of them are married sisters, one is a married brother and in the other three cases (all in Glasgow), a family of unmarried brothers and sisters lives together as it did in the parents’ lifetime. In one case which was visited, but which had lately ceased to be chargeable, and is, therefore, not included in the tabulations, the sister was only nineteen years old, the eldest of three, when she became guardian to the youngest. It did not seem that in cases such as this any extra supervision was exercised. Sometimes, for the same reason, as many as four children are boarded in one home but this did not seem to be other than an advantage.

When the children reach the age of fourteen, the councils pursue the same course as with out-relief children. They do not hurry them into unsuitable employments but they stop the payments for them when they get work. They do not in all cases start them with an outfit and when they live with relations they expect the relations to find them work and start them in life. Though they may, in some instances, continue some payment for those learning skilled trades as they do in the case of those boarded in the country, no such instances came to the knowledge of the investigators. There were in the homes visited twenty-two elder brothers and sisters who had formerly been boarded-out, and the occupations followed by them do not suggest that any special help or supervision was given at the time when they had to seek employment. In four cases the employments are unknown but of the other eighteen, only two are in skilled trades, one boy who is an apprenticed compositor and one girl who is learning upholstery. Two more girls are going to learn dressmaking and weaving respectively. Two boys and a girl are in commercial occupations, the boys at a railway bookstall and the girl as book-keeper in a very small laundry. The rest are labourers, messengers and unskilled factory workers.

(b) *Environment and Character of the Homes.*

The families with which children are boarded-out live in similar streets and homes to those inhabited by the out-relief poor. Their rents are the same, but they have in general better houses, *i.e.*, larger ones in comparison with the number of their family.

Two-roomed homes again predominate, but the numbers living in them are smaller :—

Parish.	Number of Homes with				
	Only 1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.	more than 4 rooms.
Glasgow - - -	2	20	5	0	0
Govan - - -	1	3	2	1	0
Edinburgh - - -	0	5	4	0	3
Total - - -	3	28	11	1	3

Parish.	Number who are living with.						Percentage of overcrowding	
	2 persons or less in each room.		More than 2 and less than 3		More than 3 and less than 4.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Glasgow - - - -	9	35	14	83	4	22	67	75
Govan - - - -	3	14	3	18	1	11	57	67
Edinburgh - - - -	7	36	5	39	0	0	42	52
3 Parishes - - -	19	85	22	140	5	33	59	67

The rate of overcrowding according to Census definition is high—173 persons or 67 per cent.—and it is highest in Glasgow. According to the Glasgow Bye-laws, however, there is no overcrowding, since in no case is there less than 400 cubic feet for an adult (*i.e.*, according to the bye-law a person over ten years of age) or 200 for a child. In nine cases the houses fall within the ticketing powers of the Corporation, *i.e.*, have less than 2,600 cubic feet of space. There are very small homes of one or two rooms.

The condition of the dwellings is better than their lack of space suggests :—

Parish.	External Ventilation.			Internal Ventilation.			Sanitary Accomodation.				State of Repair.		
	Good.	Medium.	Bad.	Good.	Medium.	Bad.	Good.	Medium.	Bad.	Unknown.	Good.	Medium.	Bad.
Glasgow - -	16	9	2	16	10	1	5	3	5	14	19	5	3
Govan - -	5	1	1	3	4	0	2	2	1	2	3	4	0
Edinburgh -	5	5	2	5	3	4	5	5	1	1	5	4	3
Total -	26	15	5	24	17	5	12	10	7	17	27	13	6



The comfort of the homes follows these figures closely, and cleanliness, indicating character more clearly than furniture which is largely dependent on fortune reaches a higher standard than furniture :—

Parish	Cleanliness.			Furniture.			
	Good.	Medium.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Very Poor.
Glasgow . . . .	17	8	2	17	4	6	0
Govan . . . .	3	4	0	3	2	2	0
Edinburgh . . . .	6	2	4	6	2	4	0
Total . . . .	26	14	6	26	8	12	0

The sleeping arrangements are far less satisfactory than those required under the English Boarding-out Order, and are worst in Glasgow.

— —	Glasgow.	Govan.	Edinburgh.	Total.
I.—Number of children who sleep in rooms to themselves . . . . .	2	0	1	3
II.—Number of children who sleep with other children only :—				
(a) All of same sex or under 7 ; not more than 2 in a bed or 4 in a room . . . . .	4	2	4	10
(b) Some of opposite sex and over 7 ; or more than 2 in a bed or 4 in a room . . . . .	3	2	4	9
III.—Number of children who sleep in a room with adults :—				
(a) All of same sex or under 7 ; not more than 2 in a bed or 4 in a room . . . . .	8	3	4	15
(b) Some of opposite sex and over 7 ; or more than 2 in a bed or 4 in a room . . . . .	16	4	3	23
Arrangements unknown . . . . .	2	0	2	4

In all, thirty-three of the children, or 55 per cent. of those whose arrangements are known have bad sleeping accommodation. Eleven of these are children who are sleeping three or four in a bed, or (in one case) five in a room, but with no undesirable mixture of sexes. The other cases are more serious. Seven children of ages ranging from eight to thirteen sleep in the same room, though not in the same bed, with their grandparents. Two boys, aged eleven and twelve, share beds respectively with their aunt and grandmother. One boy of twelve shares a room with his grandmother and another old woman who lodges with her. The others are cases of brothers and sisters in the same room and sometimes in the same bed. One boy of ten shares a bed with his married sister and her baby three months old.

(c) *The Family and its Income.*

The kind of families with which the children are boarded-out, and the way in which their weekly earnings are made up, is fully described in the following tables.

Case No.	Sex and Age of children boarded-out	No. in family, including boarded-out Children.		Description of family.	Income of family, excluding payments for boarded-out children.
		Adults.	Children.		
1	M. 10	6	2	Husband and wife and 5 children.	Father an engine-driver. 2 sons in good work. Daughter learning trade. 1 son ill. Boarded-out child earns 1s. 6d.
2	M. 13	4	1	3 sisters and 1 brother.	3 sisters in mill. Brothers at work. Small income.
3	F. 13	3	1	Uncle, aunt and sister of child.	Husband a labourer out of work. Girl working in mill. Income very small.
4	M. 8	3	1	Grandparents and 1 son.	Husband a labourer with 10s. 6d. He is old and has lost 1 hand. Son out of work. Very small income.
5	M. 11	3	1	Grandmother, aunt and sister of child.	Aunt and sister earn small wages. Old woman is school-cleaner. Poor income.
6	F. 13	2	1	Aunt and niece.	Niece is a weaver. Very small income.
7	F. 13	2	3	Grandmother and sister of children.	Grandmother has out-relief 2s. 6d. and sister earns 4s. 6d. Very poor income.
	F. 9				
8	M. 12	3	2	Aunt and her 2 daughters.	Uncle and husband of 1 daughter at sea. Good income.
	M. 7				
9	F. 10	3	2	Grandparents and brother of children.	Grandfather a labourer earning 14s. Brother earns 5s.
	F. 7				
10	M. 13	3	2	Aunt and uncle and 1 girl aged 6 and brother of boarded-out.	Uncle and brother in steel works. Good wages. Boarded-out earns 1s. 6d.
11	M. 12	5	3	Aunt and uncle and 1 son and 2 daughters.	Uncle earns 23s. ; son, 23s. ; Daughters, 8s. 6d. each. 63s. Income.
12	M. 13	4	2	Grandparents and brothers and sister of child (1 brother aged 12.)	Grandparents are dealers. Grandson a labourer. Daughter working. Poor income.
13	F. 13	2	5	Husband and wife (cousins of child boarded-out) and 4 children.	Husband a van-driver. Income small.
14	F. 9	3	1	Grandparents and 1 son.	Grandfather is a carter. Son at work. Income good.
15	F. 11	3	2	Grandmother and 2 brothers of children.	Help from relations, and 2 boys earn 16s. a week. Comfortable income.
	F. 9				
16	M. 10	3	2	Widowed sister and 2 single sisters and baby of widow.	Single sisters earn 14s. 6d. At present no other income.
17	F. 8	2	1	Widow and 1 daughter.	Widow has shop and hawks. Sufficient income.
18	F. 12	1	4	Grandmother.	Rent paid by relation £12 a year. M. 11 earns 2s. 6d. by milk round and assisting grocer.
	M. 11				
	M. 10				
	F. 6				
19	F. 4	2	2	Uncle and aunt and 1 son.	Uncle is labourer earning 22s.
20	F. 8	5	3	Sister and her husband and 2 brothers and 1 single sister. 2 children of married sister.	Husband and 2 brothers earning comfortable income.
21	F. 12	2	5	Husband, wife and 4 children.	Husband a miner. Sufficient income.
22	M. 12	4	1	Grandparents, brother and sister of child.	Grandfather is a cobbler. Brother and sister working. Sufficient income.
23	F. 11	4	1	Step-mother and 2 brothers of, and step-mother's mother.	Boys earn 22s. Step-mother earns 8s. Sufficient income.
24	F. 13	4	1	3 sisters and 1 brother of child.	2 sisters and 1 brother at work. Sufficient income.
25	F. 13	2	1	Grandmother and brother of child.	Grandmother is minder in mill. Boy is ill. Income very small.
26	M. 10	6	1	3 sisters and 3 brothers of child.	3 brothers and 1 sister at work. Sufficient income.
27	F. 13	2	2	Sister, husband and child.	Husband a waiter. Sufficient income.



INCOMES—*continued*.

Case No	Sex and Age of children boarded-out	No. in family, including children boarded-out.	Description of family.	Income of family, excluding payments for boarded-out children.
		Adults. Children.		
28	F. 12	5 1	Grandmother, aunt, sister and 2 brothers of child.	Aunt is forewoman tailoress. Brothers and sisters earn 20s. 6d. between them. Sufficient income.
29	F. 13 F. 11	2 2	Aunt and uncle of children.	Uncle is a fitter. Much unemployment. Very small income.
30	M. 12	3 3	Uncle and aunt of child, with 3 children (1 working).	Uncle a quay labourer—eldest son apprenticed blacksmith. Low income.
31	F. 14 M. 11 F. 9	6 3	Grandparents, 2 aunts and 2 uncles.	Grandfather, rivetter; uncles, rivetter and caretaker—all now out of work, and having out-of-work pay. Aunt earns 14s. Between them income sufficient.
32	M. 13	5 5	Widow, with 7 children (3 working), and sister of child.	Family earnings 22s. Out-relief to widow 10s.
33	M. 12	2 1	Grandmother, and another old woman.	Out-relief to grandmother 5s. Old woman keeps herself.
34	F. 13 M. 11	5 6	Aunt and uncle with 6 children (2 working), and sister of child.	Uncle a joiner. 2 boys working. Sister earns 4s. Income just sufficient.
35	M. 12	2 3	Sister of child, her husband and two young children.	Husband is in rubber works. Work very slack. Very low income.
36	F. 11	4 1	Grandmother, grandfather, 2 uncles and aunt of child.	Grandfather a baker; one uncle works on railway; others earn 15s. between them. Income sufficient.
37	F. 11	4 2	Sister of child, her husband, and baby, and two brothers.	Sister's husband is a sawyer, out of work; brothers earn 12s. between them. Very low income.
38	M. 11 F. 11 M. 10 M. 7	5 4	Grandmother, aunt, 2 uncles of children; brother and sister of M. 11.	One uncle has a shop; other working. Brother and sister of M. 11 earn 17s. between them. Good income.
39	M. 11	2 1	Grandfather and aunt of child.	Grandfather blind. Aunt is dressmaker and takes lodgers. Sufficient income; child earns 1s. 6d.
40	F. 13	6 10	Aunt and uncle with 10 children (only 1 working), 3 brothers of boarded-out child.	Uncle, his eldest son, and 2 of the 3 brothers are compositors (or apprenticed), eldest brother a grocer's assistant. Family earnings—£3 16s.
41	M. 13 M. 9	2 2	Grandmother and 1 aunt.	Aunt is married to a soldier who is just coming home from South Africa. Grandmother takes in sewing. M. 13 works for a hairdresser; 4.30 to 9 p.m. Very low income. Grandmother has been asked to apply for out-relief, but would not do so.
42	M. 11 F. 8	2 2	Grandparents of children.	Grandfather is a cabman. Sufficient income.
43	M. 12	2 3	Brother of child, his wife, and 2 young children.	Brother is a labourer in engineering works. Now out of work. M. 12 earns 2s. by errands. Low income.
44	M. 10 F. 7	3 6	Grandmother, aunt and her husband, and 4 other grand children.	Aunt's husband is a compositor. The four other children are supported by the grandmother. Comfortable income.
45	M. 12	4 3	Grandmother, uncle and aunt with husband and 2 children.	Uncle earns 23s. Aunt's husband is a labourer. Low income.
46	M. 12	1 1	Grandmother.	Grandfather just dead. Grandmother now living on insurance. Will be dependent upon her children and payments for M. 12.

The incomes described above have been grouped into three classes—comfortable, sufficient and low incomes. A family which has a "comfortable income" will be of the more prosperous type of working class. Such a family can always afford to, and generally does, spend more on a boarded-out child than is paid back in the aliment from the parish. The cases investigated yielded only 10, or 22 per cent of this type.

The second class contains families whose income would be sufficient for their support if they had no parish children, but who have practically no surplus. The children then bring a welcome addition to the budget, affording sometimes an acknowledged profit, and always that indefinable advantage which comes from handling a larger sum of money and buying in larger quantities. In families of this kind the children get roughly the value of what is paid for them and there is some advantage to the foster-parents over and above.

This cannot be said of the third class. In families with a "low income," part of what is paid for the children must go to make up the foster-parent's deficiency, for the guardian is wholly or partly dependent for a living on these payments. In such a home the children are often as well trained and well treated as in the others, and such advantages may well compensate for the financial loss, but it is certain that the whole of the aliment is not spent on the child.

It will be seen that some of the incomes which fall into the third class are very low indeed. In such cases the monthly payment must be very eagerly looked for by all the family. In Case 18, for example, the family is practically dependent on that and the earnings of one of the children who are boarded-out. Case 43, in which the head of the family is out of work, is in the same position

The following summary shows how many incomes fall into each class.

Parish.	Comfortable Income.	Sufficient Income.	Low Income.
Glasgow - - - - -	7	9	11
Govan - - - - -	0	5	2
Edinburgh - - - - -	3	3	6
Total - - -	10	17	19

Six of the families (three in Glasgow, and three in Edinburgh) supplement their incomes by the earnings of children who are boarded-out. All these young workers are boys, their ages ranging from ten to thirteen, and their earnings from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. In three of the cases the family income is fully sufficient without these earnings but in the other three this small addition is evidently welcome.

It will be seen that in nineteen of the families there are other young children than those boarded-out. This may sometimes lead to a difficult position, owing to a mother's or a father's partiality, but is hardly to be avoided when a child is taken by a relation. On the other hand there are seventeen families in which the child boarded-out is in the scarcely happier position of an only one.

Parish	Number of houses in which there are other children besides those boarded out.	Number of homes in which there is only 1 child boarded out, and no other children.
Glasgow - - - - -	10	12
Govan - - - - -	3	2
Edinburgh - - - - -	6	3
Total - - -	19	17



The expenditure on food seemed very much larger in these families than in the out-relief cases. The kind of diet was the same, but only in those cases which were in Class III. and Class IV. did there seem any doubt as to sufficiency. In these cases it may certainly be said that the amount of food was insufficient.

DIET.

Parish.	Number of Cases.				
	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Unclassed.
Glasgow - - - - -	7	13	3	2	2
Govan - - - - -	2	3	1	0	1
Edinburgh - - - - -	5	5	1	0	1
Total - - - - -	14	21	5	2	4

Parish.	Number of Children.				
	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Unclassed.
Glasgow - - - - -	8	20	3	2	2
Govan - - - - -	4	5	1	0	1
Edinburgh - - - - -	10	6	1	0	1
Total - - - - -	22	31	5	2	4

(d) *The Guardians of the Children.*

The person made responsible for the child is in nearly all cases the woman who is the head of the household. In a few cases it is the male head. In cases where the children are with a married relation, it is usually the woman to whom they are related. It is, in any event, the woman who is chiefly concerned with the children, and it was she who in all but six cases was seen when the home was visited. In one of those six the grandfather was seen, in the others different members of the family.

These women belong to the same class as the mothers receiving out-relief, and have been classed on the same principles. Ten of them, that is exactly a quarter of those seen, fall into Class III. It has already been explained, that the authorities are sometimes ready to accept a lower standard of character and general circumstances in a guardian so that they may avoid separating a child from its kin and perhaps also economise a little in trouble and in aliment. It is, however, certain that only exceptional circumstances can justify a parish in leaving children with women of this low type.

Parish.	Character of Foster Mothers.				
	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Unclassed.
Glasgow - - - - -	6	13	3	0	5
Govan - - - - -	1	4	2	0	0
Edinburgh - - - - -	5	1	5	0	1
Total - - - - -	12	18	10	0	6

The general level of health is only fair. Twenty-nine, that is 69 per cent. of those classed have good ordinary health. Only three are in really bad health, and two of those manage all the same to be very capable foster-mothers. The third is undesirable enough. She is of a low class and ignorant. Her home, whether from ill-health or want of will, is

dirty and ill-kept. She smells of drink, and might, with ampler knowledge, have been placed in Class IV. The worst feature, is however, that seven of the nine women in poor health seemed to be suffering from old age and the diseases incidental thereto. These were by no means the only foster-mothers of advanced age, but in their case the health was definitely failing, and a decrepit old woman, unless of peculiarly strong character, is not desirable as the guardian and chief companion of young children.

Parish.	Health of Foster Mothers.			
	Good.	Poor.	Bad.	Unclassed.
Glasgow - - - - -	17	5	1	4
Govan - - - - -	6	1	0	0
Edinburgh - - - - -	6	3	2	1
Total - - - - -	29	9	3	5

## II.—CHILDREN BOARDED-OUT IN LANDWARD PARISHES.

### (a) *Administration.*

For the purpose of inquiring into the condition of children boarded-out in country districts, we visited Saltcoats, Lanark and Blairgowrie in the months of March and April, during the course of the inquiry on outdoor relief. We saw the homes in which 123 children were boarded outside their own parish, and incidentally the homes of eight children boarded within their own (a landward) parish. That is to say, we took as a sample about 3 per cent. of the whole number of these children.

Homes were visited in the districts in which children were boarded by nine different parishes, but the great majority—84 per cent. of the children in these homes—belonged to Glasgow, Govan, and Edinburgh. The remainder were eight children boarded by Lanark parish in four homes in Lanark, and twelve children boarded by five different parishes in five homes. The following table shows the exact distribution of the children.

Parish boarding out	Place in which the children are boarded out	Number of children.	Number of Homes.
Glasgow - - - - -	Saltcoats.	32	14
" - - - - -	Lanark.	24	8
Govan - - - - -	"	17	5
" - - - - -	Blairgowrie.	11	5
Edinburgh - - - - -	Lanark.	27	11
Botherwell - - - - -	"	1	1
Douglas - - - - -	"	3	1
Kilbucho - - - - -	"	3	1
Muirkirk and Row - - - - -	"	4	1
Dundee - - - - -	Blairgowrie.	1	1
Lanark - - - - -	Lanark.	8	4
Total - - - - -		131	52

The homes thus visited were not the entire number in the districts selected. In Blairgowrie alone (including New and Old Rattray) did we go to every house where boarded-out children were to be found. In Saltcoats we visited the homes of Glasgow children only. In Lanark we visited all except four homes. Those four homes contained thirteen Glasgow children.

We have relied chiefly on these visits to the homes for information as to the conditions under which the boarded-out children are living. In every case the home was seen, and in only one case was the foster-mother not seen. In that, her sister who lives with her and shares the care of the children, was able to give all particulars and showed the



home. The printed lists issued by Glasgow, Govan and Edinburgh were also consulted. The inspectors of Glasgow, Govan, Edinburgh and Lanark were courteously ready to give what information they could about the children belonging to the respective parishes, and the inspector for Lanark was also consulted about homes in his parish in which children from other parishes were placed. No inquiry from official sources was made in the case of the other five parishes, as only one home belonging to each was visited.

The Lanark children are not entirely comparable with the others, for they are boarded within the area of the parish council which is responsible for them. As, however, Lanark itself is a landward parish, these children are much more akin to those boarded-out from burghal into landward parishes than to those who remain in their own parishes of Glasgow, Govan or Edinburgh. The chief differences between them and the former are that these children may be, though all are not, boarded with their own relations and that they are more directly under the eye of their own inspector. They are, therefore, treated with the other children boarded-out in country districts and special reference will be made to them when necessary.

One of the Lanark cases is of a special kind. The child, a girl of twelve, is the illegitimate daughter of a widow, who usually earns 10s. at mill work and has 2s. 6d. out-relief. When the investigators visited Lanark this woman was ill in hospital for two or three weeks and during this time the child was boarded-out with an old woman in receipt of relief. The mother was expected to recover soon so the case was only temporary. The home was a very pleasant one.

The following table shows the condition of the children as regards their parentage. The numbers are too small to allow of any general deduction from them but the proportionately larger number of children from Glasgow who are separated from their parents may perhaps indicate a greater zeal in rescuing children from undesirable surroundings.

Parish boarding-out.	Place where children are boarded-out.	Condition of Children.			
		Orphans.	Deserted.	Separated.	Unknown.
Glasgow - - -	Saltcoats.	8	1	21	2
" - - -	Lanark.	6	1	15	2
Govan - - -	"	4	3	10	0
" - - -	Blairgowrie.	3	5	3	0
Edinburgh - - -	Lanark.	12	4	11	0
Other Parishes - - -	Lanark and Blairgowrie*	8	0	9	2
Total - - - - -		41	14	69	6

All the children, except the one special case already described, belong to one of these classes. That is to say, the parish has undertaken the responsibility for their up-bringing in place of the parents who have either died, deserted the children, or shown themselves unfit to have the care of them, and by deliberately selecting the homes in which they are to be placed, it has accepted that responsibility more fully and definitely than it does in the case of children who are boarded-out with their own relations.

The homes may be found in various ways. Sometimes the inspector of a burghal parish applies to the inspector of a landward parish for the names of suitable guardians, and the latter broaches the subject to any people whom he considers likely to make good foster-parents. Sometimes the intending foster-parent asks to be supplied with children. In Lanark, however, there are special conditions. It contains a considerable Roman Catholic population and children of that creed have for many years been boarded in the district. The priests try to find as many suitable homes as they can and their parishioners are glad to oblige them. By now the rearing of parish children has become almost an industry. It is certainly hereditary in some families, who look upon it as the natural thing to do.

\* One temporary case omitted.

Three of the best homes were kept by two brothers and a sister and each of these has also a married child engaged in the same occupation. The daughter of one brother married a man who had been boarded-out with her father and has thus a double interest in the system.

When people of this type begin to take children they never seem to give them up, but always take more when the elder ones leave them. Foster-parents were found in Lanark who had been rearing children for twenty, thirty and even forty years, and though Lanark may be an extreme case, it is by no means an isolated one. Both in Saltcoats and in Blairgowrie there were foster-parents who had had between twelve and twenty children through their hands, and one in Saltcoats had had twenty-seven.

Some attempt was made to discover the reasons which had led the foster-parents to undertake the care of these children. In thirty-two of the cases the desire to make a profit was at least part of the reason, though this is sometimes combined with a real love of children and desire to have them for their own sake. The Lanark foster-parents who take them as a matter of course nearly always seemed to have had the thought of the monetary advantage mingled with their other motives. In eight cases, however, the only inducement seems to have been love of children and the desire for their company. Three guardians took them because they were relations of their own, six more because they were asked by the inspector to do so. Two may be described as cases of pure charity. One of these was a woman who simply said that she did so because her husband was "brought up as an orphan" (*i.e.*, boarded-out). The other was a peculiar case. The child had been placed with an old woman, who also had a schoolmistress as a boarder. The old woman died suddenly one night, and the child, who shared her bed, lay beside her till the morning. For a few days various neighbours fed the child, and then, as no other arrangement was made, the schoolmistress took her home to her own mother, "to wait and see if anything would happen to her." The child has remained there ever since, and is very happy in a comfortable home.

The Table summarises the various reasons given:—

Parish boarding-out.	Place where child is boarded-out.	Reasons for taking Children.					
		Desire for profit (at least partly).	Asked by Inspector.	Relationship.	Love of Children.	Charity.	No reason given.
Glasgow - - -	Saltcoats.	6	2	0	5	0	1
" - - -	Lanark.	7	0	0	1	0	0
Govan - - -	"	5	0	0	0	0	0
" - - -	Blairgowrie.	3	1	0	0	1	0
Edinburgh - - -	Lanark.	9	0	0	2	0	0
Other Parishes -	Lanark & Blairgowrie.	2	3	3	0	1	0
Total - - - - -		32	6	3	8	2	1

The payments for children boarded-out are usually 3s., 3s. 6d. or 4s. a head, but they vary somewhat from parish to parish. In Glasgow the scale is 3s. for children under seven, 3s. 6d. for those aged seven to ten or eleven, and 4s. for those above that age. This is only a broad statement, and the thirty-two Glasgow cases investigated show the following divergences from that scale.

One boy of thirteen receives 4s. 6d. No reason for this was noted.

Two girls, of two and four, receive 3s. 6d. The printed list shows very few children under five years old who are boarded-out, and the payments for them vary from 3s. to 4s., so it seems probable that these are considered as special cases and receive alimnt rather above the usual scale when the extra trouble of caring for such young children seems to warrant it.



One very delicate child receives 6s. This was a seven months baby, who came to his foster-mother when only two days old. He is now nearly a year old and still very small but getting on well.

The payments from Govan are 3s. for all children under ten, and 3s. 6d. for those above that age.

Edinburgh gives 3s. 6d. for each child, irrespective of age, except in special cases, none of which occurred among those which were investigated.

The payment for the eight Lanark children was 4s. apiece.

All the parishes investigated supply their children with clothing once a year in a sufficient quantity to keep them tidy, though foster-parents with a high standard frequently supplement the allowance from their own purse. The clothing is generally sent from the parish council office and is of a good quality, but not infrequently the foster-parents prefer to receive money for clothing and lay it out themselves and some of the parishes allow them to do so. One woman, who had children from Glasgow, mentioned that she was going to apply for clothing money instead of the clothes, because the parish clothes were not so nice as those which she bought for her own children, and she did not like to see the difference. Another, who was told by the inspector that in the summer she might let the boys go barefoot, declared that she could not bear to do that, "for somehow the orphan shrinks so from the cold."

When a child is once boarded-out, the supervision exercised over it is not very close. The inspector of poor for the parish in which the children are placed has no legal responsibility, and sees little of the children, unless, as in Lanark, he gives part of his time to visiting them just as he visits his own. The formal inspection by the parish to which the children belong is always the same, and consists of two visits a year by an inspector, once alone and once accompanied by two members of the parish council. These visits have little value in advice to, or control over the foster-parent, but they may afford opportunities for gaining information as to the condition of the child. Parish councils seem to rely a good deal on the informal supervision of neighbours, ministers and schoolmasters for bringing abuses to light, but people are not usually inclined to give information against their neighbours, especially in a small place where everyone knows everyone else, and a good deal of neglect and injudicious treatment, if not actual cruelty, might easily go on without anyone feeling it his business to bring such matters to the notice of those in authority. We did not come across any case of deliberate neglect, though there were some unsuitable homes, but we felt that such cases might easily arise and not be discovered, and even if they were discovered by the inspector in his visits twice a year, a child might suffer considerable hardship in the six months preceding such a visit. The Roman Catholic cases in Lanark are to some extent under the eye of their church, and the "nurse" who brings a newcomer to the place will often call on those whom she has brought before to renew acquaintance and see how they are getting on. There is, however, no supervision of a close enough kind to keep up a failing standard of cleanliness and care, or to help a foster-mother in dealing with a delicate or wayward child. The inspector, indeed, is always ready to pay attention to any difficulties if the case is brought before him by a letter or visit from the guardian.

The Lanark children, boarded in Lanark, as has been said, may be more closely supervised by their own inspector. His official visits are not more frequent than those of the other inspectors and probably have not much more influence on the homes, but he is on the spot, and as he naturally knows his own children and foster-parents better than the rest, he has a better chance of detecting anything seriously wrong if he is passing their house or speaks to them in the street.

There is no medical inspection of these children at all. The foster-parents are expected to take them to the doctor when necessary and have a right to his attendance for them, but they are themselves the only judges of the necessity. One child, boarded in Saltcoats, was attending an eye hospital in Glasgow, on the advice of the inspector given at one of his half-yearly visits. There was a boy of ten in Lanark who had a tubercular knee, and ought to have been kept in bed. Indeed, when the doctor visited him he was there, but at other times he was found hopping about the room. Another girl (one of those belonging to Lanark itself), was feverish and obviously ill. When she was medically

examined at school, she was sent home with a message that she was to be put to bed. She was found subsequently playing in the street, and though again advised to do so, her guardian did not put her to bed, apparently through sheer carelessness, and did not send for the doctor. It was afterwards found that this child had been in hospital for some time and discharged because she had phthisis and such cases were not treated there. She was under no kind of medical supervision.

The parish councils do not resign responsibility for their children when they attain the age of fourteen, neither is the payment automatically stopped, or even reduced, on the fourteenth birthday. Foster-parents are asked to find employment for them, but they are not hurried nor forced to put them into the first opening that offers by fear of losing the aliment. Sometimes, in special cases (for instance, a very delicate boy of fifteen boarded-out by Edinburgh), the payment will be continued for an extra year or more whilst the child remains at school. If a child is learning a trade he or she may be given aliment on a reduced scale until the wages reach a certain sum. This system certainly makes it easier for the children to stay on with their guardians and regard their home as permanent. The following are the numbers of children who have left school and still remain with the foster-parents who were visited. It must be remembered that these figures do not include children who remain with their foster-parents in any case in which there are no younger children. Such cases were not visited, and no figures were obtained therefore, but a large number were heard of incidentally.

BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN WHO HAVE LEFT SCHOOL.

Parish boarding-out.	Place in which children are boarded-out.	Still receiving Aliment.		Not receiving Aliment.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Glasgow - - - -	Saltecoats.	0	0	3	4	3	4
„ - - - -	Lanark.	3	2	2	0	5	2
Govan - - - -	„	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ - - - -	Blairgowrie.	0	0	4	0	4	0
Edinburgh - - - -	Lanark.	1	3	2	5	3	9
Other Parishes - - - -	„ and Blairgowrie.	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total - - - - -	- - - - -	4	5	12	10	16	16

None of the children still receiving aliment belong to Govan, but there was one lad of sixteen, apprenticed to a painter, who had only just ceased to receive clothes. The number of cases observed are too few to show whether this parish does give less aliment to children over fourteen and whether consequently they are more apt to leave their foster-parent when they go to work for it is quite likely that the result shown is only accidental and due to the small numbers under observation.

When the parish's responsibility for a child ceases, the results of its work still remain. In the successful cases (and it is the successful cases which are spoken of and remembered) the tie which has been formed is never broken. A good foster-mother and a child who has really taken root in the home, keep up their relationship in after life, when the child has gone away to be married, or to seek work, even in some cases though he has emigrated and settled on the other side of the world. The investigators heard many tales of children formerly boarded-out who come back to see their old home whenever they get a holiday, and of others, too far off to come, who write, and send presents from time to time. One young man sends his foster-mother £5 from New Zealand every Christmas. A girl who married and still lives near her home, comes every day to do the housework for her foster-mother, who is getting old and infirm. There is a bond, too, between children who have been boarded in the same place, evinced, for instance, by the youth who went to New Zealand and afterwards found good work for his foster-brother and wrote for him to come there.

These are the results of the system at its best. It is impossible to say how many failures must be written off against them, how many children are returned to the poor-



house as unmanageable, or placed in one home after another, running away (as some are known to have done) from each. It is impossible to estimate how many children are lost sight of after they reach fourteen, or fall into casual work, or evil ways. The best results are very good, but some are bad. The proportions of each cannot be judged. The following sections do not attempt to deal with that problem, but describe the different homes in detail, giving an idea of the environment in which the children now boarded-out are being reared.

(b) *Environment and Character of the Dwellings.*

The housing conditions, and indeed the conditions generally, of the children boarded-out are distinctly better in Saltcoats than in Lanark or Blairgowrie. Lanark and Blairgowrie are small country towns and the housing has all the drawbacks usually found in rural areas, while Saltcoats has a large number of well-built, new houses, with proper sanitary arrangements. It is clear, however, that the difference is not entirely due to the nature of the localities but partly to the character of the homes selected, for in Saltcoats alone every house visited was clean and had good furniture.

The general character of these houses is distinctly higher than that of those belonging to the seventeen out-relief cases in Lanark, the only landward parish which was investigated. That is to say, the children boarded-out live under material conditions on the whole superior to those of the poorest class, but some of the homes are far from satisfactory. There was, for example, one small house with two dark rooms on the same floor, built on to the back of another house. Entrance was gained from a narrow passage, across which the windows looked on to a blank wall. This wall was not very high but but it was higher than the tops of the windows, and very close. The house was old, the repair not good, and the sanitary accommodation (shared by three households) was unventilated, insanitary and a considerable distance away on the other side of the village street. In this house three children were boarded with an old and ignorant woman, who took them for the sake of profit.

The following Tables show in detail the nature of the homes, and the first one deals with the number of rooms occupied. The one case living in a single room is the temporary one already described in Section I. Half have two rooms, and the rest have more :—

Parish boarding out.	Place where children are boarded-out	Number of homes with only 1 room	Number with 2 rooms	Number with 3 rooms.	Number with 4 rooms.	Number with more than 4 rooms.
Glasgow - - -	Saltcoats.	0	6	5	2	1
" - - -	Lanark.	0	3	3	2	0
Govan - - -	"	0	2	1	1	1
" - - -	Blairgowrie.	0	4	0	1	0
Edinburgh - - -	Lanark.	0	6	3	2	0
Other Parishes - -	Lanark and Blairgowrie.	1	5	2	0	1
Total - - - - -		1	26	14	8	3

There is a considerable degree of overcrowding, as in thirty out of the fifty-two homes, or 58 per cent., there are more than two persons for each room. One household contains nine persons living in two rooms. Here the foster-parents are a young married couple, with three boys of their own at school. With them are boarded a boy of thirteen still at school, a boy of eighteen and a girl of fifteen at work, whose wages are being supplemented, and a girl of nineteen for whom payments are no longer made by the parish. In this case the children boarded-out all came twelve years ago—probably before any

of the foster-parents' own children were born. At that time there would have been only three persons for each room, but the overcrowding has steadily increased—a natural consequence when children are placed with young married people.

Parish boarding out	Places where children are boarded-out.	Number who are living.							
		2 persons or less in each room.		More than 2 and not more than 3 in each room.		More than 3 and not more than 4 in each room.		More than 4 in each room.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Glasgow - - -	Saltcoats.	9	41	5	35	0	0	0	0
" - - -	Lanark	2	14	5	36	1	7	0	0
Govan - - -	"	2	12	1	10	2	14	0	0
" - - -	Blairgowrie.	2	8	3	17	0	0	0	0
Edinburgh - - -	Lanark.	4	20	4	28	2	15	1	9
Other Parishes - -	Lanark and Blairgowrie.	3	10	3	17	3	25	0	0
Total - - -		22	105	21	143	8	61	1	9

The next Table deals with the general sanitary condition of the houses. The ventilation is not bad, though about a quarter of the cases fall below an ordinary wholesome standard. The majority of the houses, however, have sufficient air space round them, and the windows are opened often enough to keep the air inside from becoming obtrusively impure. The state of repair is rather less satisfactory and the sanitary accommodation is exceedingly bad. Cases were discovered in which a closet at the end of a street was shared by over twenty households.

Parish boarding-out.	Place in which children are boarded-out.	External Ventilation.				Internal Ventilation.				Sanitary Accommodation.				State of Repair.			
		Good.	Medium.	Bad.	Unknown.	Good.	Medium.	Bad.	Unknown.	Good.	Medium.	Bad.	Unknown.	Good.	Medium.	Bad.	Unknown.
Glasgow - - -	Saltcoats.	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	10	2	0	2	14	0	0	0
" - - -	Lanark.	7	0	1	0	5	3	0	0	1	2	2	3	3	5	0	0
Govan - - -	"	2	2	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	1	2	2	0
" - - -	Blairgowrie.	3	1	1	0	3	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	2	3	0	0
Edinburgh - - -	Lanark.	8	2	1	0	6	4	1	0	0	1	8	2	2	9	0	0
Other Parishes -	Lanark and Blairgowrie	5	3	1	0	7	1	1	0	1	2	6	0	5	4	0	0
Total.		39	8	5	0	38	11	3	0	13	10	19	10	27	23	2	0

The cleanliness of these homes reaches a very fair standard. Forty of them, or 77 per cent. are clean, and only two (about 4 per cent.) are really dirty. The furniture is



not so good. Thirty-three houses, or 63 per cent., have good ordinary furniture, fairly comfortable as well as sufficient in amount. In nine of the homes (17 per cent.) the furniture is poor, *i.e.*, definitely insufficient for the needs of the family.

Parish boarding-out.	Place where children are boarded-out.	Cleanliness.			Furniture.			
		Good.	Medium.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Very Poor.
Glasgow - - - -	Saltcoats.	14	0	0	14	0	0	0
" - - - -	Lanark.	4	2	2	4	2	2	0
Govan - - - -	"	4	1	0	4	0	1	0
" - - - -	Blairgowrie.	4	1	0	2	2	1	0
Edinburgh - - -	Lanark.	8	3	0	4	4	3	0
Other Parishes - -	Lanark and Blairgowrie.	6	3	0	5	2	2	0
Total - - -		40	10	2	33	10	9	0

When there are many persons living in few rooms and the furniture is also insufficient, sleeping arrangements cannot be good. The following Table is an analysis of those made for the boarded-out children.

Parish Boarding-out.	Glasgow.	Glasgow.	Govan.	Govan.	Edinburgh.	Other Parishes.	Total.
Place where children are boarded-out.	Saltcoats.	Lanark.	Lanark.	Blairgowrie.	Lanark.	Lanark and Blairgowrie.	
I. Number of children who sleep in rooms to themselves - -	4	2	2	1	4	1	14
II. Number of children who sleep in room with other children only :—							
(1) All children of same sex or under 7 years and not more than 2 in a bed or 4 in a room - - - -	2	7	5	2	2	1	19
(2) Some children of opposite sex and over 7 years, or more than 2 in a bed or 4 in a room - - - -	2	6	3	0	0	4	15
III. Number of children who sleep in a room with adults :—							
(1) All of same sex or under 7 years, and not more than 2 in a bed or 4 in a room -	11	8	4	6	14	5	48
(2) Some of opposite sex and over 7 years, or more than 2 in a bed or 4 in a room -	13	1	3	2	7	9	35

The cases in which there is no overcrowding and no promiscuous arrangement of the sexes may be taken as satisfactory. These number eighty-one, or 62 per cent. Then there are fifteen cases where there is some such objection, but among them there is no worse

overcrowding than three to a bed, or five to a room, and children only are concerned, that is to say, persons under fourteen, so that the conditions are not so serious as they appear to be in the last line of the Table. There are thirty-five children (27 per cent.) who share rooms with adults under some undesirable circumstances. For the most part, these are children with their foster-parents. In one case, a boy of fourteen and a girl of eleven share a bed in the same room with the foster-mother. Two girls, aged thirteen and fourteen, sleep in one bed in the same room with the foster-father, foster-mother, and a girl of seventeen. Two boys of thirteen and eighteen share a room with two girls of fifteen and nineteen. One girl of seven sleeps in the same bed with her grandparents and one family has no definite sleeping arrangements at all, but each member sleeps where he or she pleases. This is in a two-roomed house with four beds where a boy of twelve and two girls of seven and three are boarded with their aunt and uncle. The other occupants are the aunt's mother and her son of twelve. On the night preceding the investigator's visit the child of three had slept with her grandmother (who had then been several days in bed with influenza) and the three other children had shared a bed.

(c) *The Family and its Income.*

The incomes of the families in which children are boarded-out have been carefully considered and in many cases the exact earnings of different members of the family have been ascertained.

The following detailed description of the cases investigated shows the number and occupations of the members of each household with a brief statement of the income.

Case No.	Sex and Age of children boarded-out	No. in family, including children boarded-out.	Description of family.	Income of family, excluding payments for boarded-out children.
	Adults. Children.			
1	M. 13	2 3	Widow. and sister of M. 13 (aged 16).	Some savings probably. Not sufficient without children boarded-out.
	F. 9			
	M. 1			
2	M. 13	1 3	Widow.	Savings and help from daughters. Sufficient.
	F. 11			
	M. 8			
3	M. 7	3 2	Husband and wife and M. 16 (formerly boarded-out).	Husband a plasterer. M. 16 earns 7s. 6d. Summer boarders. Sufficient.
	M. 6			
4	M. 13	3 6	Husband and wife and 5 children.	Husband is in dynamite works. Income sufficient.
5	M. 10	6 3	Husband and wife and 2 grown up daughters, 1 son (M. 17) and M. 15 formerly boarded out.	Husband an artisan. Daughter a teacher. Son at work. M. 15, at work. Income fully sufficient.
	M. 8			
	F. 5			
6	F. 12	1 2	Widow.	Some money of her own. ? sufficient.
	F. 10			
7	F. 2	4 2	Husband, wife and son (M. 6). Two girls formerly boarded-out, aged 17.	Have two shops. Income fully sufficient.
8	M. 13	4 2	Widow and son and daughter. Young man boarder.	Help from married children and earnings of son. Small income.
	M. 9			
9	M. 11	2 1	Widow and old woman boarder.	Savings. Money from boarder. Sufficient.
10	F. 12	1 5	Widow and 2 children.	Savings. Help from relations. Summer boarders. Sufficient.
	M. 10			
	F. 8			
11	F. 11	2 3	Husband and wife.	Husband an engine-driver. Sufficient.
	M. 9			
	F. 5			
12	M. 13	2 3	Husband and wife.	Husband a mason. Sufficient.
	M. 9			
	M. 5			
13	M. 14	1 2	Old unmarried woman. Lives in same house as sister and niece.	Savings and income from boarders. Sufficient.
	F. 11			



INCOMES—*continued.*

Case No.	Sex and Age of children boarded-out	No. in family, including Children boarded-out.	Description of family.	Income of family, excluding payments for boarded-out children.
		Adults. Children.		
14	F. 13 } M. ? } F. 4 }	3 4	Husband and wife, former boarded-out (F. 17), boarders (M. 20 and M. 6).	Husband a fisherman. Comfortable income.
15	M. 10 } M. 13 } F. 12 } M. 12 }	6 4	Widower (brother of Nos. 27 and 33), married son and daughter, unmarried son and 2 boys formerly boarded-out.	Savings (had been coachman) and family earnings. Good income. Sons and other boys work in coal mine.
16	F. 11	4 1	Widow, single son and daughter and girl formerly boarded-out (aged 15).	F. 15. still getting 4s. Daughter a teacher. Son a carpenter, but ill. Income just sufficient.
17	M. 11 } M. 13 } F. 10 }	3 3	Husband, wife and girl, formerly boarded-out.	F. 15. earns 4s. and still has 1s. 6d. from parish. Husband has steady small earnings. Lodger pays for room. Income sufficient.
18	M. 12 } F. 10 } F. 11 } F. 3 }	3 4	Widow, 1 son, lad formerly boarded-out (aged 15).	Son is ploughman. M. 15. works in mill and still has 3s. from parish. Widow may have savings. Largely dependent on children boarded-out.
19	M. 13 } M. 7 }	2 4	Husband, wife and 2 children.	Husband is gardener. Income would be sufficient, but there is a profit.
20	M. 13 } M. 11 } M. 9 } M. 8 }	2 6	Husband, wife and 2 children.	Husband a railway pointsman. Income sufficient, but make profit.
21	F. 8 } M. 6 }	6 2	Husband, wife, son and daughter and 2 boys formerly boarded-out (aged 17 and 14).	Receives 7s. 6d. for 2 former boarded-out's. Husband has a shop. Income is sufficient.
22	M. 13 } F. 10 } M. 10 } M. 13 }	1 4	Widow, daughter of No. 1.	Brother-in-law lodges here and pays 12s. Otherwise dependent on boarded-out children.
23	M. 12 } M. 11 } M. 7 } F. 13 }	6 4	Married couple, with 2 daughters working; a lad and a girl, formerly boarded-out.	Foster-father a labourer, now out of work. Two daughters and other girl work in mill. Lad, an engine cleaner, pays for board and lodging. Some profit from children boarded-out.
24	M. 10 } M. ? } M. ? } F. 5 }	2 5	Married couple with 1 young child.	Foster-father a miner. Income sufficient.
25	F. 9	3 1	Widow with 2 sons.	Sons are miners. Good income.
26	M. 12 } M. 9 } M. ? } F. 12 }	3 5	Widow, 2 daughters now at home. One granddaughter (age 6).	Foster-mother has a shop. One daughter helps her; the other is a teacher, now home for the holidays. Good income.
27	M. 13 } M. 11 } F. 11 } F. 16 }	3 4	Widow, sister of No. 33, with son and daughter.	Widow has shop, and daughter helps her. Son is a baker. Good income.
28	F. 11 } F. ? } M. ? }	3 3	Widow, 1 daughter and a boy of 15 (formerly boarded-out).	M. 15 earns 7s. Daughter ill. Probably help from other children. Dependent on children boarded-out.
29	F. 12	3 1	Married couple, and 1 lodger.	Husband a blacksmith. Comfortable income.
30	M. 13 } M. 11 }	2 2	Foster-mother a widow. Lad of about 20 formerly boarded-out.	Foster-mother may have a little savings and help from her step-children. M. 20 earns 15s. Dependent on children boarded-out.
31	M. 10 } F. 11 } F. 11 }	2 3	Married couple.	Foster-father a tailor. Sufficient income.
32	M. 9 } M. 11 }	4 2	Widow with 1 daughter. M. 17, 16, formerly board d-out.	Daughter earns 10s. Lads earn 12s. 6d. between them. Dependent on children boarded out.

INCOMES—*continued*.

Case No.	Sex and Age of children boarded-out	No. in family, including Children boarded-out.	Description of family.	Income of family, excluding payments for boarded-out children.
		Adults. Children.		
33	M. 13 M. 10 F. 13 F. 11	3 4	Man of about 60 (brother of No. 27), his single daughter, and girl of 19 (sister of F. 13).	Foster-father works at pit's mouth. F. 19 earns 10s. Low income.
34	M. 13	5 4	Married couple (husband is son of No. 33), with 3 boys at school. M. 18, F. 19, F. 15, formerly boarded out.	Foster-father a labourer. F. 19 earns 10s. M. 18, F. 15, earning, but wages supplemented by parish (4s.). Income sufficient.
35	M. 15 M. 12 M. 14 F. 12 F. 10 F. 11	3 4	Foster-mother a widow.	Foster-mother has money of her own. Income sufficient but making a profit.
36	M. 13 F. 11	5 4	Foster-mother a widow (daughter-in-law of No. 34.) with two daughters working and 2 children at school. F. 22, feeble-minded, F. 14 working, both boarded-out.	Family has money. Family earnings, 17s. 6d. Payments for F. 22 and F. 14, 6s. Income sufficient but making a profit.
37	M. 8 M. 13 M. 11 F. 13 F. 9 M. 10	2 6	Foster-mother a single woman (daughter of No. 34), one lodger (formerly boarded-out with No. 3).	Shares expenses with No. 3. Income possibly sufficient but making a profit.
38	F. 13	2 3	Married couple with 2 young children.	Foster-father a drayman. Income sufficient.
39	M. 12	4 4	Married couple with 3 young children, girl of 15 (formerly boarded-out), and husband's brother.	Foster-father and his brother are miners, earning about 35s. each. F. 15 earns 9s. Income sufficient.
40	F. 12 M. 10	3 2	Two old sisters, and their nephew (aged 24).	Sisters keep a small shop. Nephew a gardener's man. Income probably sufficient.
41	F. 8	2 1	Married couple.	Foster-father a baker's vanman. Income sufficient.
42	F. 13	4 1	Married couple, and 2 sisters of child.	Foster-father ill—has 4s. out-relief. Foster-mother earns about 3s. Elder girls earn about 18s. between them.
43	F. 9 M. 7	4 2	Two sisters, boy of 15 (adopted) and girl of 14 both formerly boarded out.	Sisters have a shop—about 12s. Female 14 earns 5s. Male 15 earns 8s. Considerable gifts from children formerly boarded-out. Income sufficient.
44	F. 11 M. 10 F. 8	2 3	Foster-mother and her daughter (aged about 45).	Daughter earns about 9s. in the mill. Help from sons. Some profit from the children.
45	F. 10 F. 7 M. 6	7 4	Aunt and uncle of children with a son and 4 daughters (one at school). Brother of children.	Uncle is an overlooker in the mill. One daughter a dressmaker; other children work in mill. Good income.
46	F. 7	3 3	Grandparents with 2 sons and a daughter.	Grandfather and one son working colliers. Grandmother does washing. Good income.
47	F. 12	1 1	Widow.	Foster-mother has out-relief, 2s. 6d. Child boarded here for 2–3 weeks while her mother is in hospital.
48	F. 12	2 1	Married couple.	Foster-father is manager of a boot shop. Good income.
49	M. 11 F. 9 M. 6	1 6	Widow: boy of 13 (adopted), 2 boys boarded here by N.S.P.C.C. League of Pity.	Payment for other children 8s. Dependent on payments for children.
50	M. 12 F. 7 F. 3	3 4	Aunt and uncle of children with 1 child. Also children's grandmother.	Uncle is a miner. Grandmother has 3s. out-relief. M. 12 cleans boots and knives at a private house. Sufficient income.



INCOMES—*continued.*

Case No.	Sex and Age of children boarded-out	No. in family, including boarded-out.	Description of family.	Income of family, excluding payments for boarded-out children.
	Adults. Children.			
51	M. 10 M. 13 M. 9 F. 7	3 4	Married couple with 1 daughter (aged 19).	Foster-father is salesman in bicycle shop. Daughter earns about 8s. in mill. Sufficient income.
52	F. 11	4 1	Married couple with 2 grown up daughters.	Foster-father has a market garden and keeps cows. One daughter a teacher, the other helps at home. Comfortable income.

The incomes have been grouped into three classes as in the burghal parishes and the results are given below. The table shows that just over half the cases have a "sufficient income." Into this class fall the greater number of those who take children chiefly from habit or family tradition but with an eye to possible profits. Though foster-parents of this kind are not dependent on the boarded-out children yet they are enabled by them to live in a rather better style than they could otherwise manage. As one Lanark foster-father said: "Rents are so high that if you have a good house you must take orphans or boarders."

Parish Boarding-out.	Place where children are boarded-out.	Comfortable Income.	Sufficient Income.	Low Income.
Glasgow - - - -	Saltcoats.	3	8	3
" - - - -	Lanark.	1	5	2
Govan - - - -	Lanark.	3	1	1
" - - - -	Blairgowrie.	1	1	3
Edinburgh - - - -	Lanark.	0	9	2
Other Parishes - - - -	Lanark and Blairgowrie.	4	3	2
Total - - - -	- - - -	12	27	13

In sixteen out of the fifty-two families there are other children beside those boarded-out. Glasgow is said to avoid placing its children in such families for fear of unpleasantness arising from family partiality, but nevertheless it has done so in six of the cases investigated. There are nine families, in which a child boarded-out by itself is in the solitary position of an "only child."

Parish boarding-out.	Place where children are boarded-out.	Number of Families in which there are other children beside those boarded-out by Parishes.	Number of Families in which there is only one child boarded-out and no other children.
Glasgow - - - -	Saltcoats.	4	1
" - - - -	Lanark.	2	1
Govan - - - -	"	2	1
" - - - -	Blairgowrie.	0	1
Edinburgh - - - -	Lanark.	4	2
Other Parishes - - - -	Lanark and Blairgowrie.	4	3
	Total.	16	9

The food given to the children has been classified in the same way as that of the children living with their parents and the table shows in how many homes the diet falls into each class. The amount of food given could not be exactly discovered, but there was no reason to suppose that any of these children were insufficiently fed.

Parish Boarding-out.	Place where children are boarded-out.	Diet.				
		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Unclassed.
Glasgow - - -	Saltcoats.	8	5	0	0	1
" - - -	Lanark.	2	6	0	0	0
Govan - - -	"	0	3	0	0	2
Govan - - -	Blairgowrie.	0	5	0	0	0
Edinburgh - - -	Lanark.	2	6	2	0	1
Other Parishes - - -	" and Blairgowrie.	4	5	0	0	0
Total - - - - -		16	30	2	0	4

(d) *The Guardians of the Children.*

It was shown in the description of families in Section III. that children are boarded-out indifferently with married couples, widows, or single women, and even, in two instances, with widowers, though each of these had a daughter or daughter-in-law living at home. When children are placed with married couples either the husband or the wife may be the legal guardian, but in any case it is on the woman of the family that the work of rearing and training a child usually devolves. The cases investigated afford one exception to this rule. The widower, who is quite an old man, has his son and daughter-in-law living with him. The latter is an untidy, rather dirty young woman, but the old man takes upon himself the care of the children (three boys, aged thirteen, twelve and ten, and a girl of twelve), even to bathing them. Even here, however, the daughter-in-law is supposed to keep the house and her influence on the home surroundings is considerable. Accordingly the foster-mothers, whether legally responsible for the children or not, have been chosen for classification.

Parish boarding-out.	Place where children are boarded-out.	Character of Foster-mothers.			
		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.
Glasgow - - -	Saltcoats.	7	7	0	0
" - - -	Lanark.	3	3	2	0
Govan - - -	"	1	3	1	0
" - - -	Blairgowrie.	1	2	2	0
Edinburgh - - -	Lanark.	5	5	0	1
Other Parishes - - -	" and Blairgowrie.	1	7	1	0
Total - - - - -		18	27	6	1

The table does not show a high level of character for women who have been deliberately selected to have the care of children. Only eighteen (35 per cent.) fall into Class I. That is, only this number are remarkable for any ability or strength of character which might make them peculiarly fitted for the task. Twenty-seven foster-mothers (52 per cent.) fall into Class II., and seven (13 per cent.) are in Classes III. or IV. These seven may all be regarded as quite unsuitable women to have children placed in their care. Women of this type do not make good homes for their own children, to whom they are bound by natural ties, and there is no justification for choosing them to care for children for whom the parish is responsible.



The health of the foster-mothers is satisfactory on the whole. Forty-two of them are in good ordinary health, and the two who are in bad health are unusual cases.\*

Four of those in poor health are of the aged and decrepit sort, though two still retain an unusual amount of mental vigour. They have both been rearing parish children for over twenty years. In such cases it may well be both difficult and unnecessary to refuse to send more children, when the physical powers begin to fail.

Parish boarding-out.	Place where children are boarded-out.	Health of Foster-Mothers.		
		Good.	Poor.	Bad.
Glasgow - - - - -	Salcoats.	10	4	0
" - - - - -	Lanark.	6	1	1
Govan - - - - -	"	4	1	0
" - - - - -	Blairgowrie.	3	2	0
Edinburgh - - - - -	Lanark.	11	0	0
Other Parishes -	" and Blairgowrie.	8	0	1
	Total.	42	8	2

\* One is the woman with whom a child is boarded for two or three weeks only, and the other is one who has been in bed for the last seven weeks with bronchitis. Before then she had good health, and she has grown-up daughters who are able to look after the house.

### PART III.

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## REPORT ON THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN EXAMINED.

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### SECTION I.

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#### SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY.

Owing to the limited time at my disposal my examination of the Poor Law children of the Scottish parishes indicated in the terms of reference was practically confined to those over five years of age. A small number of younger children were seen by my assistants at their homes, and notes were made by them upon their condition. Children whose parents were in receipt of out-relief were examined in the parishes of Glasgow, Govan, Edinburgh, Dundee and Lanark, the last mentioned being taken as the typical rural parish in Lanarkshire referred to in the terms of reference. In the first four parishes 586 children were examined (160 in Edinburgh, 105 in Govan, 224 in Glasgow, and 97 in Dundee), in Lanark 36. In addition, 61 children boarded-out in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Govan and Dundee by these parishes were seen (28 in Edinburgh, 10 in Govan, and 22 in Glasgow), in Dundee only one of the children examined there came under this head. Saltcoats, Lanark and Blairgowrie were taken as fairly typical rural centres in which Poor Law children were boarded-out, and in these centres 118 such children were examined, 52 being chargeable to Glasgow, 40 to Govan, 25 to Edinburgh, and one to Dundee. The poorhouses visited and the number of children examined in each were Stobhill Hospital, Glasgow (150); Govan Poorhouse (57); Craiglockhart and Craigleith Poorhouses, Edinburgh (93); and the East Poorhouse, Dundee (62). The Roman Catholic orphanage at Smyllum, near Lanark, in which 20 Edinburgh, 16 Govan, 13 Glasgow, and 16 Dundee children were examined, and the training ship "Empress," in which 15 Govan and 7 Glasgow children were examined, were also visited.

In Glasgow, Govan, Edinburgh, Saltcoats and Lanark I was allowed to examine the children at the schools they attended. Unfortunately I was unable to do the same at Dundee. The inspector of poor, however, kindly allowed me to use one of the rooms in the Parish Council offices, and a number of the mothers brought their children to me there. A similar procedure was adopted with the boarded-out children in Edinburgh and Blairgowrie. In these instances, therefore, the condition as to cleanliness of body and clothes is not strictly comparable with the results found in the other instances, as it was obvious from the children's statements that, in many cases, they had been specially washed and dressed with a view to my examination.

### SECTION II.

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#### METHODS OF EXAMINATION AND TABULATION.

The Schedule used in the examination of each child will be found in Appendix I. page 160. The heights, weights and chest girths were in nearly every instance measured by myself. The heights were taken without boots, the weights in ordinary indoor clothes, without boots, and the chest girths horizontally round the naked chest, at the level of the nipples, the child being directed to stand erect with the arms by the side and to count ten whilst the measurement was being recorded. The height and weight measures used were tested in each instance before the examination was begun.

A difficulty which was found throughout the investigation was the correct determination of the children's ages. This difficulty was especially great in the case of some of the poorhouses visited. In every case the child's own statement as to age was recorded, checked in the case of the younger children by the statements of older brothers or sisters. The ages so obtained were subsequently compared, in the case



of children attending school, with the record of the date of birth kept at the school. Where any discrepancy was found, the school record was assumed to be correct. The ages thus obtained may, I think, be regarded as trustworthy. In the case of the children in Stobhill, Govan and Craiglockhart Poorhouses the ages obtained from the children could only be checked against the records in the office of each poorhouse. These records, and especially those at Stobhill Hospital, were admittedly and obviously incorrect in many cases. In these doubtful cases, that age was taken as correct which was most in accordance with the child's state of development as shewn by the height and weight measurements. Subsequently, in preparing the Table of average weights for Stobhill, I excluded all these doubtful cases, but, finding that the resulting averages differed but very slightly from the averages obtained when they were included I decided, in making the Tables which now appear in Appendix XV., p. 207, to include all the children measured. Personally, I think the ages finally adopted in the case of the children in the poorhouses mentioned above may be regarded as trustworthy, but, even if it is held that the tables of averages prepared for these children are vitiated by the doubt as to the correct age having been obtained in every case, this in no way affects the accuracy of the tables prepared, showing the classification of the state of nutrition into good, moderate and bad.

#### State of nutrition.

This classification of the state of nutrition, as also the similar classifications of the health appearance, brightness and cleanliness, were made in every case by myself, and an endeavour was made to maintain the same standard of classification throughout, so that, the personal equation being the same in every case, the results are strictly comparable for the various groups of children tabulated. With regard to the state of nutrition, only those children were classed as good who were well developed, both as regards muscle and subcutaneous fat; those classed as moderate were well developed as regards muscle but somewhat deficient in subcutaneous fat; and finally, those classed as bad were thin, and had poorly developed muscles. The place assigned to each child in this classification was not dependent upon the actual weight and height of the child as compared with the normal weight and height for its age, but was dependent rather upon the relation the weight bore to the height. This explains many seeming discrepancies, which will be found on comparing Table II. with Table III., in each of the appendices. In each of the appendices dealing with the various groups of children examined, Table I. gives the average weight, height and chest girth at each age of the children examined, the standard averages for all classes of Great Britain, as obtained by the Anthropometric Committee of the British Association, being given for purposes of comparison; Table II. shows the number of children at each age who deviated by more than 5 per cent. from the weight and height they should have attained; and Table III. gives the number and percentage of the children whose state of nutrition was good, moderate, and bad.

#### Health appearance.

The health appearance was judged from the face, attention being paid to the colour, the eyes, the state of the skin, and the child's general appearance of alertness and well-being. Those classed as good were those with ruddy faces and clear complexions, presenting no signs of listlessness or fatigue. Those classed as moderate were similar children but with paler faces. Those classed as bad were pale children, often with sallow complexions, and presenting signs of fatigue and lack of energy. It was found in some cases that the health appearance, as judged by the face, bore no relation to the state of nutrition. Children with ruddy, bright and healthy faces, were not infrequently found, when stripped, to be thin and ill developed. The results of the examination under the heads of state of nutrition and health appearance will be found in Table III. of each appendix.

#### Mental capacity.

The child's brightness was judged from his general alertness and behaviour, and the way in which he answered questions and adapted himself to the requirements of the examination, due allowance being made for the child's age. Those classed as good were all bright, sharp children, quick in their replies and carrying out intelligently the instructions given them during the examination. Those classed as dull were slow in movements, difficult to induce to speak, and unable to give the simple facts about themselves for which they were asked. In many cases, no doubt, this dullness arose from shyness, but shyness of this character, in the older children, is obviously a fault which a healthy, well-trained child should not evince, and no attempt was made to differentiate between those children whose dullness was due to this cause, and those whose dullness was the result of mental slowness. In many cases the teachers' opinion as to the mental capacity of the children



was obtained. This opinion was founded chiefly upon the progress the child made in school, and is a record, therefore, of quite a different side of the child's mentality. A child classed by the teacher as dull because at the bottom of its class was, in some cases, found to be bright, alert and quick to recognise what was required, and was, therefore, classed by me as good. Table VIII. of each appendix gives the results of both estimates,

A low standard was adopted in classifying the cleanliness of the body. The condition of the hands, face and neck and feet was ignored, and the condition of the trunk alone taken into consideration. In some cases the skin was clean and white, but marked with numerous flea-bites and scratch marks; in others the skin was sallow, and stained from habitual neglect of cleanliness, but the child had had a bath recently. Cases of this kind were classed as moderate. Those cases were classed as bad only in which the skin was dark and grimed with dirt. When it is remembered that the skin of the trunk will remain white for months without being washed if the underclothes are changed at intervals not too long, it will be understood that cases marked bad as regards body cleanliness were cases in which there had been long neglect both of the cleanliness of the body and of the clothing. The children's own statements could not be relied upon. Some frankly admitted they could not remember when they had had a bath last, one boy in Glasgow said it was some time last year, another a boy boarded-out in Edinburgh said he did not have a bath in the winter, and a third a Govan boy, boarded-out in Blairgowrie, said he had not had a bath since he left Glasgow four years ago, but many maintained they had a bath every week when it was evident both from smell and sight that they had not had a bath for months.

Cleanliness of  
body and  
clothes.

A note was made of those cases in which nits were present in the hair. No special search was made for them so that the cases noted were all cases in which the number of nits present was large. The number of cases is recorded in Table IX. of each appendix. A note was also made of those cases where the skin was marked with numerous flea-bites and signs of irritation by lice, and the number of cases observed is recorded in Table VII. of each appendix.

With regard to the clothes, only those cases were classed bad in which the clothes were offensive in smell and very dirty. Many children were wearing drab-coloured underclothing, the cleanliness of which it was not easy to determine by sight. The main facts as to the cleanliness of the body and the condition of the clothes are summarised in Table IX. of each appendix.

As regards the cleanliness of the teeth, those marked bad were stained and more or less coated with tartar and food *débris*, those marked moderate were more or less stained but kept free from any such coating by the movements of the cheek and tongue, those classed good were those in which it appeared that the tooth-brush was, at any rate occasionally used.

Condition of  
the teeth.

In estimating the decay those were classed as bad in whom five or more teeth were decayed, moderate if three or four were decayed, and good if not more than two were decayed. Both permanent and temporary teeth were counted if decayed, but those slightly decayed were ignored. All those classed bad urgently required a dentist's attention. Only those teeth were classed as irregular in which more than one tooth was out of its proper place.

Under the head "Children with Bad-Shaped Teeth" in the Tables all those cases are included in which the shape of the teeth was markedly abnormal, and also cases in which the teeth were ridged or honeycombed or showed other defects of the enamel. Statistics concerning the teeth will be found in Table IV. of each appendix.

The importance of mouth breathing lies in the fact that it is in many cases an indication of nasal obstruction from adenoids, enlarged tonsils, or other causes requiring treatment, and that it is often associated with deformity of the chest and conduces to pulmonary disease. Some children who are really nose breathers are apt to give the impression of mouth breathing by keeping the lips slightly open. It was also found that children who are habitually nose breathers became temporary mouth breathers during the excitement of examination. In enumerating the mouth breathers, these two classes were as far as possible excluded. The number of mouth breathers is large. Some of the mouth breathing was due to temporary causes, such as nasal catarrh, but in many cases it was

Mouth breathers.



certainly due to permanent nasal obstruction. No attempt was made to examine directly for the presence of adenoids, as the examination is slightly painful and unpleasant. The majority of the cases undoubtedly required special examination and treatment.

Enlarged tonsils.

With regard to enlarged tonsils only those cases were noted in which surgical interference would have been beneficial. A few school children were found to be suffering from acute tonsillitis, chiefly follicular in character. These children should not have been attending school. Statistics under the above two heads will be found in Table VII. of each Appendix.

Acuteness of vision.

Vision was tested for distance only, with Snellen's types, the child being allowed to use both eyes. By this method cases of defective vision of one eye only were doubtless overlooked. Imperfect as the method was, however, a surprisingly large proportion of children with defective eyesight was found to exist, whilst very few of them, indeed, were wearing glasses, and of these few the glasses, in some cases, seemed to be unsuitable. In the case of the younger children, allowance has to be made for the fact that in some cases the apparent inability to see may have been due to inability to perceive and report what was seen. For this reason, I have not tabulated the results obtained by the examination of children under six. So much care was taken with the children in the examination, however, that the error due to this cause is, I believe, very small. Particulars will be found in Table V. of each Appendix. The acuteness of vision is represented in the usual way by fractions:  $\frac{6}{6}$  represents normal vision,  $\frac{6}{9}$  means that what the child should have been able to read at 9 metres it could see at 6 metres only. Similarly  $\frac{6}{12}$  indicates that what the child should have read at 12 metres it could not read further off than 6 metres, and so on with the other fractions; 0 indicates that at 6 metres the child was unable to read any of the letters on the test card.

Condition of the conjunctiva.

Under the head of "Condition of conjunctivæ" were recorded, not only cases of inflammation of the conjunctiva, but also cases of inflammation of the margin of the lids (blepharitis) and cases of corneal ulcers and opacities. Blepharitis was very common, but most of the cases were slight and unimportant. Still, the disease occasionally leads to great disfigurement, and all the cases would have been better for treatment.

Squint.

The number of cases of squint was also recorded. The return is accurate as regards cases of convergent and divergent squint, but many cases of alternating squint doubtless escaped detection. Statistics of the diseases of the eyes and eyelids discovered will be found in Table VI. of each Appendix.

Acuteness of hearing.

Acuteness of hearing was not really tested. Only cases of marked deafness in which there was inability or difficulty in hearing the ordinary conversational voice were recorded. Every case of ear discharge was recorded, but no attempt was made to discover the cause. The ears were not examined with a speculum; they were simply looked at in a good light with the naked eye. The mere presence of wax in the auditory canal was not recorded, but all cases were noted in which the canal was completely plugged with wax. This condition is of importance, because it occasionally causes impairment of hearing and retraction of the drum of the ear. The results of the examination under this head will be found in VII. of each Appendix.

Head and face.

Under the head of "Head and face" the chief points recorded were the presence of signs suggestive of the existence of congenital syphilis.

Shape of the Thorax.  
Diseases of heart and lungs.

Under the heading of "Shape of the thorax" only those cases were recorded in which there was marked deformity of the chest. They were chiefly cases of extreme rickety deformity of the kind usually called pigeon breast; a few cases were associated with lateral curvature of the spine; and a few cases of unilateral contraction were the result of old empyemas. In addition to these severe cases, a record was kept of the less marked deformities observed, and these are all tabulated together under the heading "badly formed chests" in Table VII. of each Appendix. The number under this head includes both the slighter cases and the more severe cases, separately tabulated under the heading "deformed chests." The less marked deformities included cases where the whole chest was contracted, cases where the whole chest was enlarged, cases where the chest was abnormally flattened or the sternum unusually depressed, slight forms of pigeon breast, and cases showing the constriction round the lower ribs known as Harrison's sulcus.

The heart and lungs were examined rapidly by the stethoscope. Few cases of organic heart disease were found, but a rather larger percentage of bronchitis and phthisis than was expected. Owing to the rapidity of the examination and the noises going on around during the examination, cases of early phthisis probably escaped detection, so that the number of cases actually discovered is large. None of them should have been attending school and all required treatment. All particulars under these heads will be found in Table VII. of each Appendix.

As a rule the abdomen was only cursorily inspected and in many of the girls it was not examined at all. In the case of all the boys, however, hernia was looked for at the usual positions and the number found is recorded in Table VII. of each Appendix. In several cases the boys had been successfully operated on for hernia. None of the boys affected was wearing a truss.

The joints were not in the majority of cases systematically examined. The elbows, wrists, knees, and in many cases the ankles, were glanced at. The hips were only examined in cases of lameness. A few cases of deformity from old tubercular disease and of excision of joints were discovered, but no case of active disease.

All diseases of the skin were recorded, but they were few, with the exception of eczematous and impetiginous conditions. Seborrhœic eczema of the face producing scaly patches was found to be very common. The condition is not one of much importance, but should be treated.

All deformities observed were noted. They consisted chiefly of rickety curvature of the limbs and of deformities due to old tubercular disease and to infantile paralysis.

Only the lymphatic glands of the neck were examined. All cases of abnormal enlargement were noted, and the number found was very large. Most of the cases were due to the presence of vermin in the head or to the unhealthy condition of the teeth and mouth. In very few cases was the enlargement probably due to tubercle.

Practically the only cases of disease of the nervous system found were a few cases of infantile paralysis. Defects of speech also were not common, a few cases of stammering and lipping only being noted. Statistics of all the diseases discovered under the above heads will be found in Table VII. of each Appendix.

All the children were questioned as to their usual hours of going to bed and getting up, but the replies were in so many cases obviously inaccurate that I have not tabulated them. Speaking generally, however, it may be said that the time devoted to sleep was in the great majority of cases ample.

All the children over eight, with the exception of the children in Dundee, were asked whether they did any work out of school hours, and the information gathered is tabulated in Table X. of each Appendix. The Table, however, does not, I believe, represent the whole of the children employed, for in many cases the demeanour of the children when they said they did no work out of school hours led me to believe that they were not telling the truth.

### SECTION III.

#### THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE POOR LAW CHILDREN EXAMINED WHO WERE LIVING WITH THEIR PARENTS OR GUARDIANS IN THE TOWNS VISITED.

##### (1) THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN EXAMINED IN GLASGOW WHOSE PARENTS WERE IN RECEIPT OF OUT-RELIEF.

In Glasgow 188 children (105 boys and 83 girls) coming under this head were examined by myself. Thirty-two of the boys were attending the Buchanan Institute and their condition will be discussed separately. In addition the weights and heights of thirty-six children (seventeen boys and nineteen girls) were recorded by my assistants, who also examined and made notes on the state of nutrition, health appearance, brightness and cleanliness of sixty-one other children, all, except five, under five years of age.



The children examined by myself were all by the courtesy of the Glasgow School Board examined at the schools they attended during school hours. In the case of those denominational schools not under the control of the school board I was indebted to their respective head masters for the same consideration. In every case the greatest assistance was rendered me by the head masters, who often at much personal inconvenience gave up to me the use of their private rooms, collected the children for me and obtained from the class teachers information as to the mental capacity of each child. Very great assistance was also given me by Mr. John Alexander, of the school board, who kindly arranged for the supply of height and weight measurers to the different schools visited and informed the headmasters of the time of my visit. The schools visited were situated in the districts of Cowcaddens, Dennistoun and Dalmarnock, and the families were selected so as to include all types of Poor Law children from the best to the worst.

Full particulars of the results of the examination will be found in Appendices II. and III., pages 161-167. A consideration of the tables printed therein brings out the following points :—

(1) The boys' weights at all ages, except five, and the girls' weights at all ages, except six, are markedly below the standard averages, the girls' weights on the whole, however, approximating more closely to the standards than the boys.

(2) The heights of the boys at all ages, except five and eight, and of the girls at all ages, without exception, are below the standard averages.

(3) The Anthropometric Committee's records of chest girths are imperfect, but the measurements of the boys' chest girths is much below those standard averages given, and except at the ages eleven and thirteen are below the averages obtained for the artisan class in English towns by Dr. Charles Roberts.

(4) Seventy-three per cent. of the boys and 55 per cent. of the girls are 5 per cent. or more below the standard weights, and practically 37 per cent. of both boys and girls are 5 per cent. or more below the standard heights; 8 per cent. of the boys and 15 per cent. of the girls are 5 per cent. or more heavier than the standard weights, and only 1 per cent. of the boys and 4 per cent. of the girls are 5 per cent. or more taller than the standard heights.

(5) Thirty per cent. of the boys and 26 per cent. of the girls were classed as badly nourished.

(6) Thirty-one per cent. of the boys and 28 per cent. of the girls looked ill.

(7) The condition of the teeth was bad—56 per cent. of the boys and 42 per cent. of the girls had five or more decayed teeth; the teeth were irregular in 14 per cent. of the boys and 6 per cent. of the girls, and badly shaped in 19 per cent. of the boys and 8 per cent. of the girls. Only two boys out of seventy-three and six girls out of eighty-three showed any evidence of using a tooth brush.

(8) Thirty-three per cent. of the boys and 24 per cent. of the girls were very dirty, and 42 per cent. of the boys and 36 per cent. of the girls were wearing very dirty under-clothes; 14 per cent. of the boys and 81 per cent. of the girls had verminous heads, and 20 per cent. of the boys and 14 per cent. of the girls had their skin much marked by vermin bites. Here, as in the other towns visited, it was noticeable that the general character of the school as regards cleanliness and neatness had a distinct influence on the condition in these respects of the Poor Law children attending it. In those schools where the general standard of cleanliness of body and clothes amongst the children was high the condition of the Poor Law children in these respects was distinctly better than was the case in the schools where the general standard was low. In some cases, too, it was evident that the school teachers had by admonition and encouragement been able to do a great deal to improve the general cleanliness of the children attending the school.

(9) The clothes were often ragged and of a most nondescript character, but were in the majority of cases amply sufficient in quantity, although the weather at the time of the investigation was very cold. In only 4 per cent. of the boys and 8 per cent. of the girls were the clothes insufficient in amount. One boy out of seventy-three, and four girls out of eighty-three, were not wearing

boots. Here, as in the other towns visited, several of the teachers told me the Poor Law children were better clad than many of the other children attending the school, and my own observations confirmed their opinions.

(10) Nineteen boys out of sixty-one tested, and twenty-one girls out of seventy-one, had defective eyesight—only three of these children were wearing glasses.

(11) Six boys and two girls were suffering from conjunctivitis, and should not have been at school. Eleven boys and fourteen girls were suffering from inflammation of the margins of the eyelids; only one of the cases, however, was a bad one, the others were slight forms. Three boys and one girl were subjects of marked squint. One girl had a recent corneal ulcer with intolerance of light, and should not have been at school. She was not receiving any treatment. She also had a scar from an old ulcer on the same cornea. One boy and two other girls had corneal scars from old ulceration. In one of these cases one eye was quite blind from this cause.

(12) Twenty-two per cent. of the boys and 20 per cent. of the girls were mouth-breathers, 11 per cent. of the boys and 20 per cent. of the girls had enlarged tonsils, and 41 per cent. of both boys and girls had enlarged cervical glands. Many of the enlarged glands were associated with dirty conditions of the head, or with septic conditions, past or present, of the mouth. One boy had large glands which required operation.

(13) One boy and five girls were very deaf, 7 per cent. of the boys had discharging ears, and 19 per cent. of the boys and 29 per cent. of the girls had their external ear passages completely occluded by wax.

(14) Two boys and two girls showed signs of congenital syphilis.

(15) Three boys and two girls had legs deformed by rickets. In addition, one boy and one girl had marked rickety deformity of the chest, and another girl had one side of the chest much contracted from an old empyema. In all, 9 per cent. of the boys and 13 per cent. of the girls had badly formed chests.

(16) The skin diseases were mostly trivial. One boy had ringworm of the head, and ought not, of course, to have been at school. Three boys and seven girls had small patches of eczema or impetigo. One girl had the excessively dry, scaly condition of the skin known as xerodermia.

(17) Two boys had ruptures and required operation or trusses.

(18) One boy and one girl had signs of comparatively early phthisis, and should have been under treatment, and one girl had bronchitis, and was not fit to be at school.

(19) There was only one case of heart disease, a girl with well marked physical signs of mitral regurgitation. Several of the children had hæmic murmurs, the result of anæmia.

(20) Twenty-two per cent. of the boys and 17 per cent. of the girls were very slow and stupid under examination, and the teachers reported 9 per cent. of the boys and 10 per cent. of the girls as being dull. It was very noticeable, not only in Glasgow but in all the other places visited, that those children with uncorrected defective vision showed a high proportion of dull and stupid members.

(21) Nineteen boys (21 per cent.) were employed out of school hours—one was only ten years old, and seven only eleven, the rest were twelve and thirteen. None of the girls went out to work, probably because they were useful in the house.

In the case of 277 of the children a Report was obtained from the teachers as to the regularity of attendance at school; 79 per cent. were described as regular, and 21 per cent. as more or less irregular. This proportion of irregularity seems unduly high.

Of the sixty-one younger children seen at their homes and examined by my assistants, 26 per cent. of both boys and girls were classed as bad as regards their nutrition, 22 per cent. of the boys and 29 per cent. of the girls looked ill, 23 per cent. of the boys and 6 per cent. of the girls were dull, 7 per cent. of the boys and 6 per cent. of the girls were wearing dirty clothes, none of the boys and only 3 per cent. of the girls were classed as dirty, and in 20



per cent. of the boys and 15 per cent. of the girls, the clothing was insufficient in amount. The great difference between these results and those obtained by me from the examination of the older children lies in the much greater cleanliness of the younger ones. This is explained, I think, by the following note which I quote from a Report made to me by Miss Phillips.

“The care of the little children, as evinced by their cleanliness, is higher than the care of the older ones. This is, perhaps, due in part to the fact that the mothers who have little ones are more often the mothers who do not go out to work. But it seemed to us to be very largely the case that mothers bathed and washed the young children more carefully and frequently than the others. The school children must be up and off to school early, and washing in the morning for a number of young ones is a long business unless rather cursorily carried out. The paucity of washing materials, too, makes it a troublesome business. But the little ones may be washed and dressed and brushed after the others are gone and breakfast is over.”

The slightly better condition of the young children, as regards nutrition and health appearance, is probably due to this greater cleanliness and to the fact that the organism has not to meet the demands of the mental and physical activities of school life. The high percentage of insufficient clothing is no doubt to be ascribed to the fact that these younger children have not to be sent out to school.

## (2) THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN ATTENDING THE BUCHANAN INSTITUTE.

Thirty-two of the boys examined in Glasgow were, as mentioned above, attending the Buchanan Institute. At this institute the children are educated and fed. The children can if they like come soon after six and play until breakfast, which takes place at eight and consists of porridge and milk. Dinner is at 1 p.m., and varies from day to day. The following were the dinners given in the week preceding my visit:—Monday: lentil soup containing meat; Tuesday: mince and haricot beans, rice pudding; Wednesday: potato soup, containing beef; Thursday: rice and milk and plum pudding; Friday: Irish stew and stewed apples; Saturday: rice and milk and oranges. Tea is at 5 p.m., and consists of bread and butter and tea.

In addition to the ordinary school curriculum, the children are taught wood-carving, carpentry and joinery, and a few of them tailoring.

The results of my examination of these thirty-two boys will be found in Appendix III., page 165, and it is interesting to note that they are distinctly better than the results of the examination of the other children in Glasgow.

The following table shows the more important differences.

	32 boys at the Buchanan Institute.	90 other Glasgow boys.
	per cent.	per cent.
5 per cent. or more below the average standard weight-	56·2	73·3
5 „ „ „ above „ „ „ „ -	15·6	7·7
5 „ „ „ below „ „ „ height -	31·2	37·7
5 „ „ „ above „ „ „ „ -	6·4	1·1
Badly nourished children - - - - -	31·3	30·1
Well „ „ - - - - -	43·7	28·7
Health appearance bad - - - - -	18·7	31·5
„ „ good - - - - -	56·2	35·6
Children classed as bright by the Investigator - -	53·5	22·4
„ „ „ dull - „ „ -	9·3	22·4
„ „ „ intelligent by the Teachers -	46·8	35·5
„ „ „ dull „ „ -	6·25	9·5
Attendance at school regular - - - - -	94·	79·

The amount of defective eyesight was 16·6 per cent. There was one boy with phlyctenular conjunctivitis and two boys with ringworm of the scalp, none of whom ought to have been at school. The numbers of mouth-breathers (18·7 per cent.), enlarged tonsils (12·5 per cent.), enlarged cervical glands (46·8 per cent.) and rickety legs (12·5) were all large. The cleanliness of the clothes and the condition of the teeth were distinctly better than in the case of the other Glasgow children. On the other hand, the percentage of dirty children was slightly higher. The markedly more regular attendance of the children at the institute is noticeable. None of the children was employed out of school hours.

(3) THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN IN GLASGOW WHOSE MOTHERS WERE ON  
THE SPECIAL ROLL.

In the case of thirty-seven of the children examined, representing sixteen families, and consisting of twenty-one boys and sixteen girls, the mothers were on the special roll.

The particulars about these children are included in the tables of Appendix II., but I have abstracted from their schedules certain particulars concerning them, and have compiled the following table of comparison between the special roll children and the whole of the children in Appendix II.

	Special Roll boys.	All boys in Appendix II.	Special Roll girls.	All girls in Appendix II.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
5 per cent or more below the average standard weight -	85·8	73·3	68·7	54·9
5 " " above " " " -	—	7·7	12·5	14·7
5 " " below " " height -	57·2	37·7	43·7	37·2
5 " " above " " " -	—	1·1	—	3·9
Badly nourished children - - - - -	24·0	30·1	20·	26·
Health appearance bad - - - - -	28·7	31·5	33·3	28·5
Children classed as bright by the Investigator - - -	40·	22·4	50·	32·
" " dull " " - - -	20·	22·4	10·	17·
Clothes " dirty " " - - -	71·5	42·5	31·3	36·
Body " " " " - - -	42·9	33·	18·7	24·
Teeth badly decayed - - - - -	52·3	56·	43·7	42·

One boy and one girl were not wearing boots, otherwise the clothes were sufficient.

The comparison shows these special roll children to be shorter and lighter than the other out-relief children, but to contain a smaller percentage of badly nourished children, and a higher percentage of bright children. On the other hand, the boys are distinctly dirtier and more neglected than the other out-relief boys, whilst the girls are slightly better in this respect. These last results are not what one expected to find at the outset of the inquiry, but read in connection with the report of Miss Longman and Miss Phillips on the administration of the special roll they become intelligible.

## (4) GLASGOW CHILDREN BOARDED-OUT IN GLASGOW.

Twenty-two children coming under this head were examined (nine boys and thirteen girls). The following table shows how this group of children compares with the Poor Law children living with their parents in Glasgow :—

	Boarded-out children, Glasgow.	Poor Law children living with parents, Glasgow.
	per cent.	per cent.
5 per cent. or more below the average standard weight -	63·6	63·5
5 " " above " " " -	4·5	11·4
5 " " below " " height -	50·	37·5
5 " " above " " " -	—	2·6
Badly nourished children - - - - -	21·	27·9
Health appearance bad - - - - -	26·3	30·
Children classed as bright by the investigator - - -	33·3	27·3
" " dull " " - - -	23·8	19·8
Clothes " dirty " " - - -	47·6	39·1
Children " " " " - - -	40·9	28·2



On the whole this comparison supports the opinion I formed at the time of examination and which my assistants formed from the examination of the children's homes and circumstances, that the children boarded out with relations in the town are of very much the same character as those Poor Law children living with their parents. The percentage of children whose height is below the normal is rather greater than is the case with the children living with their parents—on the other hand the standard of nourishment is slightly better. The condition as to cleanliness, both of body and clothes, was distinctly lower than was the case with the children living with their parents. The diseased conditions noted in these children calls for no special comment except that the high percentage of dirty children among them is reflected in the high percentage of enlarged cervical glands. Three boys out of the nine were engaged out of school hours. One boy aged only ten being employed carrying round milk in the morning and evening.

The standard of regularity at school was high, 91 per cent. being returned as regular and 9 per cent. as irregular.

(5). THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN EXAMINED IN GOVAN WHOSE PARENTS WERE IN RECEIPT OF OUT-RELIEF.

In Govan I examined 105 children (forty-five boys and sixty girls) coming under this head. By the kind permission of the clerk to the Govan School Board the children were examined at the schools they attended. Here, as in Glasgow, the head masters gave me the greatest help with the children, and I found each school supplied with a height and weight measurer and eyesight-testing cards. The schools visited were situated in Govan, Gorbals Cross and Partick.

On the whole the children presented much the same general characteristics as those in Glasgow. The number of badly nourished children was about the same, but the Govan children showed a slightly higher proportion of well-developed children, especially among the girls, and the health appearance was also slightly better. As far as brightness and quickness of mental action were concerned, the boys were about the same as those in Glasgow, but the girls contained a smaller proportion of dull members. The number of children insufficiently clad was slightly higher than in Glasgow, but only two children were not wearing boots. The clothes were distinctly dirtier than those in Glasgow, but the boys were, on the whole, slightly cleaner. This is probably due to the fact that some of the schools have swimming baths, in which the children are taught swimming. Full particulars will be found in Appendix V., page 171, but I have brought together in the following table some of the chief facts for purposes of comparison.

	Govan out-relief boys.	Glasgow out-relief boys.	Govan out-relief girls.	Glasgow out-relief girls.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
5 per cent. or more below the average standard weight	62·2	73·3	41·6	54·9
5 " " above " " "	15·5	7·7	23·3	14·7
5 " " below " " height	37·7	37·7	25·0	37·2
5 " " above " " "	6·6	1·1	5·	3·9
Badly nourished children	33·3	30·1	26·6	26·
Health appearance bad	22·2	31·5	23·3	28·5
Children classed as bright by the Investigator	20·	22·4	21·7	32·
" " dull " " "	22·2	22·4	3·3	17·
Clothes " dirty " " "	60·	42·5	43·3	36·
Body " " " " "	26·6	33·	33·3	24·

The condition of the teeth was as bad as in Glasgow, but the amount of defective eyesight was somewhat less. No case of conjunctivitis was discovered, but there was one case of ringworm of the scalp, and two children were suffering from follicular tonsillitis. The amount of rickety disease was distinctly larger than in Glasgow, and there was the same large proportion of enlarged cervical glands. In this connection it is noticeable that the ventilation of the class-rooms in both the Glasgow and Govan schools was insufficient, probably owing to the desire to keep up the temperature of the rooms. One case of phthisis was discovered.

Eleven boys and six girls were employed out of school hours. Two were only nine years old, two only ten, and two only eleven. The regularity of school attendance was rather better than in Glasgow, 87·6 per cent. of the children being returned as regular.

Twelve boys and ten girls under five were seen at their homes by my assistants, and their report on their condition will be found in Table XI. of Appendix V. The facts elicited agree very much with those found to exist in Glasgow.

(6) GOVAN CHILDREN BOARDED-OUT IN GOVAN.

Five boys and five girls coming under this head were examined. The numbers are too small to make the comparison of the percentages of much value. Four of the girls and one boy were very small for their age, but only one boy and one girl were badly nourished. Two of the boys looked ill. On the whole, as in Glasgow, the children seem slightly better nourished but of poorer development than the children living with their parents. The cleanliness of clothes and body was rather higher amongst the boarded-outs. Full details of this small group of children are given in Appendix VI., page 175.

(7) THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN EXAMINED IN EDINBURGH WHOSE PARENTS WERE IN RECEIPT OF OUT-RELIEF.

In Edinburgh 160 children of this class (eighty-five boys and seventy-five girls) were examined. Here, as in Glasgow and Govan, the school board kindly allowed me to examine the children at the schools, and the head masters gave me the greatest assistance in the examination. The schools visited were selected from various parts of the parish and were as follows : North Canongate, South Bridge Street, Regent Road, Gorgie, Dalny, Glen Street Roman Catholic School and St. Ann's Roman Catholic School.

The facts discovered are tabulated in Appendix VII., page 178. Speaking broadly, the proportion of badly developed children was slightly larger than in Govan or Glasgow, but the actual state of nutrition was distinctly better. The children were brighter and quicker, slightly cleaner as regards their clothes but dirtier as regards their bodies. The dirtier condition of the children was more marked than the actual figures denote. The following table brings out the main differences and resemblances between the children of Edinburgh and Glasgow :—

	Edinburgh out-relief children.	Glasgow out-relief children.		
	per cent.	per cent.		
5 per cent. or more below the average standard weight	68·7	63·5		
5   "   "   above   "   "   "   -	10·6	11·4		
5   "   "   below   "   "   height	43·1	37·5		
5   "   "   above   "   "   "   -	2·5	2·6		
Badly nourished children - - - - -	11·3	27·9		
Health appearance bad - - - - -	20·7	30·		
Children classed as bright by the Investigator - -	45·4	27·3		
"   "   dull   "   "   -	9·	19·8		
Clothes   "   dirty   "   "   -	33·	39·1		
Body   "   "   "   "   -	32·5	28·2		

The condition of the teeth showed the same general characteristics as in Glasgow and Govan. The amount of defective eyesight was slightly worse than in Glasgow, but there were fewer cases of conjunctivitis attending school. Four girls had corneal scars, the vision of one eye, in the case of two of them, being seriously impaired thereby. The number of enlarged glands was even higher than in Glasgow. The cases with rickety legs were slightly more numerous than in Glasgow, but not so numerous as in Govan. The skin diseases were not of much importance. One case of phthisis was discovered. The number of children insufficiently clad was about the same as in Glasgow. Four boys were not wearing boots.

Eight boys and nine girls were employed out of school hours, two were only ten years old, and two only eleven.



The regularity of school attendance was only slightly better than in Glasgow, 82·2 per cent. of the children being returned as regular.

Thirteen boys and seven girls under five were seen at their homes by my assistants, and their report on their condition will be found in Table XI. of Appendix VII., page 181. The condition of these children was very like that of the similar children in Glasgow and Govan.

#### (8) EDINBURGH CHILDREN BOARDED-OUT IN EDINBURGH.

Twenty-eight of these children (seventeen boys and eleven girls) were examined. Full details of the examination will be found in Appendix VIII., page 182. Most of them were seen at the parish council offices, the inspector of poor kindly making arrangements to have them brought there for my inspection. Many of the children had evidently been prepared specially for the occasion, so that the particulars as to the cleanliness of body and clothes are not strictly comparable with the particulars obtained in the case of the other children examined where no such preparation had been made.

The measurements of these children were slightly better than those of the children living with their parents, but there was a much higher percentage of badly nourished children. This was specially noticeable amongst the boys—nearly 50 per cent. of whom were very thin. This is just the reverse of what was found in Glasgow. The percentage of bright children was distinctly higher amongst the boarded-out children. Their greater cleanliness is, I am afraid, explained by the remarks made above. This is fairly obvious from the fact that 91 per cent. of the girls had numerous nits in their hair. The subjoined table gives the facts in percentages for purposes of comparison.

	Boarded-out children, Edinburgh.	Poor Law children living with parents, Edinburgh.		
	per cent.	per cent.		
5 per cent. or more below the average standard weight	64·3	68·7		
5 " " above " " " -	7·1	10·6		
5 " " below " " height -	28·5	43·1		
5 " " above " " " -	7·1	2·5		
Badly nourished children - - - - -	35·7	11·3		
Health appearance bad - - - - -	25·	20·7		
Children classed as bright by the Investigator - -	64·3	45·4		
" " dull " " - -	7·1	9·		
Clothes " dirty - - - - -	7·1	33·		
Body " " - - - - -	17·8	32·5		

The amount of defective eyesight amongst the girls was large (five out of eleven), and only one was wearing glasses. There was one case of phlyctenular conjunctivitis which ought to have been under treatment. The number of enlarged cervical glands was distinctly smaller, and none of the children was rickety. One boy had a hernia and needed operation or a truss. There were two cases of ringworm of the scalp, which should have been under treatment. The clothing of one boy and one girl was scarcely sufficient. Three boys were employed out of school hours, one being not quite eleven years old.

#### (9) THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN EXAMINED IN DUNDEE, WHOSE PARENTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF OUT-RELIEF.

In Dundee, I examined ninety-seven children of this class, fifty-six boys and forty-one girls. Unfortunately, arrangements could not be made to examine the children at the schools. I was able, however, with the kind permission of the inspector of poor to have these ninety-seven children brought to the parish council offices, and to examine them there. The examination had to be carried out more hurriedly than in the other places visited, and is, therefore, imperfect in some particulars. Full details will be found in Appendix IX., page 185. Many of the children were obviously dressed specially for

the occasion, so that, I am afraid, the particulars as to the cleanliness of the clothes do not represent the ordinary condition of affairs. Some of the children had also had a special bath the night before, so that the percentages representing the cleanliness of the body are also probably better than would have been found if no warning had been given. I subjoin a table which gives the results obtained for some of the more important conditions in Dundee, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, in percentages for purposes of comparison.

	Dundee out-relief children.	Glasgow out-relief children.	Edinburgh out-relief children.
	Percentages	Percentages	Percentages
5 per cent. or more below the average standard weight -	52·5	63·5	68·7
5   "       "   above       "       "       "       -	15·4	11·4	10·6
5   "       "   below       "       "       height -	34·7	37·5	43·1
5   "       "   above       "       "       "       -	3·1	2·6	2·5
Badly nourished children -   -   -   -   -   -   -	20·	27·9	11·3
Health appearance bad   -   -   -   -   -   -   -	13·3	30·	20·7
Clothes classed as dirty by the Investigator -   -   -	12·2	39·1	33·
Body       "       "       "       "       -   -   -	37·7	28·2	32·5

From this table it will be seen that the Dundee children are slightly better developed than both the Glasgow and Edinburgh children. The number of badly nourished children was less than in Glasgow, but larger than in Edinburgh. The health appearance was distinctly better. The brightness of the children was recorded in so few instances that it is impossible to institute a comparison. Considering the fact that the children were brought by the parents in order to be medically examined, the number of dirty children recorded is very large and suggests that the standard of cleanliness is considerably lower than in Edinburgh or Glasgow. The number of decayed teeth was large but slightly less than in Glasgow or Edinburgh. The eyesight of only a few of the children was tested, but amongst these few there was a large amount of defective sight. The amount of conjunctivitis was worse than in Edinburgh, and almost the same as in Glasgow. One child had a corneal ulcer which required treatment. One child had scars on both corneæ interfering with its vision, and there were two bad cases of blepharitis. The number of enlarged cervical glands was very large. The percentage of rickety deformities was rather greater than in Glasgow but not so great as in Govan. Amongst the skin diseases, the only important cases were one of favus and one of xerodermia. There were two cases of phthisis with evidence of tubercular disease in other parts of the body. These two cases were sisters, and should have been in hospital. The clothing was sufficient in all cases except one boy, and all the children were wearing boots.

A complete record of the children employed out of school hours was not obtained. Eighty-three per cent. of the children were returned as regular in attendance at school—a slightly better percentage than in Glasgow, and about the same as in Edinburgh.

#### (10) DUNDEE CHILDREN BOARDED-OUT IN DUNDEE.

The inspector of poor was unfortunately unable to afford me facilities to get these children together, and I had not sufficient time to visit them in their homes, so that I was able to see only one child of this class, a girl aged ten, who was very small for her age but fairly well nourished and healthy in appearance, and fairly clean in clothes and person.

### SECTION IV.—THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE POOR LAW CHILDREN BELONGING TO THE RURAL PARISH OF LANARK.

#### (1) THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF RELIEF IN LANARK.

Twenty-three children of this class were examined in Lanark (seventeen boys and six girls). The headmasters of the schools kindly allowed me to see these children at the schools and gave me the greatest assistance in the examination. The numbers are so small that a comparison of the percentages with those obtained in the towns must be made with



caution. The details of the examination will be found in Appendix X. p. 189. Speaking generally, the children were rather taller than in the towns, and slightly heavier than, in Edinburgh or Glasgow. The number of badly nourished children is comparatively low, but the number of children looking ill was unexpectedly high. The children were not so bright as the Edinburgh children, and about equal to those in Glasgow. The large number of children dirty in clothes and person was very noticeable. I subjoin a table of percentages for purposes of comparison.

	Lanark Children.	Dundee Children.	Glasgow Children.	Edinburgh Children.
	Percentages	Percentages	Percentages	Percentages
5 per cent. or more below the average standard weight -	56·5	52·5	63·5	68·7
5 " " above " " " -	8·7	15·4	11·4	10·6
5 " " below " " height -	21·7	34·7	37·5	43·1
5 " " above " " " -	13·	3·1	2·6	2·5
Badly nourished children- - - - -	13·	20·	27·9	11·3
Health appearance bad - - - - -	34·8	13·3	30·	20·7
Children classed as bright by the Investigator - - -	30·4	—	27·3	45·4
" " dull " " - - - - -	17·4	—	19·8	9·
Clothes " dirty " " - - - - -	39·1	12·2	39·1	33·
Body " " " " - - - - -	60·8	37·7	28·2	32·5

There was the same large amount of dental decay as in the towns, but the eyesight was rather better. There were two slight cases of conjunctivitis, and one boy had marked nystagmus which required investigation. The number of enlarged cervical glands was as large as in the towns. Two boys and one girl were insufficiently clothed. There were two cases of bronchitis which were not fit to be at school.

Two boys were employed out of school hours, one was only eleven years old, and was engaged selling papers.

Only 78·2 per cent. of the boys were returned as regular in attendance at school.

Nine children under five were seen by my assistants at their homes, and the report on their condition will be found in Table XI. of Appendix X., p. 192. Their state of nutrition seems rather worse and their health appearance rather better than that of the older children. It is noticeable that three out of the nine are classed bad as regards the cleanliness of the body, confirming in this respect the opinion as to the greater general lack of cleanliness among the Lanark children formed from the observation of the older children.

## 2) PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE LANARK CHILDREN BOARDED-OUT IN LANARK.

A small group of thirteen children (four boys and nine girls) coming under this head was examined. Six children boarded-out in Lanark from neighbouring rural parishes are included amongst these thirteen. Full details of the examination will be found in Appendix XI., p. 193. These children were distinctly less well-developed than the children living with their parents, but their state of nutrition and health appearance were about the same, and both in clothes and person they were cleaner. In brightness and alertness they were better than those living with their parents. There was the same large number with enlarged cervical glands. There was one case of fairly advanced phthisis; this child was feverish and totally unfit to be at school. The attention of the schoolmaster was drawn to the child and it was sent home with instructions to tell the foster-mother to keep it in bed and send for a doctor. My assistants subsequently found it playing in the street, and the foster-mother told them she knew the child was consumptive, and did not think a doctor was required. All the children were sufficiently clothed. No child was employed out of school hours. The children were very irregular in their attendance at school, only 53·8 being returned as regular.

## SECTION V.

THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN BOARDED-OUT IN THE COUNTRY BY  
GLASGOW, GOVAN, EDINBURGH AND DUNDEE.(1) *The Boarded-out Children at Saltcoats.*

Forty-one boarded-out children (twenty-four boys and seventeen girls) were seen at Saltcoats. Of these, twenty-six were boarded-out by Glasgow, and fifteen by Govan. The headmasters of the schools attended by the children kindly allowed me to examine them at the schools and gave me great assistance. Particulars of the examination will be found in Appendix XII., p. 196.

The children were very noticeably stunted in stature and badly developed, and the number classed bad as regards nutrition and health appearance is disappointingly large for a seaside town. The number of decayed teeth was very large amongst the boys, but considerably less among the girls. The amount of defective vision was comparatively small. There were two slight cases of conjunctivitis and three cases of corneal scars. In one case the scar was situated centrally and greatly impaired vision in that eye. There was a large number of children with enlarged cervical glands, 7·3 per cent. showed rickety legs, and in 14·6 per cent. the chest was badly formed. In the sub-joined table some of the results of the examination are expressed in percentages, so as to facilitate the comparison between the condition of these children and those living at home with their parents in Glasgow and Govan. This table brings out very forcibly what has been said above as to the physical development of the children boarded-out in Saltcoats. It also brings out the fact that the children were much brighter, as a whole, than the Govan and Glasgow children, that their clothes were much cleaner, but their lack of personal cleanliness quite as great. The clothing of two girls was insufficient, and three boys were not wearing boots.

Four boys were employed out of school hours—all were over twelve. The standard of regularity of attendance at school was high—92 per cent. of the children being returned as regular.

	Children boarded-out in Saltcoats. Percentages.	Out-relief children living with parents in Govan. Percentages.	Out-relief children living with parents in Glasgow. Percentages.
5 per cent. or more below the average standard weight	85·3	50·4	63·5
5 " " above " " "	2·4	20·	11·4
5 " " below " " height	78·	30·4	37·5
5. " " above " " "	2·4	5·7	2·6
Badly nourished children - - - - -	31·7	29·5	27·9
Health appearance bad - - - - -	29·2	22·8	30·
Children classed as bright by the Investigator -	46·3	20·9	27·3
" " dull " " -	12·2	11·4	19·8
Clothes " dirty " " -	7·2	50·4	39·1
Body " " " " -	29·2	30·4	28·2

(2) *The Boarded-out Children in Lanark.*

Sixty-five of these children (forty-four boys and twenty-one girls) were seen, twenty-six were chargeable to Glasgow, twenty-five to Edinburgh, and fourteen to Govan. As with the other children examined in Lanark these were all seen at the schools they attended. These children were a better type than those examined at Saltcoats, but still, on the whole, slightly less well-developed than the children living with their parents in the towns. Their standard of nourishment was higher than the Glasgow or Govan



children, but not so high as in Edinburgh, and their health appearance was not so good as it should have been. As at Saltcoats the children were brighter than in the towns, and their clothes much cleaner, but their personal cleanliness was rather less. Full details of the results of the examination will be found in Appendix XIII., p. 200, and I subjoin the usual table for purposes of comparison with the children in the towns from which these boarded-out children were drawn :—

	Children boarded-out in Lanark percentages	Out-relief children living with parents in Glasgow.	Out-relief children living with parents in Edinburgh.	Out-relief children living with parents in Govan.
5 per cent. or more below the average standard weight -	69·2	63·5	68·7	50·4
5   "       "   above   "       "       " -	10·7	11·4	10·6	20·
5   "       "   below   "       "   height -	53·8	37·5	43·1	30·4
5   "       "   above   "       "       " -	1·5	2·6	2·5	5·7
Badly nourished children -	18·4	27·9	11·3	29·5
Health appearance bad -	23·	30·	20·7	22·8
Children classed as bright by the Investigator -	50·7	27·3	45·4	20·9
"       "   dull   "       "       -	12·3	19·8	9·	11·4
Clothes       "   dirty   "       "       -	10·7	39·1	33·	50·4
Body         "       "       "       "       -	35·4	28·2	32·5	30·4

With regard to the other points observed, the amount of dental decay was distinctly less and the amount of visual defect also less than in the towns. There were two cases of conjunctivitis both under treatment. One girl had a nebula in one eye, obstructing the vision of that eye ; all the cases of blepharitis were trivial. There were two cases of ear discharge—the external ear in one case being blocked by a polypus. There were eight children with rickety deformity of legs or chest. The number of enlarged cervical glands noted was extremely high. The number wearing insufficient clothing was larger than met with elsewhere—three boys and seven girls. This was the more noticeable as the weather at the time of my visit was very cold, and as Lanark stands high it is probably always colder than in Glasgow. One boy was not wearing boots.

Three boys were employed out of school hours—one being only ten, and another only eleven. The regularity of attendance at school was extremely good, only one girl (a rickety child) being returned as irregular. Practically 98 per cent. of the children are therefore regular attendants, and this excellent standard stands out in contrast to the poor attendance of the Poor Law children belonging to Lanark itself.

### (3) *The Children Boarded-out in Blairgowrie.*

I examined twelve children in Blairgowrie, of whom eleven were boarded-out from Govan and one from Dundee. As my visit to Blairgowrie occurred during the spring holidays, I was unable to see the children at the schools they attended, but the inspectors of poor of Blairgowrie and Rattray very kindly arranged to have the children brought to the office of the inspector of poor of Blairgowrie for my examination. Full details of the examination will be found in Appendix XIV., p. 204. The numbers are too small to compare satisfactorily by means of percentages, but the children were better developed and better nourished and healthier in appearance than those seen anywhere else. Thirty-three per cent. of them were deficient in weight and 25 per cent. in height, but no child was classed as bad as regards nutrition or health appearance. The teeth were less decayed than in the towns, and there was rather less visual defect. One boy had a central nebula interfering with the vision of one eye, and another had blepharitis rather severely. None of the children was rickety, but one was lame from old tubercular disease of the hip. There was a high proportion of dull children, but four boys and one girl were very bright and alert. The clothes were on the whole good and clean. One boy was rather insufficiently clothed, and another had dirty clothes. Two boys and two girls were very dirty. One boy indeed, as mentioned before, said he had never had a bath during the four years he had been in Blairgowrie.

The amount of neglect of personal cleanliness thus discovered is the more serious when it is remembered that these children were brought by the foster parents with the knowledge that they were to be inspected. Three out of the four girls had numerous nits in their hair.

Two boys were employed out of school hours—one, a boy eleven years old only, taking round milk in the morning before school.

All the children were reported by the teachers as regular attendants at school.

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## SECTION VI.

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### THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN IN THE SCOTTISH POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS VISITED.

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#### (1) *The Children in Stobhill Hospital, Glasgow.*

The children at Stobhill Hospital live in ten pavilions built on an incline within the hospital grounds, but quite separate from the rest of the hospital. The ten pavilions are completely separate from each other, and are built in two rows, the girls and younger boys living in the pavilions on one side, and the older boys in the pavilions on the other. Each pavilion has accommodation for thirty to thirty-eight children, except two which are much larger than the others and have accommodation for about sixty children each. One of these large pavilions is used as a nursery. In the centre of the pavilions is the school-room, and the hospital for the children is placed at the foot of the incline on which the pavilions stand. Each pavilion is in charge of a maid. Two nurses attend to the older children, and carry out the treatment of any sick children in the pavilions. There is a drill sergeant who is responsible for the discipline of the school children. The children in the nursery are looked after by four day nurses and two night nurses, and there is a relieving nurse who also helps in the nursery. A night nurse also makes periodical visits to the older children's pavilions. The children are under the medical care of the medical staff of the hospital.

In each pavilion is a play-room and a dining-room for the children and the dormitories. The homes are heated by hot water pipes and lighted by electricity. The dormitories and living-rooms are well ventilated by open windows, and the children are encouraged to practically live out of doors. The dormitories contain about 400 to 450 cubic feet of space per bed. The beds are comfortable and the bedding sufficient. The sanitary accommodation is of a good type. The children wash in small basins so arranged as to provide a constant supply of running water, and make it impossible for two children to wash in the same water. There is ample bath-room accommodation, and the children have a bath once a week and oftener if they like. They are supplied with tooth-brushes and directed to wash their teeth after each meal. The tooth-brushes are not numbered, but each child is expected to keep its tooth-brush in one place, and to remember which it is. Clean towels are given out twice weekly, and each child is expected to keep its own on the foot of its bed. No other precaution is taken to prevent the towels becoming mixed up. The cleanliness of the heads is looked after by the maid in each pavilion. The pavilions are well built and kept very clean. The rooms, however, are very bare and unhomelike. The only furniture in the dining-room is two wooden tables and some wooden forms. There are no pictures on the walls, no ornaments, and no plants. The fires are never lighted, and the rooms are very imperfectly heated by the hot water pipes. The children at the time of my visit had scarcely any toys, though I was told they had had an abundant supply at Christmas. The children are, however, encouraged to play out of doors. The boys have two footballs, handballs and a cricket outfit. The girls play ring games and cricket and have skipping-ropes. There is a library in the schoolroom from which the children borrow books. There is a good drill shed where boys and girls drill, and this is also used as a gymnasium, being fitted with a climbing-rope, hanging-rings, horizontal bars, and horizontal ladder. The children are also taught dancing here. Most of the playground is covered with gravel, but the children also have the use of a small grass plot.



The clothes of the children are good, but, considering the severity of the weather at the time of my visit, the boys' clothes were scarcely sufficient. They consisted of a cotton shirt, waistcoat and coat, lined trousers, stockings and shoes. In the winter this should certainly be supplemented by flannel or flannelette underclothes. The girls' clothes were warmer. They consisted of flannelette chemise, two petticoats, a serge frock and bodice and a pinafore. In the winter, however, at any rate, combinations should be added.

I saw the children at dinner in one pavilion, and was struck by the general appearance of disorder and the need of more careful superintendence and training. The younger children were not allowed knives, and many of them took the meat out of their broth with their fingers and ate it holding it in their hands.

All the children help in keeping the pavilions clean. They get up at 6 a.m. and work in the house until 9.30 a.m., having their breakfast at 8 a.m. At 9.30 a.m. they go to school where they stay until 1 p.m. with an interval of half-an-hour for play. At 1 p.m. they have dinner and return to school at 2 p.m. They are in school until 4 p.m. with an interval of twenty minutes. They play from 4 to 5 p.m., have tea at 5 p.m. and then play till bedtime which is at 7 p.m. The elder girls seem to have very little liberty. After getting up they go to the nursery and help there until school-time, they work there again in the dinner hour, and in the evening from 4 till 6.30 p.m. They also work in the nursery on Saturdays. Their recreation seems to consist in taking the children from the nursery out to play. There is an average attendance of about 120 children at the school. The staff consists of one head teacher and three assistants, one of the latter being employed in the infants' school which is held in one of the pavilions.

The children go to church in the grounds and practically never go outside until discharged. When it is remembered that some of the children have been in the hospital for years, this arrangement cannot be too much condemned.

When admitted, children are first received into a ward, where they are isolated for three to six weeks before being transferred to the pavilions. When ill, they are sent to the children's hospital which is, as before mentioned, at one end of the rows of pavilions, and is quite separate from the rest of the hospital. Trifling complaints are, however, nursed in the dormitories of the pavilions. This is a bad arrangement, for these children seem to be alone in the dormitories the greater part of the day. Scabies and slight cases of ringworm are also nursed in the pavilions. Under such a system isolation is impossible, and this, undoubtedly, accounts for the large number of cases of these diseases existing at the time of my visit. A large amount of visual defect existed, but notwithstanding this, only two children were wearing glasses.

There is no dentist attached to the hospital, extractions being performed by the medical staff. The teeth were cleaner than at any other place I visited, but not so clean as one would have expected when told the children brushed their teeth after each meal. As a matter of fact, it was obvious the cleaning was a very perfunctory matter, was neglected completely in some cases, and in others was performed by brushing across the front teeth without touching the back. The condition of the teeth, as regards decay and irregularity, was extremely bad. Many mouths were seen retaining decayed primary teeth which were seriously interfering with the regular development of the secondary set. About 75 per cent. of the teeth urgently needed a dentist's attention. This large amount of dental decay is related to the number of cases of rickets and congenital syphilis existing among the children, and to the large number of children of very bad physical type. In this connection, it must be remembered that many of the children remain in Stobhill because they cannot be boarded out owing to physical or mental defect. This explains how it is that the children not only in Stobhill, but in the other poorhouses visited, compare, as regards their physical development, unfavourably with the boarded-out children and the out-relief children. It also explains the large number of deformities and diseased conditions met with.

One hundred and fifty children (seventy-six boys and seventy-four girls) were examined at Stobhill. Dr. Core, the medical superintendent, kindly gave me every facility for carrying out the examination. Full particulars will be found in Appendix XV., p. 207. It will

be seen that practically all the measurements of weight and height fall considerably below the standard averages. I subjoin a table of percentages for the purpose of comparing these children at Stobhill with the out-relief children examined in Glasgow.

	Children in Stobhill.	Out-relief children in Glasgow.		
	Percentages.	Percentages.		
5 per cent. or more below the average standard weight	78·0	63·5		
5   "       "   above   "       "       "   -	4·6	11·4		
5   "       "   below   "       "       height -	73·1	37·5		
5   "       "   above   "       "       "   -	·6	2·6		
Badly nourished children -   -   -   -   -   -	23·3	27·9		
Health appearance bad   -   -   -   -   -   -	18·	30·		
Children classed as bright by the Investigator -   -	24·6	27·3		
"       "   dull       "       "       -   -	19·3	19·8		

It will be seen from the above table that even compared with such a poor type as that of the out-relief children, the Stobhill children were distinctly worse developed. They were markedly stunted in growth and deficient in weight. As regards nutrition, the number of badly nourished children was only slightly less than that of the out-relief children. Their health appearance, however, was distinctly better. The number of bright children was somewhat less, and the number of dull children about the same. A comparatively large number of cases of conjunctivitis—with three exceptions of a mild form—was observed. These were mostly receiving treatment, but some required isolation. Six children had corneal nebulae, in some cases interfering with the vision of one eye.

It is interesting to note that the number of enlarged glands is distinctly small as compared with other children examined. This is partly due to the greater cleanliness of the teeth, but more largely, I think, to the extremely good ventilation of the rooms, and to the fact that the children spend so much of their time in the open air. The number of cases of rickets was very large, and many of the children were very badly deformed. Some of them would be benefited by operation. Three cases of scabies and nine cases of ringworm were seen—most of these were under treatment, but were not isolated. There were two cases of hernia amongst the boys. There were six cases of discharging ears which were, however, receiving treatment.

From returns obtained from the medical staff which will be found in Table IX. of Appendix XV., p. 210, it will be seen that twelve cases of scabies, six cases of conjunctivitis, and eleven cases of ringworm of the scalp were being treated in the general dormitories of the children's homes. All these children require rigid isolation.

The children's hospital is very bright and well arranged, the wards being well furnished and well constructed. Most of the wards were full at the time of my visit, and this, probably, accounts for the large number of cases being treated in the children's pavilions amongst the other children. It is noticeable that there were sixteen cases of conjunctivitis in the hospital.

I also give the dietary in Appendix XV., p. 210 and 211. The quantities allowed are fully sufficient, but provision for greater variety would be advantageous. Children of such a low type of development as those met with here require very careful and individual dieting and sufficient supervision to ensure that they consume the food supplied. It seemed to me that the supervision at meals was not sufficient to ensure that the delicate children were taking their food properly, and that those who did not do so would be noticed and their diet altered so as to tempt their appetites.

#### (2) *The Children in the Govan Poorhouse.*

The children in Govan Poorhouse are housed in a building within the poorhouse grounds but separate from the rest of the poorhouse. Only children over two are kept in this building. Children under that age are kept in the poorhouse. On first admission, the children are placed for two weeks in the probation ward, which is in a wing of the children's home, but completely separated from it, and looked after by a separate staff. The children



all dine together in one large room. and there are two large play-rooms, one for the boys and one for the girls. There were a few pictures on the walls in these rooms, but the rooms looked bare. There were no fires, but the rooms were well heated by hot-water pipes. Outside each play-room was a large grass playground with swings.

The dormitories were large and on the upper floor. There were about 480 cubic feet of space to each bed. Many of the beds did not look comfortable, consisting of a thick straw mattress on a lath bedstead. Others had good spring mattresses. None of the rooms were well ventilated, and, owing to the structural arrangement of the building, it would be difficult to ventilate them thoroughly. The sanitary accommodation was good, but required better ventilation. Washing was done at the usual lavatory basin, and there was good bath-room accommodation. Children go to school and church in the poorhouse, and practically never go outside. There is only one teacher, although there are sometimes as many as sixty to a hundred children to teach. There are frequent entertainments within the poorhouse which the children attend.

The children have a bath weekly. They are not supplied with tooth-brushes, and have only one towel a week which they keep at the head of the bed. This is the only precaution taken to prevent the towels getting mixed up. The children go to bed at 8 p.m. and get up at 6.30 a.m. The school hours are much the same as at Stobhill.

The clothing was similar to that at Stobhill, and is open to the same criticism. The children were badly supplied with toys. As at Stobhill, I was told that they had had a good supply at Christmas, but that they had broken most of them. The boys play football and cricket, and the girls skipping and rounders. Lessons in dancing and drill are given, but no gymnastic instruction. There is a small library from which the children are allowed to borrow books to read in the schoolroom, and a few books are kept for Sunday use in the play-rooms.

There is a male officer to look after the boys and a female officer to look after the girls. The schoolmistress manages the home under the control of the matron of the poorhouse. The officers are assisted by adult pauper help, and the children also help in the cleaning.

Sick children are removed to a children's ward in the poorhouse. All cases of conjunctivitis, scabies, and ringworm are isolated. There is also a convalescent home at Rothesay to which delicate children are sent. There is no dentist.

I examined fifty-seven of the children (thirty boys and twenty-seven girls). Every assistance was kindly given me by the medical superintendent and the governor. Full particulars will be found in Appendix XVI., p. 212. In comparing the results of the examination with the children outside, it must be remembered that, as at Stobhill, many of the children are in the poorhouse on account of mental or physical defect which prevents them being boarded-out. The children, on the whole, were a better type than those at Stobhill. The standard of personal cleanliness was distinctly lower, though the children were none of them really dirty. The teeth, however, were dirtier, but on the other hand less decayed and irregular and there were fewer cases of teeth urgently needing extraction.

I subjoin a percentage table for purposes of comparison between these children and the out-relief children in Govan :—

	Children in Govan Poor- house.	Out-relief children in Govan.		
	Percentages.	Percentages.		
5 per cent. or more below the average standard weight	68·4	50·4		
5   "   "   above   "   "   "   -	12·2	20·		
5   "   "   below   "   "   height	56·1	30·4		
5   "   "   above   "   "   "   -	1·7	5·7		
Badly nourished children - - - - -	15·8	29·5		
Health appearance bad - - - - -	29·8	22·8		
Children classed as bright by the Investigator -	10·5	20·9		
"   "   dull   "   "   - -	22·8	11·4		

It is evident the children are of a distinctly lower type than those outside. Their nutrition, however, is better. A large number of the children looked ill and delicate, and many of them were very dull. The eyesight of a number of the children was defective but none was wearing glasses. There were three cases of conjunctivitis—all slight cases. One girl had both eyes marked with *nebulæ*, but fortunately they were not in the line of vision. The number of children with enlarged tonsils and enlarged glands was very large. The amount of rickets was as large as at Stobhill.

The ward for the children in the poorhouse was bright and cheerful. It seemed rather small and I was told the accommodation in it was at times insufficient. I obtained a return of the conditions from which the children in the hospital were suffering, and it will be found in Table IX. of Appendix XVI., p. 215.

The dietary of the children is given in Table X. of Appendix XVI., p. 215, and in Table XI. of the same Appendix, p. 216. I have worked out the value of the diets in Calories. It will be seen that the average daily value of the diet for the children from six to fourteen is 2,817 Calories and for the children from two to five is 2,444 Calories. Atwater recommends that the daily diet of a child from two to five years old should yield 1,450 Calories, and that for a child from fourteen to sixteen, 2,625 Calories. The paper value of the diets is therefore ample. It should be noticed however that the Caloric value of the diets is very largely due to the large amount of bread and oatmeal allowed, and it is very doubtful if a child would eat these quantities. I am afraid that the practical value of the diets is much smaller than the theoretic value.

### (3) *The Children in Craiglockhart and Craigleith Poorhouses, Edinburgh.*

The children at Craiglockhart poorhouse were housed in rooms in the poorhouse. The rooms were pleasant and homely-looking. They were heated by open fires. The girls' play-room contained a piano and a rocking-horse, and there were pictures on the walls and ornaments and plants in the room. The dormitories are not heated except in very cold weather. There were about 420 cubic feet to each bed. Most of the bedsteads had spring mattresses. There was a small pleasant yard off each play-room for the children to play in.

The children go to a school about a mile off. They are taken and fetched by an inmate. They go to church in the poorhouse. The children do all the cleaning of the rooms. The young children have a bath daily, the older ones two or three times a week. They are supplied with towels twice a week, but not with tooth-brushes. Each child looks after its own towel, and this is relied upon to prevent the towels getting exchanged. They rise at 7 a.m., have breakfast at 8.15 and then go to school, taking their lunch with them. They have dinner on their return at 4.30 and supper at six—bedtime is 6.30 for the younger children, and 7.45 for the older ones.

The children have three suits, one for home wear, one for school, and one for Sundays. The boys' clothing was much the same as at Glasgow and Govan, but they had a thick cape for wearing outside. The girls had warmer underclothing than at Glasgow or Govan. The children evidently receive a great deal of care and are looked after with much kindness and sympathy.

The conditions at Craigleith poorhouse were very similar. The children lived in the poorhouse. The boys' play-room looked rather bare, but the girls' room was cheerful and homely, and contained a piano. The children go to school outside, and are taken and fetched by the gate-porter. They go to church on the premises, and go out for walks in the summer. The boys have a gravel playground with swings, and parallel bars, and play football and cricket. The girls have a grass court with swings. The clothing is similar to that at Craiglockhart, except that the boys have somewhat warmer underclothing. The bathing arrangements are good, and each child has two towels, one for the hands and one for the face, and these are changed daily, but the face flannels are used indiscriminately. Tooth-brushes are not supplied. The children keep the rooms clean. As at Craiglockhart the children evidently receive a great deal of thoughtful and kind attention. In both poorhouses the children, when ill, are placed in the ordinary sick wards



of the poorhouse. Most of the wards at Craiglockhart are very old and unsuitable for use as sick wards. At Craighleith the wards are much better. No dentist is attached to either poorhouse. Several pauper inmates are employed in the children's rooms.

By the kindness and assistance of the governors of the two poorhouses, I was able to examine ninety-three children (forty-four boys and forty-nine girls) at the two poorhouses. I subjoin a table of percentages for purposes of comparison of these children with the out-relief children in Edinburgh. Full particulars of the

	Children at Edinburgh Poorhouses.	Out-relief Children in Edinburgh.		
	Percentages.	Percentages.		
5 per cent. or more below the average standard weight -	66·6	68·7		
5   "       "   above   "       "       "   -	13·9	10·6		
5   "       "   below   "       "       height -	54·8	43·1		
5   "       "   above   "       "       "   -	—	2·5		
Badly nourished children - - - - -	8·6	11·3		
Health appearance bad - - - - -	15·	20·7		
Children classed as bright by the Investigator - -	24·7	45·4		
"       "   dull   "       "       - -	20·4	9·		

It will be seen that the children, so far as development is concerned, were about the same as the out-relief children, though somewhat shorter. They were slightly better nourished and looked healthier than the out-relief children, but mentally they were distinctly of lower grade. The amount of dental decay was less than in Stobhill or Govan poorhouse, but the standard of cleanliness of the teeth was very low. There was a very large amount of uncorrected defective eyesight, and four slight cases of conjunctivitis. Five children had their eyes damaged with corneal scars. There were several other cases of eye disease, but all were under treatment. The amount of rickets was markedly less than at Govan or Glasgow. At Craiglockhart two girls were suffering from phthisis. They had both had sanatorium treatment but the disease was still active and they were under treatment in the phthisical wards of the poorhouse. As at other poorhouses, delicate children who could not be boarded-out formed a certain proportion of those examined, so that the small proportion of badly nourished and sickly-looking children is satisfactory. The dietary at Craighleith is given in Table IX. of Appendix XVII., p. 220. The quantities given are ample but the diet lacks provision for variety.

#### (4) *The Children in the East Poorhouse, Dundee.*

At the East Poorhouse, Dundee, the children were housed in a small block of rooms in the middle of the poorhouse. The girls' rooms were bright and homely in appearance, with pictures and ornaments, and well supplied with toys. The boys' rooms were barer, and had no pictures on the wall. The children dined in the hall of the poorhouse, before the adults came to their dinner. The bedrooms were bright, and contained about 430 cubic feet per bed. The beds were lath bedsteads with straw mattresses. The girls had a paved yard, with swings, in which to play. The boys also had a playground, and chiefly played football. The children were well clothed, except that the boys had no under-clothes except a cotton shirt. They had a woollen scarf to wear in winter when going to school. They went to a school outside and to church on the premises. They were bathed weekly, and oftener if necessary. The towels were changed twice a week, and no special precautions were taken to keep them separate, the children being trusted to do so. The face flannels and tooth-brushes were in common use. The children assist in keeping the rooms clean, and adult inmates, including a weak-minded girl, also help. The children go to bed at 8 p.m. and get up at 6.30 a.m. The children are not taken for walks now, because, when they were, some of the boys absconded. When ill, the children are sent to the adult sick wards of the poorhouse, which are well-constructed and equipped. There is no dentist.

By the kindness of the governor, I was able to examine sixty-two children at this poorhouse (twenty-seven boys and thirty-five girls). I subjoin a table of percentages to assist the comparison of these children with the out-relief children. Full particulars of the examination will be found in Appendix XVIII., p. 221.

	Children in East Poor- house Dundee.	Out-relief children in Dundee.		
	Percentages.	Percentages.		
5 per cent. or more below the average standard weight	72·9	52·5		
5   "   "   above   "   "   "   -	10·1	15·4		
5   "   "   below   "   "   height -	71·1	34·7		
5   "   "   above   "   "   "   -	1·7	3·1		
Badly nourished children - - - - -	20·9	20·0		
Health appearance bad - - - - -	5·1	13·3		
Children classed as bright by the Investigator - -	20·	—		
"       "   dull   "       "   - -	38·	—		

It is at once noticeable that the children in the poorhouse are a badly developed type : as in the other poorhouses, it contains a number of children who cannot be boarded-out owing to mental or physical infirmity. The health appearance of the poorhouse children is slightly better than that of the out-relief children. The number of badly nourished children is about the same in the two groups. The brightness of the out-relief children was estimated in so small a number of cases that I am unable to give percentages for comparison. It is obvious, however, that the mental condition of the children in the poorhouse is poor. The condition of the teeth, both as regards decay and cleanliness, was bad. There was a large percentage of uncorrected defective sight, and also a number of cases of conjunctivitis, two being serious cases requiring isolation.

A statement of the children's diets and of their caloric value is given in Tables 9 and 10 of the Appendix, p. 224 and 225. It will be seen that the caloric value of the diets is ample, but the same criticism as to the lack of variety in the diet applies here as in the other Poor Law institutions.

## SECTION VII.

### THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE POOR LAW CHILDREN IN THE OTHER INSTITUTIONS VISITED.

#### (1) *The Smyllum Orphanage, Lanark.*

This is a large orphanage, accommodating over 600 Roman Catholic children, and is in charge of Sisters. The orphanage is beautifully situated in large grounds, about three-quarters of a mile from Lanark. The children are most carefully trained, and sympathetically looked after by the Sisters. They attend school in the orphanage. The boys are kept until fourteen, and then sent to the working-boys' homes and trained for trades. The girls are kept until seventeen or eighteen and trained for laundry work, domestic service, dressmaking, teaching, etc. In addition to the ordinary school, there are special classes for the blind and for the deaf and dumb. Both boys and girls are well and warmly clothed. The dormitories and play-rooms are large and well kept. The children have a weekly bath. The towels are changed once a week, and each one bears the same number as the child's clothes, so as to enable the child to keep to its right towel. Tooth-brushes are not supplied. Children with bad eyes use a separate lavatory. The children are sent for walks outside the grounds, and the elder children are often sent on messages into the town. The children are frequently invited to entertainments in the town. There is a visiting doctor who comes on alternate days, but no dentist.

By the kind permission of the Mother Superior, who gave me the greatest assistance, I was able to examine sixty-five children (forty-one boys and twenty-four girls) at the orphanage. Twenty of these came from the Parish of Edinburgh, thirteen from Glasgow, sixteen from Govan, and sixteen from Dundee. I was told that many very bad cases were sent from Glasgow and Govan, and to a less extent from Edinburgh, and that a better type of child was sent from Dundee. Full particulars of the examination will be found in Appendix XIX., p. 226.



The subjoined table gives some of the main facts about the children, side by side with those from Stobhill Hospital and the Edinburgh poorhouses for comparison. It will be seen that they are a very bad type, much below the average height and weight for their age and mentally dull. They approximate to the type found at Stobhill.

	Children at Smyllum orphanage.	Children in Stobhill.	Children in Edinburgh poor-houses
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
5 per cent. or more below the average standard weight -	83·	78·	66·6
5 " " above " " " -	6·1	4·6	13·9
5 " " below " " height -	70·	73·1	54·8
5 " " above " " height -	--	·6	--
Badly nourished children - - - - -	13·8	23·3	8·6
Health appearance bad - - - - -	15·4	18·	15·
Children classed as bright by the Investigator - - -	40·6	24·6	24·7
" " dull " " - - -	15·2	19·3	20·4

The condition of the teeth as far as decay is concerned was somewhat better than in the towns; their cleanliness was, however, generally neglected. There was a large amount of uncorrected defective eyesight and also seven slight cases of conjunctivitis. Six children had eyes more or less damaged by *nebulæ*. There was a large number of cases of rickets.

(2)—*The Boys on the Training Ship Empress.*

By the kind permission of Commander Deverell I was able to examine twenty-two boys on this training ship; fifteen of these came from Govan and seven from Glasgow. Full particulars will be found in Appendix XX., p. 230. These boys were under excellent hygienic conditions, living in pure air, with good food and exercise, yet their measurements compare very unfavourably with the standard averages of the Anthropometric Committee. Practically three-fourths of them were much below their proper height and weight, nearly a seventh of them were very thin and badly nourished and nearly a quarter looked ill. On the other hand the amount of dental decay was distinctly less than that elsewhere and they were an exceptionally bright set of boys, none of them being classed as dull. The diseases found were comparatively trivial. Three boys had enlarged tonsils, one boy was rickety, and five had poorly shaped chests. There was the usual percentage of mouth breathers and of enlarged cervical glands. One of the officers told me the boys scarcely began to improve until they had been on board a year. By the kindness of Commander Deverell I was able to obtain a Return showing how the boys had increased in height and weight whilst on board ship. I have taken the height and weight on the boy's admission to the ship and compared them with the standard average height and weight for his age and have done the same with the height and weight of the same boys found by me when I visited the ship. The Table will be found in Table IX., Appendix XX., page 232. A careful study of this Table reveals the disappointing fact that although the boys have gained in height and weight they have not, so far as the height is concerned, caught up any leeway, indeed most of them are further off the standard height than when admitted. With regard to the weight the results are better, and some of the boys approach more closely to the standard averages than they did on admission.

## SECTION VIII.

### GENERAL SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

In Appendix XXI., p. 233, I have brought together in four tables the average measurements obtained at each age so that the physical development of the different groups of children examined may be compared with one another and with the standard averages of the Anthropometric Committee. The average measurements of the Poor Law children examined compare very badly with those of the standard averages. At practically all ages

the average weight, height, and chest girth are much below what they should be. On the other hand the measurements in some of the groups compare rather favourably with the very low averages obtained by Dr. Leslie McKenzie and Captain Foster as the result of the measurement of children drawn from some of the poorest quarters of Glasgow. I have constructed the following table to show this comparison between the averages obtained by measuring these Poor Law children and the averages of the Anthropometric Committee and of Dr. McKenzie and Captain Foster. I have only compared those age groups in which I measured three or more children. The numbers express the percentage of cases in which the averages obtained by me for each age and sex fall below (1) the averages of the Anthropometric Committee; (2) the averages obtained by Dr. McKenzie and Captain Foster.

(1) *Comparison with the Anthropometric Committee's Averages.*

	Children in Poor Law Institution.	Out-relief children in towns.	Boarded- out children in towns.	Boarded- out children in country.	Out-relief children in Lanark.
Percentage of age groups in which the average weight is less than the Anthropometric Committee's average - - - - -	100	94	75	94	100
Percentage of age groups in which the average height is less than the Anthropometric Committee's average - - - - -	100	100	100	94	100

(2) *Comparison with Dr. McKenzie's and Capt. Foster's Averages.*

Percentage of age groups in which the average weight is less than Dr. McKenzie's average -	48	11	25	56	16
Percentage of age groups in which the average height is less than Dr. McKenzie's average -	85	5	12	75	16

These figures all point to one conclusion, that in these children we have a very low type of development. Now it has been pointed out in a previous part of this report (v. pages 8-11) that the cause of the pauperism of the children examined was the death or illness of the father in 76 to 95 per cent. of the cases. Exact particulars as to the ages of the fathers at death were not obtained, but in most cases the father's death took place at a comparatively early age. This suggests that most of the children come from a debilitated stock, at any rate on one side. It is therefore, I think safe to assert that this type of development is the product of two adverse influences, which tend to react upon and increase the effect of each other—one, the insanitary environment and insufficient food resulting from poverty, the other the heritage derived from parents whose vices or ill-health have led to such poverty. The serious nature of the problem presented by these children is intensified by the fact that, even when brought under the influence of good sanitary conditions and good food, as in the Smyllum Orphanage, the training ship "Empress" and the Poor Law institutions visited, the children do not regain the ground they have lost.

The comparisons made in Table IV. Appendix XXI. between the children in poor-houses, the out-relief children and the boarded-out children do not show a marked superiority for any one of the groups compared. It must be remembered, however, that the worst children, mentally and physically, tend to collect in the poorhouses from the impossibility of boarding them out. Similarly, the boarded-out children have, as a rule, a worse hereditary taint than those children who are living with their parents, since, in the case of the boarded-out children, *both* parents are dead or are not fit to be trusted with the care of the children. This probably explains why the out-relief children come out rather better than the other groups as regards the children's measurements. The percentages of the country-bred children living in Lanark must be used with caution, the numbers examined being very small. As regards nutrition, the country-bred children in Lanark were the best, and the children in Poor Law institutions and those boarded-out in the country slightly better than those living with their parents in towns. The percentage of unhealthy-looking children is very high amongst the Lanark group, and is lowest in the case of children in Poor Law institutions. In this respect there is surprisingly little difference between the children boarded-out in the country and those living in the towns. The amount of dental decay is very large, but is considerably less amongst the children boarded-out in the country, and the same remark applies to the amount of defective eyesight. The amount of conjunctivitis and corneal disease is highest amongst the institution children. The lack of personal cleanliness was very great, and the country children,



both those boarded-out and those living with their parents, were as dirty as and sometimes dirtier than the town children. The clothes, however, were distinctly cleaner in the case of boarded-out children. The number of dull children is very high in the institutions. This is, undoubtedly in part, due to the fact that many feeble-minded children are kept in these institutions owing to the difficulty of boarding-them out, but it is also due, to a certain extent, to the deadening effect of institutional life, the tendency of which is to deprive the children of initiative and of individuality. It will be noticed from the teachers' reports that these institution children do not do so badly at school, but they present a decidedly higher degree of shyness and want of adaptability than is the case of children living outside.

Looking back over my examination of these Poor Law children, the following are the points on which reform seemed to me to be needed most :—

(1) The absolute necessity of a far more rigid system of medical examination and observation of these children. Even in the institutions visited the children were not receiving, and the present medical and nursing staff of these institutions is insufficient to allow them to receive, the individual care and attention which children of this poor type require. In the case of the outdoor children there was practically no system of medical inspection. I cannot help thinking that every child which receives relief from the Poor Law should at the outset be medically examined, and a record kept of its condition and of its chief measurements, and that this examination should be repeated at least twice in the year to test the child's progress. This work will be done to a certain extent for the Poor Law children living out of institutions under the system of medical school inspection now coming into force, and it should be possible to arrange that a copy of the schedule filled in, in the case of each Poor Law child, should be sent to the chief medical officer of the parish. The work in the institutions should, of course, be carried out by the medical staff of the institutions, which would, in most cases, require increasing for the purpose. The system which, I think, would work best would be one in which the whole of the medical arrangements of the parish would be in the hands of the medical superintendent of the Poor Law infirmary or hospital. This officer should be entitled to receive any information possessed by the Public Health Department or the school board as to the health of any of the children or adults in receipt of Poor Law relief. Similarly, it would be his duty to transmit to the Public Health Department and the school board any information he possessed which would be of advantage to them. This officer would then be in a position to arrange the medical work of the parish to the best advantage, to decide which of the children it would be advisable to admit to the Poor Law hospital, which could be better treated at home and which would require other special treatment. He would be able to follow the progress of each child in comparison with the general progress of the children, would be in a position to form an opinion as to which children were not flourishing as they should, and to form a tolerably correct opinion as to whether the children boarded-out and those living with their parents were receiving the full advantage of the money allotted for them.

(2) I formed the opinion that the boarding-out system was in most cases far better for the child than bringing it up in institutions. The poorhouse is a most undesirable environment for a child to grow up in, and it is impossible to condemn too strongly those cases in which the child lives and attends school within the poorhouse, and never mixes with children outside. Quite apart from the unnatural conditions under which the child grows up, and its lack of knowledge of the world, the staffing of these institutional schools is usually so small that the child must suffer considerably in its ordinary education. Receiving Homes should be provided for children whom it is not desirable for any reason to board out or who are not likely to be long chargeable. These Receiving Homes should be quite separate from the poorhouse and the children in them should attend the local schools.

(3) Two special results of my investigation struck me very forcibly. One was the amount of dental decay present in these children. When one remembers how much the health and nutrition of the child may be affected by the presence of badly decayed teeth, I think it is abundantly plain that the medical Poor Law service of every parish should include a dentist. The second result was the large amount of uncorrected visual defect found. Even in the institutions

visited no provision seemed to be made for the detection and correction of visual defect. One third of the children examined in the Poor Law institutions showed some visual defect ( $\frac{6}{12}$  or worse) and this proportion would, no doubt, have been increased if the eyes had been tested separately. The serious results of this visual defect are shown by the fact, remarked upon earlier in my Report, that many of these children with defective sight are distinctly duller and more stupid than similar children without such defect. Every Poor Law child's eyesight should be tested periodically as a matter of routine, and proper correcting glasses supplied if necessary.

(4) I paid particular attention to those children who were employed out of school hours. On the whole, I did not see any reason to believe that this employment prejudicially affected them. On the contrary, I formed the opinion that these children were often brighter and more self-reliant than the other children. In some cases, however, these children did not seem to be getting so much sleep as they should, owing to the early hour at which they started work, and the demands made by this employment upon the physical and mental capital of the younger children is likely to be felt prejudicially later on in life. It seems to me desirable that the employment in this way of children, so young as nine, ten, or eleven years old, should be prohibited and certainly this ought to be so in the case of boarded-out children, the foster parents of whom should not be allowed to make a profit from them in this way.

(5) The question of the dietary of these children is one which appeared to me hardly to receive the attention it should, even in the institutions visited. The food supplied to the children in the poorhouses, so far as I saw it, seemed to be good and wholesome and the quantities allowed by the diet scales to be sufficient, but the dietaries lack the variety which it is so important they should possess and are deficient in some of the articles of diet which specially appeal to children's tastes. These badly developed and poorly nourished children require individual dieting so as to suit their special likes and dislikes, and careful supervision to ensure that a sufficient amount of food is eaten. It would be easy to arrange for a much more varied diet without any addition to the cost. It is curious to observe that such a valuable article of diet as fish appears in only one of the dietaries, bacon, which is valuable as a palatable means of increasing the amount of fat consumed, does not appear in any of the dietaries, and eggs, fresh fruit and cake are also not mentioned.

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**APPENDICES**  
**TO THE**  
**REPORT**  
**ON THE**  
**CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN**  
**Who are in receipt of**  
**the various forms of Poor Law Relief**  
**in certain Parishes**  
**IN**  
**SCOTLAND,**  
**BY**  
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## APPENDICES.

### TABLE OF CONTENTS.

#### APPENDIX A

	PAGE
Tables showing the figures on which the Summaries in Part I. are based :—	
I.—Tables dealing with the children in the Parish of Glasgow - - - - -	105
II.— “ “ “ “ “ “ Govan Combination Parish - - - - -	109
III.— “ “ “ “ “ “ Parish of Edinburgh - - - - -	112
IV.— “ “ “ “ “ “ Dundee Combination Parish - - - - -	114

#### APPENDIX B.

I.—Housing in Glasgow - - - - -	117
II.—Illustrative Cases showing Particulars of each Family and of the Home Surroundings, and the most important Results of the Medical Examination of those Members of the Family who were examined :—	
(1) Glasgow cases - - - - -	118
(2) Govan cases - - - - -	138
(3) Edinburgh cases - - - - -	144
(4) Dundee cases - - - - -	154
(5) Lanark cases - - - - -	158

#### APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.).

APPENDIX	I.—Schedule Employed - - - - -	160
,,	II.—Particulars of Glasgow Children whose Parents are in Receipt of Relief - - - - -	161
,,	III.— “ “ Children attending the Buchanan Institute, Glasgow - - - - -	165
,,	IV.— “ “ Glasgow Children boarded-out in Glasgow - - - - -	168
,,	V.— “ “ Govan Children whose Parents are in Receipt of Out-relief - - - - -	171
,,	VI.— “ “ Govan Children boarded-out in Govan - - - - -	175
,,	VII.— “ “ Edinburgh Children whose Parents are in Receipt of Out-relief - - - - -	178
,,	VIII.— “ “ Edinburgh Children boarded-out in Edinburgh - - - - -	182
,,	IX.— “ “ Dundee Children whose Parents are in Receipt of Out-relief - - - - -	185
,,	X.— “ “ Lanark Children whose Parents are in Receipt of Out-relief - - - - -	189
,,	XI.— “ “ Lanark Children boarded-out in Lanark - - - - -	193
,,	XII.— “ “ Glasgow and Govan Children boarded-out in Saltcoats - - - - -	196
,,	XIII.— “ “ Edinburgh, Glasgow and Govan Children boarded-out in Lanark - - - - -	200
,,	XIV.— “ “ Children boarded-out in Blairgowrie - - - - -	204
,,	XV.— “ “ Children in Stobhill Hospital, Glasgow - - - - -	207
,,	XVI.— “ “ Children in Govan Poorhouse - - - - -	212
,,	XVII.— “ “ Children in Craiglockhart and Craigleith Poorhouses, Edinburgh - - - - -	217
,,	XVIII.— “ “ Children in the East Poorhouse, Dundee - - - - -	221
,,	XIX.— “ “ Children boarded-out from Glasgow, Govan, Edinburgh, and Dundee, in the Smyllum Orphanage, Lanark - - - - -	226
,,	XX.— “ “ Boys on the Training Ship “ Empress ” - - - - -	230
,,	XXI.—Tables comparing the various Groups of Children examined - - - - -	233

APPENDIX A.

TABLES SHOWING THE FIGURES ON WHICH THE SUMMARIES IN PART I. ARE BASED.

I.—PARISH OF GLASGOW.

TABLE 1.

CAUSES OF THE FATHERS' DISABLEMENT OR DEATH.

Acute Illness	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
Chronic Illness	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
Sudden Death	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	158*
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Respiratory Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Diabetes and Diseases of the Kidneys	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Malignant Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	158*

\* One father has deserted his family.

TABLE 2.

THE FATHERS' OCCUPATIONS.

Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Skilled	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
Unskilled	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
Other Employments	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	159

TABLE 3.

DATE OF OUT-RELIEF.

Number of cases who received out-relief in	1896	-	2
"	1897	-	1
"	1898	-	2
"	1899	-	8
"	1900	-	6
"	1901	-	5
"	1902	-	6
"	1903	-	14
"	1904	-	23
"	1905	-	28
"	1906	-	31
"	1907	-	17
At date unknown	-	-	16
Total	-	-	159

Number of families who are living in Courts or Passages is 7.

Number who are living among the lowest class of population is 6.

TABLE 4.

DESCRIPTION OF HOUSES.

	Special Roll.				Cases not on Special Roll.				Totals.				
	Good.	Medium.	Bad.	Unknown.	Good.	Medium.	Bad.	Unknown.	Good.	Medium.	Bad.	Unknown.	
External Ventilation	16	11	5	-	76	40	10	1	92	51	15	1	159
Internal Ventilation	13	15	2	2	68	31	13	15	81	46	15	17	159
Sanitary Accommodation	9	12	4	7	55	31	28	13	64	43	32	20	159
Repair	19	6	5	2	61	46	9	11	80	52	14	13	159

TABLE 5.

CLEANLINESS OF HOUSES.

	Cases on the Special Roll.	Cases not on the Special Roll.	Total.
Good	17	66	83
Medium	11	36	47
Bad	3	12	15
Not seen	1	13	14
Total	32	127	159

TABLE 6.

FURNITURE.

	Cases on the Special Roll.	Cases not on the Special Roll.	Total.
Good	8	40	48
Fair	10	33	43
Poor	11	37	48
Very Poor	-	3	3
Not seen	3	14	17
Total	32	127	159

Number of families with bad sleeping arrangements is 23.\*

\* Seven of these cases are on the Special Roll.



APPENDIX A—*continued*.  
GLASGOW—*continued*.TABLE 7.  
NUMBERS OF PERSONS AND ROOMS.

	Cases.	Persons.
Number living in 1 room - -	38	155
" " " 2 rooms - -	101	590
" " " 3 " - -	18	131
" " " 4 " - -	2	8
Total - - - -	159	84

TABLE 8.  
DEGREE OF OVERCROWDING.

	Cases.	Persons.
Number living 2 or less persons to a room	26	103
" " 3 " " " "	72	398
" " 4 " " " "	43	284
" " more than 4 " " "	18	99
Total - - - -	159	884

Number who are technically overcrowded (according to the census definition).

Cases - - - - - 133

Persons - - - - - 781

Number who are overcrowded (according to the Glasgow bye-laws).

Cases - - 18, or 11%

Persons - - 72 adults and 30 children (under 10 years)=102 persons or 12%.

TABLE 9.  
INCOMES IN ASCENDING ORDER, WITH NUMBERS  
IN EACH FAMILY.

Amount of income.	Number of families with this income.	Number of adults and children in each family with this income.
£ s. d.		
- 8 -	1	1/2.
- 8 6	0	—
- 9 -	3	1/2, 1/3*, 1/3*.
- 9 6	0	—
- 10 -	2	1/2*, 1/3.
- 10 6	0	—
- 11 -	1	1/2.
- 11 6	1	1/2.
- 12 -	4	1/3, 1/3*, 1/3*, 1/3*.
- 12 6	1	1/3.
- 13 -	6	1/1, 1/3, 1/3, 1/3*, 1/3*, 2/1.
- 13 6	2	1/2, 1/2*.
- 14 -	2	1/2, 1/5.
- 14 6	3	1/2, 1/3*, 1/4.
- 15 -	11	1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2*, 1/3, 1/3, 1/3*, 1/4*, 1/4*, 1/4*.
- 15 6	4	1/3*, 1/5, 3/1, 3/2.
- 16 -	6	1/3, 1/4*, 1/5*, 2/1, 2/2, 4/3.
- 16 6	7	1/2, 1/3, 2/3, 2/3, 2/3, 2/3, 2/3.
- 17 -	6	1/4, 1/4*, 1/4*, 2/2, 2/3, 2/3.
- 17 6	5	1/3, 2/3, 3/1, 3/2, 4/2.
- 18 -	0	—
- 18 6	3	1/3*, 3/3, 4/4.
- 19 -	1	1/3.
- 19 6	2	1/4*, 2/4*.
1 - -	2	1/3, 1/4*.

INCOMES IN ASCENDING ORDER, WITH NUMBERS  
IN EACH FAMILY—*continued*.

Amount of income.	Number of families with this income.	Number of adults and children in each family with this income.
£ s. d.		
1 - 6	4	2/2, 2/3, 2/3, 2/4.
1 1 -	3	2/2, 2/3*, 3/5*.
1 1 6	2	2/2, 3/3.
1 2 -	2	3/3, 3/4.
1 2 6	2	2/4*, 3/2.
1 3 -	2	2/4, 3/4.
1 3 6	3	2/3, 2/6*, 3/2.
1 4 -	2	2/3, 3/2.
1 4 6	2	2/4*, 2/5*.
1 5 -	1	3/2.
1 5 6	0	—
1 6 -	4	3/2, 3/2, 3/2, 3/4.
1 6 6	1	3/3.
1 7 -	2	3/3, 3/5.
1 7 6	2	2/2, 3/2.
1 8 -	5	2/2, 3/2, 3/2, 3/3, 4/3.
1 8 6	2	4/2, 5/2.
1 9 -	0	—
1 9 6	1	4/3.
1 10 -	0	—
1 10 6	1	4/4.
1 11 -	3	3/3, 4/1, 4/3.
1 11 6	2	3/2, 3/4.
1 12 -	2	3/2, 4/3.
1 12 6	0	—
1 13 -	2	3/3, 4/3.
1 13 6	2	4/3, 4/4.
1 14 -	1	4/4.
1 14 6	0	—
1 15 -	5	3/2, 3/4, 3/4, 4/2, 4/3.
1 15 6	1	4/3.
1 16 -	0	—
1 16 6	0	—
1 17 -	1	2/3.
1 17 6	0	—
1 18 -	2	4/3, 4/4.
1 18 6	3	3/5, 4/3, 5/2.
1 19 -	1	4/5.
1 19 6	2	4/2, 5/2.
2 - -	1	5/3.
2 - 6	0	—
2 1 -	0	—
2 1 6	1	3/7.
2 2 -	1	4/3.
2 2 6	0	—
2 3 -	2	3/2, 3/3.
2 5 6	1	4/2.
2 9 -	1	6/3.
2 11 -	1	4/2.
2 14 6	1	4/3.
Unknown.	9	1/1, 1/2, 1/3, 1/6*, 2/2, 2/2, 2/3, 3/4, 5/3.

\* On Special Roll.

APPENDIX A—continued.

GLASGOW—continued.

TABLE 10.

CONSTITUENTS OF INCOME AS PERCENTAGES OF THE WHOLE AMOUNT.

(1).—Cases on the Special Roll.

Part of Income.	Number of cases in which the proportion of this part of income to the whole income=				
	0%	—25%	—50%	—75%	—100%
Out-Relief - - - - -	-	0	3	13	15
Mother's Earnings - - - - -	16	7	7	1	0
Children's Earnings - - - - -	22	3	6	0	0
Other Sources - - - - -	27	3	1	0	0

N.B.—Proportions unknown—1 case.  
Out-relief=whole income—8 cases.  
Out-relief is never less than 40 % of the whole income.

(2).—Cases not on the Special Roll.

Part of Income.	Number of cases in which the proportion of this part of income to the whole income=				
	0%	—25%	—50%	—75%	—100%
Out-Relief - - - - -	-	52	53	12	2
Mother's Earnings - - - - -	38	36	27	18	0
Children's Earnings - - - - -	31	6	25	33	24
Other Sources - - - - -	104	9	2	2	2

N.B.—Proportions unknown—8 cases.  
Out-relief=whole income—1 case.

(3).—All Cases.

Part of Income.	Number of cases in which the proportion of this part of income to the whole income=				
	0%	—25%	—50%	—75%	—100%
Out-Relief - - - - -	-	52	56	25	17
Mother's Earnings - - - - -	54	43	34	19	0
Children's Earnings - - - - -	53	9	31	33	24
Other Sources - - - - -	131	12	3	2	2

N.B.—Proportions unknown—9 cases.

TABLE 11.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS OVER SCHOOL AGE.

Number of Persons over school age - -	1	2	3	4	more than 4.	-
Number of cases (Special Roll) - -	25	6	1	0	0	32
Number of cases (not on Special Roll) -	31	27	37	26	6	127
Total - -	56	33	38	26	6	159

TABLE 12.					
RENT.					
Number of cases in which rent is —25% of income - 128					
„ „ „ „ —50% „ -	21				
„ „ „ „ —75% „ -	1				
„ „ „ „ —100% „ -	0				
„ „ „ „ proportion is unknown -	9				
	—				
	159				

In the majority of cases rent is between 12% and 21 of income.

TABLE 13.					
DIET.					
—				Cases.	Children.
Class I. - - - - -				24	65
„ II. - - - - -				79	244
„ III. - - - - -				27	79
„ IV. - - - - -				9	27
Unclassed - - - - -				20	50
Total - - - - -				159	465



## APPENDIX A—continued.

GLASGOW—continued.

TABLE 14.

CHARACTER OF MOTHERS.

—	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Unclassed.	Total.
Cases on the Special Roll - -	7	12	6	3	4	32
Cases not on the Special Roll -	31	48	16	11	21	127
Total - - -	38	60	22	14	25	159

TABLE 15.  
HEALTH OF MOTHERS.

—	Good.	Poor.	Bad.	Un- classified.	Total.
Cases on the Special Roll -	13	10	5	4	32
Cases not on the Special Roll -	52	41	20	14	127
Total - - -	65	51	25	18	159

TABLE 16.  
MOTHERS' OCCUPATIONS.

—	Cases on the Special Roll.	Cases not on the Special Roll.	Total.
Office cleaning - - -	1	6	7
Lodgers - - -	7	20	27
Washing, charing and other housework - - -	10	35	45
Nursing and minding child- ren - - -	2	5	7
Dressmaking, sewing, etc. -	1	7	8
Factory work—skilled -	0	7	7
„ „ unskilled -	0	2	2
„ „ either -	0	4	4
Shopkeeping - - -	1	3	4
Other employments - -	0	3	3
No employment - - -	15	41	56
Employment unknown -	0	1	1
	37	134	171
Less number who have two employments - - -	5	7	12
Total - - -	32	127	159

TABLE 16.—continued.  
MOTHERS' OCCUPATIONS—continued.

—	Cases on Special Roll.	Cases not on the Special Roll.	Total.
Number employed at home only - - -	6	29	35
Number who have some em- ployment away from home	11	56	67
Number who have casual work only - - -	5	17	22
Number who have some regular work - - -	12	67	79
Number who have regular work away from home on 4 or more days per week -	1	34	35

TABLE 17.  
CARE OF CHILDREN WHEN THE MOTHER GOES OUT  
TO REGULAR WORK ON FOUR OR MORE DAYS IN  
THE WEEK.

Care of Children.	Number of cases in which the mother is employed		Total.
	All day.	Not all day.	
Grandmother - - -	3	2	5
Father - - -	3	0	3
Other relation - - -	4	0	4
Neighbour - - -	4	0	4
Child goes with Mother -	1	1	2
No arrangement - - -	11*	6†	17
Total - - -	26	9	35

\* In four of these cases the boys attend the Buchanan Institute, but in two of them there are also girls for whom no arrangement is made.

† In one case the boys attend the Buchanan Institute but there are also girls.

TABLE 18.  
EMPLOYMENTS OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE LEFT SCHOOL.  
(1).—Children living at home

—	Commercial.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Other Employments.	Unemployed.	Unknown.	Total.
Boys under 16 - - -	5	5	22	2	0	1	35
Boys of 16 and over - - -	4	19	24	1	2	1	51
Total boys - - -	9	24	46	3	2	2	86
Girls under 16 - - -	4	12	18	0	3	1	38
Girls of 16 and over - - -	19	25	18	3	5	3	73
Total girls - - -	23	37	36	3	8	4	111
Total - - -	32	61	82	6	10	6	197

## APPENDIX A—continued.

## GLASGOW—continued.

## EMPLOYMENTS OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE LEFT SCHOOL—continued.

## (2).—Children away from home.

—	Commercial.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Other Employments.	Unemployed.
Boys - - - - -	1	3	11	3	2
Girls - - - - -	0	0	0	3	1
Total - - - - -	1	3	11	6	3

There are also twenty-five married daughters.

## II.—GOVAN COMBINATION PARISH.

TABLE 1.

## CAUSES OF THE FATHERS' DEATH OR DISABLEMENT.

Acute Illness - - - - -	12
Chronic Illness - - - - -	25
Sudden Death - - - - -	7
Unknown - - - - -	8
Total - - - - -	52*
Tuberculosis - - - - -	5
Respiratory Diseases - - - - -	11
Fevers - - - - -	3
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels - - - - -	8
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels - - - - -	2
Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System - - - - -	6
Diabetes and Diseases of the Kidneys - - - - -	0
Malignant Disease - - - - -	3
Accidents - - - - -	6
Unknown - - - - -	8
Total - - - - -	52*

TABLE 2.

## THE FATHERS' OCCUPATIONS.

Commercial - - - - -	4
Skilled - - - - -	32
Unskilled - - - - -	14
Other Employments - - - - -	3
Unknown - - - - -	2
Total - - - - -	55

TABLE 3.

## DATE OF OUT-RELIEF.

Number of cases who received out-relief in 1896 - - - - -	1
" " " " 1897 - - - - -	1
" " " " 1898 - - - - -	1
" " " " 1899 - - - - -	2
" " " " 1900 - - - - -	6
" " " " 1901 - - - - -	1
" " " " 1902 - - - - -	3
" " " " 1903 - - - - -	3
" " " " 1904 - - - - -	8
" " " " 1905 - - - - -	7
" " " " 1906 - - - - -	11
" " " " 1907 - - - - -	7
" " " " 1908 - - - - -	2
(January to March)	
At date unknown - - - - -	2
Total - - - - -	55

TABLE 4.

## DESCRIPTION OF HOUSES.

—	Good.	Medium.	Bad.	Unknown.	Total.
External Ventilation - - - - -	28	16	10	1	55
Internal Ventilation - - - - -	28	20	6	1	55
Sanitary Accommodation - - - - -	20	19	14	2	55
Repair - - - - -	26	19	9	1	55

Number of Families who are living in courts or passages is 3.

Number who are living among the lowest class of population is 4.

\* Three fathers have deserted their families.

TABLE 5.

## CLEANLINESS OF HOUSES.

Good - - - - -	32
Medium - - - - -	18
Bad - - - - -	4
Unknown - - - - -	1
Total - - - - -	55

TABLE 6.

## FURNITURE.

Good - - - - -	22
Fair - - - - -	12
Poor - - - - -	17
Very Poor - - - - -	2
Unknown - - - - -	2
Total - - - - -	55

Number of families with bad sleeping arrangements is 11.

TABLE 7.

## NUMBERS OF PERSONS AND ROOMS.

—	Cases.	Persons.
Number living in 1 room - - - - -	3	18
" " " 2 rooms - - - - -	43	258
" " " 3 " - - - - -	6	38
" " " 4 " - - - - -	3	23
Total - - - - -	55	337

TABLE 8.

## DEGREE OF OVERCROWDING.

—	Cases.	Persons.
Number living 2 or less persons to a room	12	57
" " 3 " " "	26	152
" " 4 " " "	11	81
" " more than 4 " " "	6	47
Total - - - - -	55	337

NUMBER WHO ARE TECHNICALLY OVERCROWDED.  
Cases - - - - - 43  
Persons - - - - - 280



## APPENDIX A—continued.

GOVAN—continued.

TABLE 9.

INCOMES IN ASCENDING ORDER, WITH NUMBERS  
IN EACH FAMILY.INCOMES IN ASCENDING ORDER, WITH NUMBERS  
IN EACH FAMILY—continued.

Amount of Income.	Number of Families with this income.	Number of Adults and Children in each Family with this income.	Amount of income.	Number of families with this income.	Number of adults and children in each family with this income.
£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
- 9 6	1	3/2.	1 1 -	0	—
- 11 -	1	1/2.	1 1 6	0	—
- 11 6	0	—	1 2 -	1	1/5.
- 12 -	1	1/4.	1 2 6	0	—
- 12 6	2	2/6, 3/2.	1 3 -	4	2/3, 2/5, 2/5, 2/6.
- 13 -	1	1/2.	1 3 6	0	—
- 13 6	0	—	1 4 -	1	2/4.
- 14 -	1	1/4.	1 4 6	1	3/1.
- 14 6	0	—	1 5 -	1	3/2.
- 15 -	3	1/2, 1/3, 1/5.	1 5 6	0	—
- 15 6	2	2/2, 3/2.	1 6 -	2	2/3, 3/3.
- 16 -	0	—	1 6 6	2	2/2, 4/5.
- 16 6	1	1/5.	1 8 -	3	2/2, 3/2, 3/3.
- 17 -	1	4/4.	1 10 -	1	1/3.
- 17 6	0	—	1 11 -	2	5/2, 5/4.
- 18 -	3	1/4, 3/3, 4/2.	1 13 6	1	3/2.
- 18 6	1	1/4.	1 14 -	1	3/4.
- 19 -	2	2/2, 2/2.	1 15 -	1	4/5.
- 19 6	3	2/2, 2/3, 4/1.	1 19 -	1	2/3.
1 - -	2	2/5, 3/3.	2 3 -	1	5/5.
1 - 6	3	2/4, 2/6, 4/3.	Unknown.	4	2/2, 2/2, 3/4, 4/1.

TABLE 10.

CONSTITUENTS OF INCOME AS PERCENTAGES OF THE WHOLE AMOUNT.

Part of income.	Number of cases in which the proportion of this part of income to the whole income=				
	0%.	- 25%.	- 50%.	- 75%.	- 100%.
Out-Relief - - - - -	0	13	21	11	6
Mother's Earnings - - - - -	16	10	17	8	0
Children's Earnings - - - - -	15	13	13	7	3
Other Sources - - - - -	42	6	2	0	1

N.B.—Percentage unknown—Four cases.

Out relief=whole income—Two cases.

TABLE 11.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS  
OVER SCHOOL AGE.

Number of families with 1 member over school age = 12				
"	"	2 members	"	" = 20
"	"	3	"	" = 13
"	"	4	"	" = 7
"	"	more than 4	"	" = 3
Total - - - - - 55				

TABLE 12.

RENT.

Number of cases in which rent= 0% of income= 1				
"	"	"	" = -25%	" = 37
"	"	"	" = -50%	" = 12
"	"	"	" = -75%	" = 1
"	"	"	" = -100%	" = 0
"	"	"	" percentage is unknown	= 4
55				

Majority of rents lie between 14% and 26% of income.

TABLE 13.

DIET.

—	Cases.	Children.
Class I. - - - - -	10	31
Class II. - - - - -	22	74
Class III. - - - - -	14	45
Class IV. - - - - -	3	10
Unclassed - - - - -	6	16
Total - - - - -	55	176

TABLE 14.

CHARACTER OF MOTHERS.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Unclassed	Total.
16	20	6	4	9	55

## APPENDIX A—continued.

GOVAN—continued.

TABLE 15.  
HEALTH OF MOTHERS.

Good.	Poor.	Bad.	Unclassed.	Total.
25	15	6	9	55

TABLE 16.

## MOTHERS' OCCUPATIONS.

Office cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	3
Lodgers	-	-	-	-	-	14
Washing, charing, and other housework	-	-	-	-	-	17
Nursing and minding children	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dressmaking, sewing, etc	-	-	-	-	-	1
Factory work—Skilled	-	-	-	-	-	0
„ „ — Unskilled	-	-	-	-	-	1
„ „ — Either	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other employments	-	-	-	-	-	1
No employment	-	-	-	-	-	17
Employment unknown	-	-	-	-	-	1
						57
Less number who have two employments						2
Total	-	-	-	-	-	55

TABLE 17.

## MOTHERS' OCCUPATIONS—continued.

Number employed at home only	-	-	-	15
Number who have some work away from home	-	-	-	23
Number who have casual work only	-	-	-	5
Number who have some regular work	-	-	-	33
Number who have regular work away from home on four or more days in the week	-	-	-	14

TABLE 18.

## CARE OF CHILDREN WHEN THE MOTHER GOES OUT TO REGULAR WORK ON FOUR OR MORE DAYS IN THE WEEK.

Care of children.	Number of cases in which the mother is employed		Total.
	All day.	Not all day.	
Grandmother	2	0	2
Father	0	0	0
Other relation	1	1	2
Neighbour	1	0	1
No arrangement	2	7	9
Total	6	8	14

TABLE 19.

## EMPLOYMENTS OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE LEFT SCHOOL.

(1).—Children living at Home.

	Commercial.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Other Employments.	Unemployed.
Boys under 16	2	1	9	1	2
Boys of 16 and over	1	10	6	0	3
Total boys	3	11	15	1	5
Girls under 16	0	1	3	2	8
Girls of 16 and over	1	7	4	0	6
Total girls	1	8	7	2	14
Total	4	19	22	3	19

(2).—Children away from Home.

	Commercial.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Other Employments.	Unemployed.
Boys	0	5	1	1	1
Girls	1	0	0	2	1
Total	1	5	1	3	2

There are also 10 married daughters.



APPENDIX A—continued.  
III.—PARISH OF EDINBURGH.

TABLE 1.

CAUSES OF THE FATHERS' DISABLEMENT OR DEATH.				
Acute Illness	-	-	-	12
Chronic Illness	-	-	-	39
Sudden Death	-	-	-	7
Unknown	-	-	-	8

Total	-	-	-	-	66*
1. Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	11
2. Respiratory Diseases	-	-	-	-	11
3. Fevers	-	-	-	-	1
4. Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels	-	-	-	-	10
5. Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels	-	-	-	-	1
6. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	-	-	-	-	6
7. Diabetes and Diseases of the Kidneys	-	-	-	-	4
8. Malignant Disease	-	-	-	-	5
9. Accidents	-	-	-	-	7
10. Unknown	-	-	-	-	10

Total - - - - - 66\*

TABLE 2.

## THE FATHERS' OCCUPATIONS.

Commercial	-	-	-	-	6
Skilled	-	-	-	-	32
Unskilled	-	-	-	-	28
Other Employments	-	-	-	-	2
Unknown	-	-	-	-	4

Total - - - - - 72

TABLE 3.  
DESCRIPTION OF HOUSES.

	Good.	Medium.	Bad.	Unknown.	Total.
External Ventilation	27	31	14	0	72
Internal "	37	28	5	2	72
Sanitary Accommodation	26	17	17	12	72
State of Repair	26	25	19	2	72

Number of families who are living in Courts or Passages is 15.

Number who are living among the lowest class of the population is 6.

TABLE 4.

## CLEANLINESS OF HOUSES.

Good	-	-	-	-	42
Medium	-	-	-	-	20
Bad	-	-	-	-	9
Unknown	-	-	-	-	1

Total - - - - - 72

TABLE 5.

## FURNITURE.

Good	-	-	-	-	20
Fair	-	-	-	-	22
Poor	-	-	-	-	22
Very Poor	-	-	-	-	7
Unknown	-	-	-	-	1

Total - - - - - 72

Number of families who have bad sleeping arrangements is 8.

TABLE 6.

## NUMBER OF PERSONS AND ROOMS.

	Cases.	Persons.
Number living in 1 room	7	27
" " " 2 rooms	46	239
" " " 3 " "	17	116
" " " 4 " "	2	12
Total	72	394

TABLE 7.

## DEGREE OF OVERCROWDING.

	Cases.	Persons.
Number living 2 persons or less to 1 room	25	117
" " -3 " to 1 room	34	188
" " -4 " " "	11	79
" " -5 " " "	2	10
Total	72	394

\* Six fathers have deserted their families.

NUMBER WHO ARE TECHNICALLY OVERCROWDED  
(ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS DEFINITION).

Cases	-	-	-	-	-	47
Persons	-	-	-	-	-	277

TABLE 8.

INCOMES IN ASCENDING ORDER, WITH NUMBERS  
IN EACH FAMILY.

Amount of income.	Number of families with this income.	Number of adults and children in each family with this income.
£ s. d.		
- 9 6	1	2/2.
- 10 -	1	1/4.
- 10 6	0	—
- 11 -	1	1/4.
- 11 6	1	3/3.
- 12 -	0	—
- 12 6	2	1/4, 3/1.
- 13 -	3	1/3, 1/4, 2/1.
- 13 6	3	1/5, 2/2, 2/5.
- 14 -	2	1/2, 1/2.
- 14 6	1	2/2.
- 15 -	1	1/2.
- 15 6	3	1/2, 1/3, 2/2.
- 16 -	3	1/3, 1/4, 1/4.
- 16 6	2	1/3, 1/3.
- 17 -	1	2/3.
- 17 6	0	—
- 18 -	4	1/3, 3/1, 3/1, 3/3.
- 18 6	2	1/5, 2/5.
- 19 -	3	1/4, 2/2, 2/3.
- 19 6	0	—
1 - -	5	1/3, 2/3, 2/3, 3/2, 4/2.
1 - 6	0	—
1 1 -	1	3/2.
1 1 6	3	1/3, 2/2, 4/3.
1 2 -	1	4/2.
1 2 6	0	—
1 3 -	3	3/2, 4/6.
1 3 6	1	2/2.
1 4 -	1	4/2.
1 4 6	1	3/5.
1 5 -	2	2/2, 4/2.
1 5 6	4	2/4, 3/3, 4/1, 4/4.
1 6 -	0	—
1 6 6	2	2/5, 4/2.
1 7 -	3	2/2, 2/4, 4/3.
1 7 6	1	4/1.
1 8 -	2	3/3, 4/6.
1 8 6	1	2/4.
1 9 -	1	3/3.
1 9 6	0	—
1 10 -	1	3/3.
1 10 6	1	5/3.
1 11 -	0	—
1 11 6	1	2/2.
2 1 -	1	5/3.
Unknown	3	1/3, 1/4, 3/2.

APPENDIX A—continued.  
EDINBURGH—continued.TABLE 9.  
CONSTITUENTS OF INCOME AS PERCENTAGES OF THE WHOLE AMOUNT.

Part of Income.	Number of cases in which the proportion of this part of income to the whole income=				
	0%.	-25%.	-50%.	-75%.	-100%.
Aliment - - - - -	0	24	35	6	4
Mother's Earnings - - - - -	19	11	21	17	1
Children's Earnings - - - - -	26	11	14	12	6
Other Sources - - - - -	55	8	3	3	0

N.B.—Proportion unknown, 3 cases. Aliment=whole income, no cases.

TABLE 10.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS  
OVER SCHOOL AGE.

Number of families with 1 member over school age -	23
" " 2 members " " -	21
" " 3 " " " -	14
" " 4 " " " -	12
" " 5 " " " -	2
Total -	72

TABLE 11.

RENT.

Number of cases in which rent = -25% of income -	60
" " " " = -50% " -	8
" " " " = -75% " -	0
" " " " = -100% " -	0
" " " Proportion is unknown -	4
Total -	72

In the majority of cases rents are between 13% and 20% of income.

TABLE 12.  
DIET.

	Cases.	Children.
Class I. - - - - -	1	3
" II. - - - - -	46	138
" III. - - - - -	18	52
" IV. - - - - -	6	13
Unclassed - - - - -	1	4
Total - -	72	210

TABLE 13.  
CHARACTER OF MOTHERS.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Unclassed	Total.
18	37	5	5	7	72

TABLE 14.  
HEALTH OF MOTHERS.

Good.	Poor.	Bad.	Unclassed.	Total.
41	19	7	5	72

TABLE 18.  
EMPLOYMENTS OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE LEFT SCHOOL.

	Commercial.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Other Employments.	Unemployed.
Children living at home :—					
Boys - - - - -	5	8	12	4	7
Girls - - - - -	4	8	20	2	3
Children away from home :—					
Boys - - - - -	0	1	3	8	0
Girls - - - - -	0	0	1	3	2

There are also six married daughters.

TABLE 15.

MOTHERS' OCCUPATIONS.

Office cleaning - - - - -	11
Lodgers - - - - -	12
Washing, charing, and other housework -	27
Laundry work - - - - -	2
Sewing, etc. - - - - -	1
Factory work—Skilled - - - - -	1
" " —Unskilled - - - - -	2
" " —Either - - - - -	0
Shop - - - - -	1
No employment - - - - -	20

Total - - - - -	77
Less number with two employments -	5
Total - - - - -	2

TABLE 16.

Numbers who have work at home only -	11
" " " some work away from home -	41
Numbers who have some regular work -	45
" " " casual work only -	7
" " " regular work away from home on 4 or more days in the week -	28

TABLE 17.

CARE OF CHILDREN WHEN THE MOTHER GOES OUT  
TO REGULAR WORK ON FOUR OR MORE DAYS IN  
THE WEEK.

Care of Children.	Number of cases in which the mother is		Total.
	out all day.	not out all day.	
Grandmother - - - - -	0	2	2
Other relations - - - - -	3	5	8
Neighbours - - - - -	1	0	1
Children go with mother -	1	0	1
No arrangement - - - - -	12	4*	16
Total - - - - -	17	11	28

\* In one of these cases the mother is out from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. and the children stay in bed till she comes home.



## APPENDIX A—continued.

## IV.—DUNDEE COMBINATION PARISH.

TABLE 1.

## CAUSES OF THE FATHERS' DISABLEMENT OR DEATH.

Acute Illness	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Chronic Illness	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Sudden Death	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Total - - - - - 45

Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Respiratory Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Diabetes and Diseases of the Kidneys	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Malignant Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Unknown and other causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	4*
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	45

TABLE 2.

## THE FATHERS' OCCUPATIONS.

Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Skilled	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Unskilled	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Other Occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	45

TABLE 3.

## DATE OF OUT-RELIEF.

Number of cases who received out-relief in 1896	=	1
" " " " 1899	=	2
" " " " 1900	=	1
" " " " 1901	=	5
" " " " 1902	=	2
" " " " 1903	=	4
" " " " 1904	=	5
" " " " 1905	=	4
" " " " 1906	=	4
" " " " 1907	=	7
" " " " 1908	=	4
" " " " (to April)	=	
" " " " at date unknown	=	6

45

TABLE 4.

## DESCRIPTION OF HOUSES.

	Good.	Medium.	Bad.	Unknown.	Total.
External Ventilation	16	20	9	0	45
Internal Ventilation	18	18	9	0	45
Sanitary Accomodation	8	13	21	3	45
Repair	14	8	23	0	45

Number of families who are living in courts or passages=20.

Number who are living among the lowest class of population=5.

\* Includes one suicide and one case in which a man is blind, but nature and cause of blindness are unknown.

TABLE 5.

## CLEANLINESS OF HOUSES.

Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Medium	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Bad	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	45

TABLE 6.

## FURNITURE.

Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Fair	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Poor	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Very Poor	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	45

Number of families with bad sleeping arrangements=8.

TABLE 7.

## NUMBER OF PERSONS AND ROOMS.

	Cases.	Persons.
Number living in 1 room	9	39
" " " 2 rooms	34	176
" " " 3 " "	2	12
" " " more than 3 rooms	0	0
Total	45	227

TABLE 8.

## DEGREE OF OVERCROWDING.

	Cases.	Persons.
Number living 2 or less persons to a room	10	40
" " 3 " " "	22	104
" " 4 " " "	8	50
" " more than 4 " "	5	33
Total	45	227

## NUMBER WHO ARE TECHNICALLY OVERCROWDED (ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS DEFINITION).

Cases	-	-	-	-	-	35
Persons	-	-	-	-	-	187

TABLE 9.

## INCOMES IN ASCENDING ORDER, WITH NUMBERS IN EACH FAMILY.

Amount of income.	Number of families with this amount.	Number of adults and children in each family with this amount.
£ s. d.		
- 8 6	1	1/3.
- 10 6	1	1/2.
- 11 -	1	1/4.
- 11 6	1	1/2.
- 12 -	0	—
- 12 6	0	—
- 13 -	3	1/2, 1/2, 1/4.
- 13 6	0	—
- 14 -	5	1/2, 1/3, 1/5, 1/6, 2/2.

APPENDIX A—continued.

DUNDEE—continued.

INCOMES IN ASCENDING ORDER, WITH NUMBERS IN EACH FAMILY—continued.			INCOMES IN ASCENDING ORDER, WITH NUMBERS IN EACH FAMILY—continued.		
Amount of income.	Number of families with this amount.	Number of adults and children in each family with this amount.	Amount of income.	Number of families with this amount.	Number of adults and children in each family with this amount.
£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
- 14 6	2	1/2, 1/4.	1 1 6	1	2/2,
- 15 -	2	1/2, 2/3.	1 2 -	0	—
- 15 6	0	—	1 2 6	1	1/6.
- 16 -	1	1/7.	1 3 -	1	3/2.
- 16 6	1	1/2.	1 3 6	0	—
- 17 -	1	1/4.	1 4 -	0	—
- 17 6	4	1/4, 1/4, 2/2, 3/5.	1 4 6	1	3/4.
- 18 -	5	1/2, 1/3, 1/5, 2/3, 2/4.	1 5 -	1	3/3.
- 18 6	0	—	1 7 -	1	3/3.
- 19 -	1	3/6.	1 8 -	1	1/5.
- 19 6	1	1/3.	1 9 6	1	2/4.
1 - -	1	1/4.	1 12 -	1	3/4.
1 - 6	1	1/7.	1 16 6	1	3/2.
1 1 -	2	2/5, 2/5.	Unknown.	1	3/2.

TABLE 10.  
CONSTITUENTS OF INCOME AS PERCENTAGES OF THE WHOLE INCOME.

Part of Income.	Number of cases in which the proportion of this part of income to the whole income=				
	0%	- 25%	- 50%	- 75%	- 100%
Out-Relief . . . . .	0	16	20	7	1
Mother's Earnings . . . . .	10	4	8	18	4
Children's Earnings . . . . .	26	2	6	8	2
Other Sources . . . . .	38	3	1	1	1

N.B.—Proportion unknown, 1 case. Out relief whole=income, no cases.

TABLE 11.  
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE  
MEMBERS OVER SCHOOL AGE.

Number of families with 1 member over school age=	27
" " " " 2 members " " " =	9
" " " " 3 " " " " =	9
	45

TABLE 12.  
RENT.

Number of cases in which rent=	- 25% of income=	42
" " " " " " =	- 50% " " =	1
" " " " " " =	- 75% " " =	0
" " " " " " =	- 100% " " =	0
" " " " " " proportion is unknown		2
		45

In the majority of cases rents are between 12% and 18% of income.

TABLE 13.  
DIET.

	Cases.	Children.
Class I. - - - -	5	18
Class II. - - - -	24	83
Class III. - - - -	14	47
Class IV. - - - -	2	9
	45	157

TABLE 14.  
CHARACTER OF MOTHERS.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Unclassed	Total.
9	22	13	0	1	45

TABLE 15.  
HEALTH OF MOTHERS.

Good.	Poor.	Bad.	Unclassed.	Total.
24	11	10	0	45

TABLE 16.  
MOTHERS' OCCUPATIONS.

Office cleaning - - - -	1
Lodgers - - - -	4
Washing, charing, etc. - - - -	9
Nursing and minding children - - - -	2
Sewing, etc. - - - -	1
Factory work—Skilled - - - -	5
" " —Unskilled - - - -	15
" " —either - - - -	4
No employment - - - -	10
	51
Less number with two employments - - - -	6
	45



APPENDIX A--continued.

DUNDEE--continued.

TABLE 17.

MOTHERS' OCCUPATIONS--continued.

Number employed at home only - - -	4
" who have some work away from home - - -	31
Number who have casual work only - -	3
" " " some regular work - -	32
" " " regular work away from home on 4 or more days in the week - -	26

TABLE 18.

CARE OF CHILDREN WHEN THE MOTHER GOES OUT TO REGULAR WORK ON FOUR OR MORE DAYS IN THE WEEK.

Grandmother - - - -	5
Father - - - -	1
Other relation - - - -	1
Neighbour - - - -	4
No arrangement - - - -	15*
	26

\* In one of these cases the mother is not out all day.

TABLE 19.

EMPLOYMENTS OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE LEFT SCHOOL.

	Commercial.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Other.	Unknown.	None.	Total.
Children living at home :—							
Boys - - - -	0	1	11	0	0	0	12
Girls - - - -	1	4	5	0	0	0	10
Children away from home :—							
Boys - - - -	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Girls - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

There are also two married daughters.

APPENDIX B.

1.—HOUSING IN GLASGOW.

The measurements made by the sanitary department of Glasgow of the houses occupied by the Poor Law cases showed some very interesting results.

The corporation have what are called "ticketing" powers over houses with a cubic space up to 2,600 feet. These powers signify that on the lintel of these houses they may place a disc giving the cubic contents and the number of adults who may be accommodated without overcrowding. An adult is any person over 10 years of age and is equal to two children.

Of the Glasgow cases, 31 houses on the Special Roll, and 122 on the Ordinary Roll, were measured. Eighteen of the houses on the Special Roll and 52 on the Ordinary Roll fell within the ticketing limit and had less than 2,600 cubic feet of space.

The average size of the homes of the children on the Special Roll is therefore much less than the average of

the rest. Thirteen of the houses have less than 2,000 cubic feet. The number overcrowded according to the bye-law of 400 cubic feet a person is only three families. In the other cases there are 15 families with less space per person than this.

The distinction of adult and child drawn at 10 years of age is of course an arbitrary one and sanitary authorities have not yet decided whether the growing child does not feel more severely the need of air space. On the Special Roll the number of children is great and it is much to be regretted that so many should be living in very circumscribed houses. Eleven of the houses have only one room and apart altogether from any question of whether the children have enough air there can be no hesitation in declaring that in one room they cannot be brought up to practice the ordinary decencies of civilised life.

II.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES SHOWING PARTICULARS OF EACH FAMILY AND OF THE HOME SURROUNDINGS, AND THE MOST IMPORTANT RESULTS OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF THOSE MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY WHO WERE EXAMINED.

Glasgow Cases	- - - - -	pages 2 to 21
Govan Cases	- - - - -	„ 22 to 27
Edinburgh Cases	- - - - -	„ 28 to 37
Dundee Cases	- - - - -	„ 38 to 41
Lanark Cases	- - - - -	„ 42 to 43

NOTE.—Cases already described in Part I. are not included here.

The cases are arranged for each Parish in order of merit, *i.e.* those in which the home conditions are best are placed first and those in which they are worst are placed last.



APPENDIX B—*continued*.  
1—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—GLASGOW.

Case No.	Cause of Chargeability.	No. of Rooms.	Members of Family at Home.	Income.	Description of the Family life.
				£ s. d.	
1	Father died 1902, of Inflammation of Stomach. Was Railway Porter.	2 2,075 cubic feet.	Mother. M. 10 F. 5 Female Lodger	0 14 6	Very clean house. Furniture fair. Mother works from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. at machining ladies' underclothing. Earns 5/6 a week. Health beginning to break down. Sight poor. Very uncomplaining and a good manager. Children are attended to as best she can in intervals of her work.
2	Father died 1902. Gangrened Foot. Ill for 2 years. Was a Labourer.	2 2,419 cubic feet.	Mother. F. 18 F. 15 F. 13 F. 11 M. 7	1 11 0	Clean and fairly comfortable home. F. 18 a shop assistant. F. 15 a machine knitter. Mother a school cleaner. Food often short but carefully selected and cooked. Health breaking and doctor has said she should give up her heavy work, but cannot afford to until F. 13 is at work. Her husband was "kind of selfish" and never gave her much money. During his illness the family got "very low," but things are a little better now. She is proud of her children and their steady ways and good manners. A boy of 10, a cripple, is away in a home, because she found she could not go out to work and look after him properly. F. 13 has had pneumonia three times, and F. 11 is said to be deaf and foolish.
3	Father died 1905. Phthisis. Was a steel worker.	2 3,640 cubic feet.	Mother. F. 22. F. 19. F. 17. M. 13. F. 12. F. 12. M. 6. F. 3.	1 19 0	Clean and fairly comfortable house. Three girls are clerks and have all been to evening classes. F. 19 has won several prizes. One girl, F. 14, is in London with an uncle. The mother does all the work of the house, knits all the children's stockings, makes most of their clothes and is very vigorous and cheery. F. 3 is a sturdy well-nourished child, very clean, fresh and happy looking. Their food is very plain and samely, porridge, broth, bread, and tea every day.
4	Husband died 1904. Phthisis. Gave up work 1903. Was an Assistant-Inspector of the Poor.	2 2,800 cubic feet.	Mother. F. 15. F. 9. M. 5.	1 1 0	Clean comfortable home. F. 15 is a message girl at fruiterer's. A daughter of 16 and son of 18 have died of phthisis since husband's death. Son was boarded out a year and died in the infirmary. Mother is a cleaner at Parish Council chambers, and a very industrious woman who does not whine over her troubles. She gives the children good meals and keeps her house very well.
5	Father died 1906. Heart disease. Was a Labourer.	3 4,890 cubic feet.	Mother. F. 18 M. 16 M. 13 M. 11 F. 10 F. 8 F. 7 F. 5 F. 2	1 18 6	Clean house, poorly furnished. F. 18 is a waitress in Lockhart's. M. 16 a door boy. There is a married daughter away from home. Mother is suffering from ulceration of the stomach. Has until lately had good health. Food is very monotonous—porridge, broth, potatoes and pieces, but there is usually enough. The children began coming in from school at 12 p.m., and 3 at a time were given this broth. The others waited until a stool and plate were disengaged. F. 2 is a delicate, poorly nourished child, but very clean and tidy. Mother never gets out from day to day.

Cases marked \* are on the special roll.

APPENDIX B—*continued*.

## I.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—GLASGOW.

Condition of Children examined at School.							Notes.
Sex.	Age.	Height in inches.	Weight in lbs.	Circum- ference of Chest in inches.	Cleanliness.		
					Body.	Clothes.	
M.	10	51½	63	22½	G.	G.	A delicate-looking boy, very bright and alert. Head abnormally large. Moderately well nourished.
F.	11	48½	61	23	B.	M.	An undersized girl. Slightly deaf. Dull mentally. Hair thick with nits. She has a convergent squint and eyesight is defective. Needs glasses.
M.	7	39¼	39	20½	G.	M.	Stunted in growth. Hair nitty. Clothing sufficient in quantity, but ragged. Average brightness.
F.	12	51¼	70	25	G.	M.	Twins. About 4 inches below standard height. Both fairly bright mentally. The chest of one is contracted and scarred from an operation for empyema. The other is more delicate looking and has signs of early phthisis at one apex.
F.	12	51⅜	68	23⅝	M.	B.	
M.	7	42½	46	21½	M.	G.	A delicate looking boy. Chest badly shaped (slight pigeon breast). Skin marked with vermin bites and scratches.
F.	9	45½	48	21¼	G.	G.	Undersized, looks healthy, of average intelligence. Fairly well developed and healthy child. Slight conjunctivitis.
M.	5	40¼	40	20⅞	G.	G.	
M.	13	53½	75	26¾	G.	M.	Undersized, healthy in appearance, bright mentally. Takes round milk in morning before school. Clothes sufficient but ragged. Goes to bed between 8 and 9 and gets up at 5.30 to do his milk round.
M.	11	55⅜	80	27	G.	M.	A tall well nourished boy of average mental activity. Also takes round milk in morning before school. Same hours of sleep as brother. Left Inguinal Hernia, which needs truss or operation.
F.	10	49⅜	59	23¼	G.	M.	Well nourished, somewhat below standard height.
F.	8	45¼	53	21¼	G.	M.	Well nourished, somewhat below standard height. Tonsils enlarged.
F.	7	42¼	46	21	G.	G.	Well nourished, somewhat undersized.
F.	5	39¼	41	21	G.	M.	Well nourished, fairly healthy looking and fairly well developed.



APPENDIX B—*continued.*1.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—GLASGOW—*continued.*

Case No.	Cause of Chargeability.	No. of Rooms.	Members of Family at Home.	Income.	Description of the Family life.
				£ s. d.	
6	Father died, 1905, of bronchitis. Had been paralysed for 5 years. Was a Plasterer.	2 3,055 cubic feet.	Mother. M. 21 M. 13. F. 10 F. 8	0 12 6	Clean house but poor furniture. Very thin bedding. M. 21 is a step son and has 4 brothers and sisters who give no help. M. 21 is a plasterer by trade, but his own work is so irregular that he takes any job he can get and averages about 5s. a week. Has been an under steward on a steamer. Mother is in very bad health. Has chronic bronchitis, and when visited was in bed. M. 21 was cleaning the house and looking after her very handily. She is a very intelligent capable woman in spite of her feeble health. F. 8 also suffers from bronchitis.
7	Father died 1905. Pneumonia. Had been a Cattle-Salesman.	2 3,200 cubic feet.	Mother. F. 17 M. 15 M. 14 M. 12 M. 9 F. 7	1 8 0	Clean comfortable house. Mother in poor health and manages her own house work with some difficulty. Clever house-keeper who has been better off, and seems to manage all the better for her former experiences. Was spring-cleaning when visited and making marmalade. F. 17 is a book-liner, M. 15 a clerk, and M. 14 an apprentice engineer.
8	Father died 1902. Inflammation of the heart. Was a Labourer.	2 2,880 cubic feet.	Mother. F. 19 F. 15 M. 14 M. 12 F. 10 F. 7	1 13 0	Clean and fairly comfortable home. Mother seems worked and worried to the limit of her strength. She cleans a shop in the mornings, and has to be there at 8 a.m. Cannot get breakfast for the children, and thinks it bad for them to have only tea and a "piece." All the children are delicate. F. 19 very anæmic. She is a "roll-warper," and gets light work and low pay. F. 15 is a message-girl at the mill, and M. 14 goes with a sawyer. The mother is making an effort to buy an iron bed for the elder girls to sleep on in the room. Now all the girls and the mother sleep in the kitchen in the box-bed and the boys in a box-bed in the room. M. 12 goes to Buchanan's Institute.
9	Father died 1907 in Stobhill Hospital. Was paralysed many years and in receipt of relief. Was previously a tinsmith on railways.	1 1,883 cubic feet.	Mother. F. 12	Indefinite. 5/- Outdoor Relief.	The room of which front part is a shop is kept very clean and tidy. Shop just pays its way. The mother sells toffee, which she makes herself, candied apples and ginger beer, etc. A clever, kindly little woman, whose nerves and strength have broken down under the long strain of nursing. Girl very frail and very neatly and comfortably dressed.
10	Father died 1902. Mental disease. In Asylum 1 year. Was a lace embroiderer.	2 2,270 cubic feet.	Mother. F. 12 F. 9 F. 8 M. 6 Boarder.	- 14 6	Clean home poorly furnished. Boarder has one room, and M. 6 sleeps with him. Mother sometimes goes out nursing, and F. 12 and the boarder, a man of about 30, manage the cooking between them. Had been in America, and now has a son (apprentice draughtsman) there. Wanted to return herself, leaving the children with the Parish to be boarded out by them until she had made a home for them. The Parish Council thought the risk too great. She is a very capable, decent woman, but Assistant Inspector thinks she acts "above her position." She has been known to go to a ball in evening dress.

APPENDIX B—continued.  
1.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—GLASGOW—continued.

Condition of Children examined at School.

Sex.	Age.	Height in inches.	Weight in lbs.	Circum- ference of Chest in inches.	Cleanliness.		Notes.
					Body.	Clothes.	
M.	13	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	75	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	G.	M.	Undersized, rather dull mentally. Eyesight defective. Chronic conjunctivitis. Needs glasses.
F.	8	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	57	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	G.	M.	Well nourished. Eyesight defective. Needs glasses.
M.	9	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	61	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	B.	G.	Well developed and well nourished. Not healthy looking. Cervical glands, tubercular, needing operation.
F.	7	45	51	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	G.	G.	Well grown and well nourished. Rather dull mentally and deaf. Impetigo on face.
M.	12	51	66	24	B.	M.	Fairly well nourished, undersized, legs rickety. Bright and alert.
F.	10	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	47	21	B.	B.	Stunted (7 in. below standard height) but fairly well nourished. Not healthy looking. Eyesight defective, urgently needs glasses. Chronic conjunctivitis.



APPENDIX B—*continued*.  
1.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—GLASGOW—*continued*.

Case No.	Cause of Chargeability.	No. of Rooms.	Members of Family at Home.	Income.	Description of the Family life.
11	Father died 1905. Heart disease. Was a "warper."	2 2,610 cubic feet.	Mother. F. 16. M. 15. F. 14. M. 11. F. 11. F. 9. F. 4.	£ s. d. 1 15 -	Clean, barely furnished house. Bedding very clean but very thin. Mother has fairly good health but neither she nor the children are robust. All are very alert and quick. F. 16 and F. 14 are in Co-operative Stores. Latter is delicate and lame. M. 15 is store boy at Singer's. M. 11 is a little deaf but clever and goes to Higher Grade School. Children are well-trained and of their own accord washed their hands before dinner and came quietly to their meal. There were not sufficient chairs for all four to have dinner at once sitting down, so some stood, but all said grace to themselves before beginning.
12	Father died 1899. Was a gas worker.	2 2,860 cubic feet.	Mother. F. 12. M. 10. F. 9.	- 12 -	Clean, comfortable house. Mother making slow convalescence from influenza. Has very bad headaches. Is a white-worker and machinist, averaging 7s. 6d. a week. Very slack now but at times works 12 to 16 hours. When husband first died, she started a shop but M. 10 was very ill and she was over-worked and the shop failed. Then she went into the mill and her mother looked after the children. Her own health was not good and her mother found the children too much for her, so this also she gave up and took to the machining. Is very ambitious for the children, one of whom goes to Higher Grade School. Very anxious about M. 10's bad health. He is at Buchanan Institute.
13	Father died 1903. Heart failure. Was a foreman plumber.	3 5,120 cubic feet.	Mother. F. 21 F. 17 F. 13 F. 10 F. 6 Lodger	1 13 -	Clean comfortable home. Lodger has one room. Very superior, intelligent family. Father died suddenly. F. 21 was at the High School learning shorthand and typewriting and got a situation as clerk. F. 17 who had passed her standards at 11 years old and was to have been a teacher, had to become a clerk as soon as she was 14. F. 13 wants to be a dressmaker but the family feel they cannot afford the long apprenticeship. The girls are particularly clever capable girls and talk intelligently and fluently. Their mother makes their clothes excellently. F. 21 is soon to be married.
14	Father died 1903. Chronic bronchitis. Was a mechanic.	2 3,005 cubic feet.	Mother. M. 16 M. 14 F. 12 F. 8 F. 4	1 2 -	Home is clean and comfortable. Was transferred to monthly roll when boys went to work. Had been on special roll. M. 16 is in chipping shop at mill. M. 14 is a message boy. Mother is capable and cheery and controls children well. Boys sleep in the room except in summer. Mother sleeps there then because there is a bad smell from the sewage works near by.
15	Father died 1903. Clot of blood on brain, result of an accident. Was a card-master.	2 and a shop.	Mother. M. 15 F. 12 F. 9	- 17 -	Clean but poorly furnished. Has small general shop with damp kitchen behind it. Children were always ill there, and the "Sanitary" told her to move, so she has taken a room and kitchen elsewhere. That is also damp, so that they can only sleep in kitchen. M. 15 has chair-bed there. He works as a checker in G.P.O. Mother was on special roll, but had to shut the shop every week when she went for the money. She was therefore, changed to monthly roll, and has now to go only once a month. Is not strong and cannot do heavy work.

APPENDIX B—*continued*.  
 1.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—GLASGOW—*continued*.

Condition of Children examined at School.							Notes.
Sex.	Age.	Height in inches.	Weight in lbs.	Circum- ference of Chest in inches.	Cleanliness.		
					Body.	Clothes	
F.	11	47 $\frac{5}{8}$	51	23	G.	G.	Stunted in growth, nearly 6 inches below average. Looks healthy, of average brightness. Tonsils enlarged.
F.	9	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	46	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	G.	G.	About 3 inches below average height. Looks healthy. Somewhat severe blepharitis which needs treatment.
M.	10	56	86	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	G.	G.	Is tall for his age (is nearly 11) and very well nourished. Is very bright. Patches of impetigo on scalp.
F.	9	50	62	—	G.	G.	Tall and well nourished. Mentally bright.
F.	10	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	22 $\frac{1}{8}$	G.	G.	Above the average height and somewhat thin for her height. Of average mental capacity. Tonsils enlarged.
F.	6	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	19 $\frac{3}{8}$	M.	G.	Tall for her age and somewhat thin. Tonsils enlarged. Of average brightness.
F.	12	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	60	—	M.	G.	Stunted in growth and rather thin. Bright mentally. Head very nitty.



APPENDIX B—*continued.*  
1.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—GLASGOW—*continued.*

Case No.	Cause of Chargeability.	No. of Rooms.	Members of Family at Home.	Income.	Description of the Family life.
				£ s. d.	
16	Father died 1905. Erysipelas in knee. Was a moulder.	2 2,920 cubic feet.	Mother. F. 13 F. 11 F. 8	- 10 -	Very clean and fairly comfortable home. Mother's health has completely broken down after trying to work in the mill for three months. Has been in bed for seven weeks off and on. While ill she was allowed 16s. for three weeks and now 10s. Before her illness she had 6s. only. Her family help with food. Children are well cared for, and very cheerful busy youngsters. F. 13 is going to service.
*17	Father died 1906. Concussion of brain, result of accident. Was a labourer.	1 1,480 cubic feet.	Mother F. 12 M. 10 F. 8 M. 6	- 15 -	Home clean and fairly comfortable. Children have breakfast and dinner at the "Refuge." Mother very depressed and lonely. Does not care to mix with the neighbours and her only relation is a sister-in-law with an old clothes shop and she does not like to be there when there is much business doing. When the work of her one room is done, she sits and reads or frets. Can hear of no work to do. M. 10 sleeps at sister-in-law's, the rest in one bed.
*18	Father died 1905. Phthisis. Was a photographer.	2 1,440 cubic feet.	Mother M. 12 F. 10 F. 6	- 15 -	Small shop and small dark room behind it. Clean but insanitary. Confectioner's shop but very small profits. Mother very brisk and decent. Is going to move further out in hope of improving M. 12's health. Mother is very anxious about him and eager to follow good advice. Boy was once at a Convalescent Home but wearied to come back. He is a quiet lad and could not play happily with the children there, who were rough and coarse.
*19	Father died 1904. Pneumonia. Was a music hall artist and teacher of singing, etc.	3 4,247 cubic feet.	Mother M. 9 M. 7 F. 5	- 9 -	Fairly clean but very untidy. Mother took large house hoping to get lodgers but has never had any long. Husband was a rising man in his profession when he died. Wife was once a photographic retoucher but has also been on as a dancer. She is intensely proud of her husband's reputation and her children's abilities. She has struggled to get the eldest one reading lessons and is set on training them for the profession. She looks after their health and clothes well but is a frail excitable woman living in past triumphs and future ones and not dealing in a practical way with the present. The Assistant-Inspector says friends and relations help.
*20	Father died 1904. Empyema. Was an upholsterer.	2 2,740 cubic feet.	Mother F. 9 F. 4 F. 4 Two aunts who lodge here.	- 13 -	Clean and fairly comfortable. Aunts are at work all day but help make the children's clothes at night. Mother is very delicate. Has had abscess in womb and is never quite free from pain and discomfort. Looks after children excellently, keeping them very clean and well nourished. The twins are small and frail and have very weak chests. Relations send food often. Children have gentle ways and are happy and busy at their games.

APPENDIX B—*continued.*  
 1.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—GLASGOW—*continued.*

Condition of Children examined at School.							Notes.
Sex.	Age.	Height in inches.	Weight in lbs.	Circum- ference of Chest in inches.	Cleanliness.		
					Body.	Clothes.	
F.	11	53½	64	22½	M.	M.	Of average height, but rather thin. Healthy in appearance.
F.	8	48¾	53	28¼	G.	M.	Well grown and nourished. Rather dull mentally. Skin marked by vermin bites, but clean.
F.	12	48¾	67	24½	B.	B.	Nearly 7 inches below average in height. Stout. Deaf. Of average brightness.
M.	10	45¼	54	23½	B.	B.	6 inches below average height. Well nourished. Eyesight defective, requiring glasses.
F.	8	38¾	35	19	B.	B.	Nearly 8 inches below average height. Looks fairly healthy.
M.	6	37½	35	20	B.	B.	Nearly 5 inches below average. Fairly healthy looking. Skin marked with vermin bites.
M.	9	48	56	22¼	B.	B.	Rather below average height. Fairly well nourished. Bright and alert.
M.	7	43⅛	42	20⅛	B.	B.	Below average height. Looks delicate. Of average brightness. Small patch of ringworm on scalp.
F.	5	41¼	39	19½	M.	B.	Well grown and nourished. Bright child.
F.	9	48¾	56	21½	—	—	Of average height and weight. Healthy looking. Eyesight defective—needs glasses.



APPENDIX B—*continued*.  
1.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—GLASGOW—*continued*.

Case No.	Cause of Chargeability.	No. of Rooms.	Members of Family at Home.	Income.	Description of the Family life.
				£ s. d.	
*21	Father died 1903. Phthisis. Was a railway porter.	3 3,151 cubic feet.	Mother. M. 12 M. 10 M. 6 2 lodgers.	- 17 -	Clean comfortable home, well-aired and fresh. Mother is strong and capable, but has had rheumatic fever not long since. After husband died she had his brother as a lodger and he was very generous to her. He developed phthisis however and she nursed him until he died— <i>i.e.</i> for a year. Her own boys are delicate and have cod liver oil sometimes from the Parish and sometimes bought by herself. One wears glasses paid for by the Parish. M. 10 was in hospital a long time. Two children have died of meningitis. Relations help with clothes.
22	Father died 1902. Pneumonia. Was a fitter.	2 2,740 cubic feet.	Mother. M. 19 F. 15 M. 13 F. 10	- 26 -	Clean home, fairly well furnished. Mother does a little charring. M. 19 is apprenticed to bookbinder. F. 15 is a message girl in machinist's. Mother has poor health, was a cleaner at Cookery School but it took her too much from home. She was ill at the beginning of a term, could not start and never went back. F. 15 is very anæmic and is under a doctor.
23	Father died 1897. Dropsy. Was a mason.	2 3,372 cubic feet.	Mother. M. 19 F. 16 M. 13	- 17 6	Clean, but very poor. House in bad repair; and has bad sanitary accommodation. Mother is in bad health, and is a miserable creature. There is one son away from home, who is a thorough waster, and only returns to sponge upon the rest. M. 19 is an apprentice engineer. F. 15 is in printing works. Family seem in very low water and home is comfortless and dismal.
24	Father died 1905. Pneumonia. Was an iron moulder.	2 2,265 cubic feet.	Mother. M. 20 M. 16 F. 11 F. 6	1 11 6	Home dirty, insanitary and very poorly furnished. Mother has been ill six weeks with inflammatory rheumatism, and has only F. 11 to do for her. One boy, M. 14, is at present in hospital to have diseased bone in his hand treated. M. 20 is a labourer, and M. 16 is apprenticed to a moulder. Mother is an ignorant woman, but very anxious to get the boys into trades. Food badly cooked but sufficient.
25	Father died 1903. Tuberculosis. Was a labourer.	2 2,640 cubic feet.	Mother. M. 15 F. 17 F. 14 M. 12 M. 10 M. 7 F. 4	1 1 -	Fairly clean and comfortable. Very crowded. Mother is a big, flabby, untidy woman who has much bronchitis. F. 17 is a machine knitter, F. 14 in a factory, and M. 15 apprenticed to a plater. A decent family but not with a high standard.
26	Father died 1904. Heart Disease. Was a ship's steward.	2 3,170 cubic feet.	Mother. M. 11 F. 9 Married sister.	Indefinite. - 6 - Outdoor Relief.	Clean, comfortable home belonging to married daughter where husband is a waiter at an hotel in country. Mother is very weak and ill and has had paralytic shocks. Had a hard life in husband's time, as he was wild and reckless and gave her little of his wages. Children, especially M. 11, are frail. They go to a Day Industrial School that they may have the benefit of the meals there. Parish Council does not pay for them and mother does not. Apparently School Board does.

APPENDIX B—*continued*.  
 1.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—GLASGOW—*continued*.

Condition of Children examined at School.							Notes.
Sex.	Age.	Height in inches.	Weight in lbs.	Circum- ference of Chest in inches.	Cleanliness.		
					Body.	Clothes.	
M.	12	53 $\frac{1}{5}$	66	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	G.	Somewhat below average height. Thin. Eyesight defective. Eczema of ears. Takes round milk from 6.30 to 8 a.m. and from 5 to 6.30 p.m. Looks healthy. Somewhat below average height. Arms thin. Eczema of ears. Looks healthy. Rather below average height. Fairly well nourished. Eczema of ears. Clothing insufficient.
M.	10	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	61	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	G.	M.	
M.	6	42 $\frac{5}{8}$	41	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	M.	M.	
M.	13	58	95	28	G.	B.	Tall and well nourished. Clothes sufficient, but ragged. Has chronic conjunctivitis. Fairly well nourished, rather short. Clothes sufficient, but ragged.
F.	10	49 $\frac{5}{8}$	54	22 $\frac{3}{8}$	G.	B.	
M.	13	60 $\frac{5}{8}$	103	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	G.	M.	Tall, well nourished. Takes bread round from 6.30 to 8.30 a.m. Goes to bed at 9.30 p.m. and gets up at 5.45 a.m.
M.	12	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	25	B.	B.	Well nourished, 4 inches below average height. Clothes dirty and ragged. Body marked with vermin bites. Dull mentally. Well nourished, 4 inches below average height. Clothes ragged and not sufficient. Eyesight defective and needing glasses. Skin marked with vermin bites. Well nourished, 2 inches below average height. Vermin in head and clothes. Clothes ragged. Næbulæ in both Cornea. Purulent discharge left ear.
M.	10	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	58	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	B.	M.	
M.	7	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	48	22	B.	B.	



APPENDIX B—*continued*.  
1.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—GLASGOW—*continued*.

Case No.	Cause of Chargeability.	No. of Rooms.	Members of Family at Home.	Income.	Description of the Family life.
				£ s. d.	
27	Father died 1904. Heart Failure. Was a plumber and gasfitter.	2 2,910 cubic feet.	Mother. F. 14 F. 13 F. 8 F. 6	1 3 6	Fairly clean and fairly comfortable. Mother cleans a club and is out from 4 a.m. to 1 p.m. F. 14 is in tobacco works. Mother's health is beginning to break down and she feels keenly her inability to keep the house well "sorted." When she comes in at one tired out and finds everything in a muddle she is in two minds whether "to begin to clear up or to sit down and cry." Wanted to get F. 14 into work where the girls are less rough but had to take what offered. Children are well kept.
28	Father died 1905. Chronic bronchitis. Ill 10 years. Was a cork-cutter and also worked as a machine minder.	3 3,800 cubic feet.	Mother. F. 23 M. 17 F. 16 M. 13 M. 11 F. 8 M. 6	1 10 6	Home clean and fairly comfortable. Mother is a rough sort but decent, and struggles hard to keep things clean and give the children enough to eat. F. 16 is a winder, now on half time. F. 23 and M. 17 are both packers in spice merchant's. A son and a daughter are married. The former is just 20.
29	Father died 1897. Pneumonia. Was a labourer.	2 2,034 cubic feet.	Mother. M. 20 F. 17 M. 13 M. 10	1 5 -	House which is in a very poor street is insanitary, fairly clean but poor. Mother has bad health, swollen legs and is very deaf. Cannot do much work now. For six years went out washing five days a week. One daughter is married. F. 17 is a pipe finisher but out of work. M. 20 is a bricklayer's labourer. M. 13 is a barber's latherer (two nights a week).
30	Father died 1907. Was a labourer.	1 1,440 cubic feet.	Mother. M. 10 F. 5 F. 10/12 Old woman.	1 0 6	Fairly clean poorly furnished home in court of poor class. Insanitary and badly ventilated. Food supply not very regular and chiefly "pieces." Mother who has poor health and occasionally has to lose a day's work, works in mill as a cotton piecer. She is out all day but has an old woman whom she boards and pays 2/- a week to mind the children. Old woman is ignorant and feeble. When her health gets bad she goes into the workhouse for a time. Baby was fairly clean.
31	Father died 1905. Bronchitis. Was weakened by drink. Was a fruit-hawker.	1 1,637 cubic feet.	Mother. F. 18. F. 14. M. 11. F. 8.	- 17 6	Fairly clean, and very poor. 1 box and 1 chair bed (for M. 11). House badly ventilated and sanitation bad. Mother had cerebro-spinal disease and has been in poor health since. Food is poor and irregular. F. 18 and F. 14 work in the mill. Three children are married and 2 of these send home 1/- each a week.
32	Father has been paralysed since 1898. Was a basket maker.	1 1,950 cubic feet.	Father. Mother. M. 18. F. 15. M. 13.	1 11 -	Poor untidy house. 1 box bed and 1 folding-bed in which boys sleep. Mother works in the mill and is in very bad health. Father does the washing and sewing and cleaning for the household with help of M. 13. F. 15 who is in the mill takes after her mother and cares about nothing but her work. M. 18 is a "buffer." He is a volunteer. Mother will not give up work or take a rest or go into hospital to get well again because she says she is too old to get work again if once she stopped.

APPENDIX B—*continued*.  
1.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—GLASGOW—*continued*.

Condition of Children examined at School.							Notes.
Sex.	Age.	Height in inches.	Weight in lbs.	Circum- ference of Chest in inches.	Cleanliness.		
					Body.	Clothes.	
M.	13	55	72	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	B.	G.	Fairly well nourished, about two inches below average height. Works in a barber's shop on Friday and Saturday nights. Is a bright, handy boy, looks delicate.
M.	10	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	48	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	B.	B.	Two inches below average height. Is very thin and delicate looking. Chest very flat.
M. F.	11 8	46 $\frac{3}{8}$ 38 $\frac{7}{8}$	55 39	— —	M. G.	G. G.	Six inches below average height. Fairly well nourished. About eight inches below average height. Fairly well nourished. Hair full of nits.
M.	13	54 $\frac{5}{8}$	79	—	G.	G.	Two inches below average height. Well nourished. No boots.



APPENDIX B—*continued.*  
1.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—GLASGOW—*continued.*

Case No.	Cause of Chargeability.	No. of Rooms.	Members of Family at Home.	Income.	Description of the Family life.
				£ s. d.	
33	Father died 1906. Phthisis. Ill for 3 years. Was a mason until ill, then tried fish-hawking.	2 2,200 cubic feet.	Mother. F. 21 F. 18 M. 16 F. 11 F. 7 M. 5	1 18 -	Fairly clean but poor home. Sanitation faulty and ventilation not good. M. 16 sleeps on bed made up on chairs. M. 5 not yet at school and is fairly clean and well kept, but delicate. The mother is fairly clean, tidy, quite sober and hard working. F. 21 is a shop assistant, F. 18 a machinist, and M. 16 a grocer's apprentice. F. 18 has been ill for some months but is now getting better.
34	Father died 1906. Blood poisoning. Was an iron driller.	2 2,600 cubic feet.	Mother. M. 12 M. 11 F. 9 Two Boarders.	- 14 6	Clean and well furnished. Boys sleep in room with boarders. They go to Buchanan's Institute. Mother has fair health but is deformed and has a defect in her speech. Seems mentally deficient also. Talked in rambling way and answered questions very wide of the mark, but was certainly not drunk and not deaf.
35	Father died 1906. Pneumonia Was a labourer.	1 1,500 cubic feet.	Mother M. 13 M. 12 M. 9 F. 7	- 19 6	Clean, poorly furnished home in poor tenement. Mother has good health and goes out cleaning about 3 days a week. Grandmother, who is a much lower class of person than looks after the children. M. 13 wants to go to a higher school for 3 years but mother cannot afford to let him.
*36	Father died 1906. Phthisis. Was a crane-driver.	1 1,800 cubic feet.	Mother F. 11 F. 2	- 13 6	Clean and fairly comfortable room. Mother has poor health and has lost 7 children. Is ignorant, careless about the health of the two who are left. F. 11 often faints at school. F. 2 is very frail. Mother goes out to clean an office once a week and has two or more casual days' cleaning. Her sister in same tenement then minds F. 2.
37	Father died 1905. Cancer. Was a steel worker (unskilled).	1 1430 cubic feet.	Mother. F. 9 M. 7 M. 5 F. 4	- 16 -	Fairly clean and comfortable. Bed for boys in the lobby. Mother is subject to bronchitis and asthma, and has given up school-cleaning on that account. Goes out washing instead for two days a week. Found the dust at the school very bad for her. Her husband's wages were small and she has always gone out to work. Children at home are dirty (M. 5 and F. 4) and all of them are very untrained and wild. M. 5 has rickets.
38	Father died 1904. Was a labourer.	2 2030 cubic feet.	Mother. M. 11 F. 9 M. 4 Grandparents.	- 18 6	Dirty very poor home. Two beds for all the family. Ventilation and sanitation bad. Food in odd scraps about the room. Grandparents have out-relief. Old man is deaf, very stupid and decrepit. Old woman a dirty hag. They and the mother, who is out all day working in a factory, all drink. M. 4 very dirty, insufficiently clad and ill-nourished. When visited there was a little girl, aged 4, asleep in one of the beds, undressed. She was said to belong to a neighbour living next door, who went out early to work. Grandparents betrayed fear of the "Sanitary."

APPENDIX B—*continued.*  
 1.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—GLASGOW—*continued.*

Condition of Children examined at School.							Notes.
Sex.	Age.	Height in inches.	Weight in lbs.	Circum- ference of Chest in inches.	Cleanliness.		
					Body.	Clothes.	
F.	11	54 $\frac{1}{8}$	70	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	G.	M.	Well grown and nourished. Eyesight defective. Needs glasses.
F.	7	44 $\frac{1}{8}$	52	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	B.	B.	Average height and well nourished. Tonsils enlarged. Skin marked with vermin bites. Legs rickety.
M.	12	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	M.	G.	Two inches below average height. Fairly well nourished. Has an alternating squint and slightly defective vision. Eyes need further examination.
M.	11	52	69	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	M.	M.	Well nourished, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches below average height. Tonsils enlarged. Has a convergent squint.
F.	9	47 $\frac{5}{8}$	57	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	G.	G.	Well nourished. Somewhat below average height. Impetigo on face.
F.	11	54 $\frac{7}{8}$	73	—	G.	M.	Tall and well nourished. Mentally dull.
M.	11	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	60	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	B.	B.	Average height, but very thin. Early phthisis. Clothes ragged, but sufficient. Very stupid. Face small and degenerate. Looks ill.
F.	9	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	52	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	B.	B.	Somewhat thin, about average height. Brighter than her brother. Delicate looking.



APPENDIX B—*continued*.  
1.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—GLASGOW—*continued*.

Case No.	Cause of Chargeability.	No. of Rooms.	Members of Family at Home.	Income.	Description of the Family life.
				£ s. d.	
39	Father died 1904. Killed in an accident. Was a labourer.	2 2,470 cubic feet.	Mother. M. 15 F. 13 F. 9 F. 6	- 16 6	Moderately clean but untidy and poor. Mother had £150 compensation and with help of neighbours ran through it in two years. She is grimy and dishevelled and has no idea of how to care for home or children. Much pawning and drinking goes on in the house. M. 15 is in the mill. Two children are married and help mother a little with food and money.
40	Father died 1906. Spinal disease. Was an architect.	3 3,870 cubic feet.	Mother. F. 19 F. 18 F. 17 F. 16 M. 14 F. 10 M. 6 F. 4	1 19 0	Moderately clean and comfortable. House does not look prosperous and mother is cheerless and muddled. F. 4 she finds "unmanageable." The family has come down and the mother gone under in the struggle. Was found drunk by an Inspector and for the sake of the children, who are very striving girls, given another chance. From her appearance when visited do not think she is pulling up much. Keeps up her standard in some ways, <i>e.g.</i> , provides the children with tooth-brushes and values good dentistry, but is no help to them in other ways. M. 14 is in the laboratory at a mine. F. 18 is a shop assistant and others at work are in a dairy.
41	Father died 1900. Tuberculosis. Was a labourer.	2 2,481 cubic feet.	Mother. F. 16 F. 13 M. 11 F. 8 Grandmother	0 16 6	Dirty house with sufficient furniture. Ventilation and sanitation bad. Poor district. Mother's health is right enough, but she is dragged and dirty, and in obvious fear of the "Sanitary." Food supply poor in kind and casual. F. 16 works in tobacco factory and Mother does casual charing. Used to have help from church, but that has now stopped.
42	Father died 1906. Bronchitis. Was a labourer.	1 1,880 cubic feet.	Mother. F. 17 F. 14 F. 4 M. 2	0 15 6	Dirty, poor home. Very dirty scanty bedding. Sanitation and ventilation very defective. F. 17 and F. 14 are in factory. Two children are married. Neighbourhood poor and disorderly. F. 4 and M. 2 very ill with whooping cough. Both very dirty. Mother a big, coarse, dirty, ignorant woman of low class. Bad habits and very low moral standard.
43	Father died 1906. Influenza. Electrical engine driver.	2 2,880 cubic feet.	Mother. F. 13 F. 10 F. 8 F. 6 F. 2	- 15 6	Dirty, poor house, badly ventilated and inhabited by poor class. Food poor. Mother has poor health and is careless and dirty. Has been cautioned for drinking. Does a very little casual charing. Has 4 stepsons who live away from her. One sends 2/6 a week. This one was living with her but gave her only 13/- a week out of 35/-, and when he had a holiday as at New Year gave her nothing at all. So they quarrelled and he left. Another was with her until he fell out of work. Then he went to stay with an uncle. F. 2 is very thin and ill-nourished. F. 10 is deaf.

APPENDIX B—*continued*.  
 1.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—GLASGOW—*continued*.

Condition of Children examined at School.							Notes.
Sex.	Age.	Height in inches.	Weight in lbs.	Circum- ference of Chest in inches.	Cleanliness.		
					Body.	Clothes.	
F.	13	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	67	25	B.	B.	7 inches below average height. Well nourished, looks ill. Skin marked with vermin bites. Neck scarred with tubercular glands. Not wearing boots: Very bright girl.
F.	9	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	49	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	B.	M.	No boots. Rather thin. Two inches below average height, chest bad shape (slight pigeon breast). Looks ill.
F.	6	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	34	19 $\frac{3}{8}$	B.	B.	Nearly 3 inches below average, thin, delicate looking. Child has heart disease (mitral regurgitation).
F.	10	49 $\frac{3}{8}$	57	21 $\frac{7}{8}$	M.	G.	Rather below average height. Fairly well nourished, looks ill. Skin excessively dry and scaly (Xerodermia).
M.	6	42 $\frac{5}{8}$	43	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	M.	Rather below average height. Limbs thin. Child delicate looking. Skin marked with vermin bites.



APPENDIX B—continued.  
1.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—GLASGOW—continued.

Case No.	Cause of Chargeability.	No. of Rooms.	Members of Family at Home.	Income.	Description of the Family life.
				£ s. d.	
44	Father died 1904. Was a labourer.	2 2,120 cubic feet.	Mother. M. 18 F. 11 F. 7 M. 5	- 16 6	Dirty and poor home. A very low standard of comfort, and they are very haphazard in their sleeping arrangement, sometimes one and sometimes another sleeping in either room. Mother does some casual cleaning, and M. 18 does some casual labouring. Taken from special roll when M. 18 began to earn 10/- at a regular job. He has lost that now and has only a casual 5/- a week. F. 13 is in an industrial school. Mother has good health, but is stupid and ignorant.
45	Father died 1905. Accident. Had been a potman and later a labourer.	1 1,600 cubic feet.	Mother. F. 16 M. 11 M. 7 M. 5	- 17 -	Dirty and very poor house, badly ventilated with bad sanitary accommodation. Food poor and rather casual. Mother has bronchitis and one arm is almost useless from an accident. F. 16 is in factory. Mother is a tearful, wretched woman of low intelligence.
46	Father died 1905. Ill three years. Disease of heart, kidneys, and liver. Was a fishmonger.	2 2,700 cubic feet.	Mother. M. 17 M. 16 M. 13 F. 9 M. 5 F. 4	1 15 -	Moderately clean, but untidy and poor. Sanitation not good. Food poor in kind and irregular. M. 17 and M. 16 in mills. A daughter aged eighteen is married but still works in mill. F. 4 has rickets and is moderately well kept. Mother is slipshod and stupid and belongs to a low class.
47	Father drowned 1902. Supposed to have been drunk. Was once a blacksmith and later a labourer.	1 1,080 cubic feet.	Mother. M. 6 F. 11	- 13 6	Dirty, poor home with wearing apparel for bed coverings. Badly ventilated and with bad sanitary arrangements. Mother out at work all day. M. 6 usually has dinner at school (Special School for Mentally Deficient). F. 11 has chiefly "pieces." When visited M. 6 was home with chicken pox. He was alone in a dirty room in filthy clothes. There was no fire and the only food was a pot of cold porridge. He had not been washed and his face and body had badly scratched sores. A neighbour gives the children tea and occasionally something from her own children's dinner at midday.
48	Father died 1907. Tuberculosis. Was a mason.	2 3,120 cubic feet.	Mother. M. 17 M. 15 M. 12 M. 10 F. 8 F. 5	1 3 0	Clean and comfortable. M. 17 a labourer and M. 15 apprentice to blacksmith. Two daughters married. Mother is hearty, noisy woman, and has good health. She is known to drink, and was "cautioned" by Parish Authorities in January.
49	Father has rheumatism and is unable to work. Has been ill since 1896 Was a carter.	2 2,760 cubic feet.	Father. Mother. F. 24. F. 15. F. 12. M. 10. Son of F. 24 aged 4.	1 9 6	Moderately clean and poorly furnished. In shut-in court with poor class of tenant. Sanitary condition not good. Mother is sweeper-out in mill and is out all day. F. 24 is a French polisher, and F. 15 is learning weaving. Food is fairly regular but chiefly bread. Soup at night. Father can scarcely move. Has managed to put children into trades except a married son who threw up his apprenticeship and is doing unskilled work. F. 12 has only one arm and father hopes she will be a clerk. M. 10 is not yet at school. Had tubercular bone disease and was long in hospital.

APPENDIX B—*continued*.  
 1.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—GLASGOW—*continued*.

Condition of Children examined at School.							Notes.
Sex.	Age.	Height in inches.	Weight in lbs.	Circum- ference of Chest in inches.	Cleanliness.		
					Body.	Clothes.	
F.	11	52 $\frac{7}{8}$	60	—	B.	B.	Thin, about average height. Insufficiently clothed. Very stupid. Hair full of nits.
F.	7	40	32	—	M.	M.	Badly nourished, 4 inches below average height. Hair full of nits.
M.	11	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	51	—	B.	B.	About average height. Child badly nourished. Squints. Has blepharitis. Clothes insufficient.
M.	7	43	35	—	B.	G.	Child thin and rather below average height. Purulent discharge from one ear. Dull mentally.
M.	13	50 $\frac{5}{8}$	55	—	B.	B.	Six inches below average height. Thin. Dull boy.
F.	9	44	40	—	B.	B.	Four inches below the average height. Somewhat thin. Hair full of nits.
F.	11	49	63	24	B.	B.	Four inches below average height, well-nourished and healthy looking. Clothes insufficient. Body and clothes filthy. Very dull mentally. Tonsils enlarged. Speech nasal.
M.	12	50 $\frac{3}{8}$	61	—	M.	M.	Four inches below average height. Fairly well nourished. Takes round milk from 6 to 8 a.m. and from 4.30 to 5 p.m.
M.	10	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	—	M.	G.	Two inches below average height. Well nourished. Takes milk round from 6 to 8 a.m. and occasionally in evening.
F.	8	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	43	—	B.	B.	Two inches below average height. Rather thin. Bright child. Hair full of nits.
F.	5	39 $\frac{3}{8}$	40	—	G.	G.	Well nourished. Rather below average height. Hair full of nits. Bright child.
F.	12	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	—	M.	B.	Of average height. Thin. Hair full of nits.



APPENDIX B—*continued*.  
I.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—GLASGOW—*continued*.

Case No.	Cause of Chargeability.	No. of Rooms.	Members of Family at Home.	Income.	Description of the Family life.
50	Father died 1904 Tuberculosis. Was a waiter.	2 3,080 cubic feet.	Mother. F. 14. M. 12. M. 7.	Indefinite Outdoor Relief 7/6.	Clean comfortable home. Mother has been ill with eczema on legs. F. 14 not yet in work. Mother said she herself had given up school cleaning and was now a certified midwife, but had had no cases this year. Assistant Inspector says she is still school cleaning. This woman was not truthful in other respects. Still she is a clean, tidy woman and a good housekeeper and cook. If still cleaning the school her income is 14s. 6d.
51	Father died 1907. Blood poisoning. Was a labourer.	2 2,740 cubic feet.	Mother. M. 21 F. 16 F. 14 F. 12 F. 10 F. 6	2 14 6	Moderately clean but poor and untidy. Bedding dirty. Mother has an injured thumb and hand is almost powerless. A very rough, dishevelled woman of an ignorant type. M. 21 is a compositor, and she complains of the little he gives her—keeping so much for his clothes and “sprees and the like.” F. 16 is in a paint shop, but has been ill for a few weeks. F. 14 is learning weaving. M. 21, F. 16 and F. 14 sleep in same room.
52	Father died 1905. Drowned. Was a labourer.	1 1,680 cubic feet.	Mother. F. 13 M. 10 F. 8 M. 5	- 17 -	A dirty poor, untidy home. One shut in room with bad sanitary accommodation, and very damp and cold. The mother does a little washing—about two half days a week. M. 10 goes to Buchanan's Institute, and is a little deaf. F. 8 has had chorea. All are dirty, cross children—altogether untrained. The mother is a thin, narrow-chested woman, nervous and ill tempered with the children, and dirty, untidy and stupid.
*53	Father died 1903. Heart Failure. Was a butcher.	2 3,000 cubic feet.	Mother M. 14 M. 11 F. 10 M. 8 M. 1	1 1 -	Moderately clean but poor home. Sanitation medium. M. 14 works at a butcher's. Mother is an untidy, dirty, flabby woman. Complains of weak chest. A muddling sort of person. Children were having bread and jam for dinner. Would probably have porridge or soup later in the day. Food not always regular. M. 1 had bronchitis but was not in bed. Ill-nourished and weakly.
*54	Father died 1907. Phthisis. Was a blacksmith's labourer.	2 —	Mother M. 6 M. 4 F. 2	- 12 -	Moderately clean and comfortable. Sanitary condition fair only. Mother is untidy, feckless and ignorant, but in good health. M. 4 is fairly nourished but has adenoids. F. 2 has squint and is also only fairly nourished. Clothing not clean and is insufficient. Grandfather repays 5s. to Parish (Out Relief is 12s.).
55	Father died 1903. Rheumatism and disease of kidneys. Was a labourer.	2 2,014 cubic feet.	Mother. M. 13 F. 11 F. 7	- 9 -	Dirty and poor. One bed only. Ventilation not good and repair bad. In a court with poor class of tenant. Two daughters are married. Had second room sublet but sanitary authority said they were overcrowded and tenant had to go. As they have no furniture family still only use one room. It is a very dirty and tumbledown tenement. This woman was struck off the roll for pawning children's clothes but was reinstated by Relief Appeal Committee and “cautioned.” Was put on special roll to be watched, but though she has improved is still very dirty and disorderly.

APPENDIX B—*continued.*  
 1.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—GLASGOW—*continued.*

Condition of Children examined at School.							Notes.
Sex.	Age.	Height in inches.	Weight in lbs.	Circum- ference of Chest in inches.	Cleanliness.		
					Body.	Clothes.	
M.	12	54	63	—	G.	G.	About average height. Thin. Bright mentally.
M.	7	45	44	—	G.	G.	About average height. Rather thin. Fairly bright.
F.	12	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	63	—	B.	B.	Nearly 3 inches below the average height. Well nourished. Hair full of nits. Clothing insufficient. Tubercular glands of neck discharging.
F.	10	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	—	B.	B.	Rather below average height. Child very thin. Dull mentally.
M.	10	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	B.	M.	Rather below average height. Arms thin. Legs deformed with rickets. Fairly bright. Chest flattened.
M.	11	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	24 $\frac{1}{8}$	M.	M.	Two inches below average height. Fairly well nourished. Takes round milk from 6 to 7 30 a.m.
F.	10	51 $\frac{1}{8}$	58	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	M.	G.	About average height, fairly well nourished. Looks ill.
M.	13	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	M.	B.	Rather below average height. Fairly well nourished. Dull mentally. Clothes ragged, no boots. Slightly deaf. Ears filled with wax. Looks delicate.



APPENDIX B—*continued.*  
2.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—GOVAN.

Case No.	Cause of Chargeability.	No. of Rooms.	Members of Family at Home.	Income.	Description of the Family life.
56	Father died 1905. Was a gasfitter.	2 2,680 cubic feet.	Mother. M. 13 M. 12 M. 8 F. 4	- 16 6	Clean, comfortable house, but shut in and not well ventilated. Good meals, well cooked. Mother is well educated and capable. Ambitious for boys. M. 13 wishes to be a draughtsman, and mother is anxious that he should be but does not know how to set about it. The boy stammers and is nervous and excitable, but clever and well-mannered. F. 4 has just come from Isolation Hospital where she was with diphtheria. Mother has a mangle. She manages wonderfully well on small income, and the home is very happy and well-ordered.
57	Father died 1906. Apoplexy. Was a veterinary surgeon in Sweden, then went to sea. Finally was a cranesman in Glasgow.	3	Mother. F. 14 F. 14 M. 11 F. 9 F. 2 Boarder.	- 18 -	Clean and well furnished but untidy. Good food. Mother has good health and is very intelligent, bright and careful. F. 2 is nicely kept and properly bathed in the mornings. Twins have not yet found work and are waiting to go into Co-operative Works. One would have gone to college for 3 years but mother could not afford it. Family use only 2 rooms.
58	Father died 1900. Pneumonia. Was a ship wright.	2	Mother. F. 21 F. 13. M. 11. M. 8.	1 3 -	Clean, comfortable home. Mother goes out washing and cleaning about two days a week (one regular day). F. 21 is a tailoress. Two children are with an aunt in Canada, and mother hopes that when they begin to get on there she and the young ones will join them. She is a strong, capable woman, intelligent, and striving.
59	Father died 1904. Tuberculosis. Was a clerk.	2	Mother. M. 14 M. 12 M. 5	- 19 -	Clean, comfortably furnished house, but in bad repair and very damp. Mother is strong and capable. She is a school cleaner, and works very hard, and is plucky and sensible. M. 14 is an office boy. The mother was in a much better position, and makes use of all her experience to manage better now.
60	Father died 1906. Result of accident. Coach-painter.	2	Mother. M. 13 F. 10 F. 8 M. 5 M. 2 2 boarders.	1 2 -	Clean comfortable home, but bad sanitary accommodation. Family use only one room. Mother has poor health, but is an excellent mother, and careful and thoughtful of the children's welfare. M. 2 is very strong and healthy, but M. 5 has had rickets, and legs are deformed, M. 13 and M. 5 have had blepharitis, and M. 13 is still away from school with it. He is a clever lad and very kind with the younger children, and fond of the neighbours' babies. All the children play intelligently, and their mother takes an interest in their doings. She is a good housekeeper and takes much trouble to get them nourishing food, but feels her lack of income keenly.
61	Father died 1903. Pneumonia. Was a rivetter.	2	Mother. F. 17 F. 16 M. 15 F. 13 F. 11 M. 8 F. 5	- 17 -	Clean and comfortably furnished. F. 17 keeps house. F. 16 is a message girl, and M. 15 is a rivet-beater, but is now out of work. Mother has had rheumatic fever for 6 weeks. She is a woman of vigorous character and unselfishly spares the girls all she can. They are capable and well-mannered. The 5 younger children sleep in the room.

APPENDIX B—continued.  
2.—ILLUSTRATED CASES—GOVAN.

Condition of Children examined at School.							Notes.
Sex.	Age.	Height in inches.	Weight in lbs.	Circum- ference of Chest in inches.	Cleanliness.		
					Body.	Clothes.	
M.	12	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	98	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	B.	Two inches below average height. Fairly nourished. Arms thin. Delicate looking. Clothes ragged. Takes papers 7.45 to 8.45 a.m. and 4.30 to 7 p.m. Hours of sleep 9.30 to 6.30.
M.	8	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	47	22 $\frac{7}{8}$	M.	B.	About 2 inches below average height. Fairly well nourished and fairly healthy looking.
F.	9	48	52	23	B.	M.	Of average height. Fairly well nourished. Healthy in appearance.
F.	13	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	111	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	B.	Stoutly built and tall. Healthy looking. Bright mentally.
M.	11	53	69	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	G.	G.	Of average height. Rather thin.
M.	8	46	56	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	G.	G.	Rather below average height. Well nourished, healthy looking. Slightly pigeon-chested.
M.	12	51 $\frac{3}{8}$	66	24	M.	B.	About 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches below average height. Fairly well nourished, but arms thin. Fairly healthy in appearance. Eyesight defective ; needs g'lasses.
F.	10	50 $\frac{3}{8}$	68	24	G.	M.	Rather below average height. Well nourished. Looks healthy.
F.	8	48 $\frac{3}{8}$	65	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	G.	Tall and well nourished. Looks healthy.
F.	13	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	74	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	M.	B.	Five inches below average height. Stoutly built and healthy looking. Clothes ragged.
F.	11	50 $\frac{1}{8}$	51	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	G.	M.	About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches below average height. Child thin and delicate looking. Squints. Eyesight defective. Needs glasses. Skin marked with vermin bites.



APPENDIX B—*continued.*  
2.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—GOVAN—*continued.*

Case No.	Cause of Chargeability.	No. of Rooms.	Members of Family at Home.	Income.	Description of the Family life.
62	Father died 1901. Bronchitis. Was a mason.	2	Mother. M. 19 M. 14 M. 10 M. 7 Lodger.	1 3 6	Clean and comfortable, but sanitary accommodation bad. M. 19, M. 14 and lodger in room. Others in box bed in kitchen. Mother is trying to find work. Had big house and took lodgers, but it did not pay and she has had to move. She is a woman of superior kind, very intelligent and pleasant. M. 19 is a mason, but since his apprenticeship was up has only had 3 weeks at his own trade. Has had to take any odd jobs he could get. A very decent lad, but thin and weak chested. M. 14 is working at boat sheds.
63	Father has heart and kidney disease. Been unable to work since 1905. Was a carter.	1	Father. Mother. M. 12 M. 10 M. 8 M. 6 F. 5 M. 1	1 1 6	Moderately clean and poorly furnished. One room and no through ventilation, and bad sanitary arrangements and bad repair. Mother goes out charing about 4 days a week and was not seen. Father is a decent seeming man in very bad health and not a man of any resource, little use in the home or with the children. M. 6 has cleft palate and cannot speak plainly so has never been to school. F. 5 has not started either. Children are moderately clean.
64	Father paralysed. Unable to work since 1905. Was a baker.	2	Father. Mother. M. 24 F. 16 M. 13 F. 9 Old Aunt.	1 9 6	Moderately clean and comfortable. Sanitation and state of repair not good. Poor food. M. 24 is a packer and F. 16 is a shop assistant. Four daughters are married. Old aunt who is bedridden and was refused outdoor relief lives here. The mother is good to her in an ignorant and stupid way, but she is slipshod and untidy. Old woman could not bear to go into the Poorhouse Hospital and the family keep her. The father is full of grievances and rather stupid. Aunt has one bed, and there are two concealed beds for rest of the family.
65	Father has Locomotor Ataxia. Not worked since 1905. Was a brakesman on railway.	4	Father. Mother. M. 15 F. 14 F. 12 M. 10 F. 9 F. 7 M. 4 2 lodgers.	1 15 -	Clean and comfortable. Family occupy two rooms only. Father has 5s. 6d. a month from a society. His mind is beginning to go, and mother, who has varicose veins, has very trying time between him, the lodgers and the children. M. 10 is a cripple and has had heart attacks. M. 4 is fairly strong and well nourished. M. 15 is in the railway and F. 14 is helping at home.
66	Father died 1907. Cancer, ill 1 year. Was a fireman.	2	Mother. M. 11 F. 9 F. 7 F. 4 M. 1	- 15 -	Clean but poor house. Sanitary condition only medium. Three elder children have dinner at school. M. 1 is still on the breast. Mother has average health and is fairly intelligent. F. 4 has discharge from ear, and is rickety. Nutrition poor. Fairly clean. M. 1 is poorly nourished and moderately clean. Has 3 decayed teeth and a squint.
67	Father died 1907. Pneumonia. Was a painter.	2	Mother. M. 22 F. 20 M. 16 M. 14 F. 11 M. 10 M. 6 M. 4 F. 2	2 3 -	Clean, but poorly furnished, 3 beds only. Mother has good health, and looks after her huge family fairly well. M. 4 is clean and fairly nourished, but F. 2, though clean, is badly nourished. M. 22, and M. 16 are both apprenticed to trades. F. 20 is a stitcher, and M. 14 a message boy.

APPENDIX B—*continued.*  
2.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—GOVAN—*continued.*

Condition of Children examined at School.							Notes.
Sex.	Age.	Height in inches.	Weight in lbs.	Circum- ference of Chest in inches.	Cleanliness.		
					Body.	Clothes.	
M.	10	50	58	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	M.	B.	About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches below average height. Rather thin. Looks healthy. Takes round milk 6.30 to 8.30 a.m. and 4.30 to 5.30 p.m. Hours of sleep, 9 to 6. About 1 inch below average height. Well nourished. Fairly healthy looking. Tonsils enlarged. Eyesight defective. Needs glasses.
M.	7	44 $\frac{7}{8}$	47	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	M.	
M.	12	55	69	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	B.	M.	Of average height, thin and delicate looking.
M.	10	54	71	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	B.	Tall and fairly well nourished and fairly healthy looking. Bright mentally. Suffering from follicular tonsillitis. Takes round milk 6.30 to 8 a.m. Hours of sleep, 10 to 6. Clothes ragged.
M.	8	46	46	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	B.	About 1 inch below average height. Thin and delicate looking. Dull mentally. Has follicular tonsillitis like his brother. Clothes ragged.
M.	13	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	81	28	M.	G.	Two inches below average height. Well nourished. Delicate looking. Eyesight slightly defective. Takes milk round 6 to 7.30. Hours of sleep 9 to 5.30.
F.	9	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	54	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	G.	G.	Of average height, rather thin in arms, fairly healthy looking.
F.	12	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	86	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	B.	B.	Slightly above average height and stoutly built. Looks healthy.
F.	9	47	51	22	B.	B.	About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches below average height. Fairly well nourished, arms thin. Delicate looking.
F.	7	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	47	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	B.	B.	Rather above average height. Well nourished. Looks healthy.
M.	11	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	70	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	G.	B.	About average height. Fairly well nourished. Looks ill. Pigeon-breasted. Mentally bright.
F.	9	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	22 $\frac{1}{8}$	M.	B.	Two inches below average height. Well nourished. Looks delicate. Slight pigeon breast.
M.	10	47	53	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	B.	Four and a half inches below average height. Fairly well nourished and fairly healthy looking.



APPENDIX B—*continued.*  
2.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—GOVAN—*continued.*

Case No.	Cause of Chargeability.	No. of Rooms.	Members of Family at Home.	Income.	Description of the Family life.
				£ s. d.	
68	Father killed 1899. Was a ships stoker.	2 2,000 cubic feet.	Mother. F. 20 M. 18 M. 13 F. 8	- 12 6	A dirty poor home, very insanitary and in a tenement inhabited by lowest class. Dilapidated and dirty. M. 18 works at the boat sheds. There is a daughter away who is married, a single daughter whose whereabouts is unknown and a son who is a coal carrier and lives in 'Models.' The mother has poor health, chronic bronchitis and rheumatism. F. 20 has lately returned from a sanatorium. She has consumption but sleeps with her mother and F. 8, because the mother "doesn't believe in" risk of infection. The mother belongs to the lowest class of ignorant persons.
69	Father committed suicide 1907. Was an engineer.	2	Mother. F. 14 F. 13 F. 11 M. 9 F. 7 M. 3 M. 3 weeks	- 11 -	Moderately clean and quite comfortable. Much help in food from neighbours. F. 14 out of work, and F. 7 has pneumonia. Mothers' health all right and she is nursing the baby. Baby is illegitimate and mother was pregnant before husband's death. Father of child was living with them as lodger. Her settlement is in another parish and the stoppage of relief now being considered. M. 3 is dull and only moderately clean. Mother is of low type and discusses question of the baby's illegitimacy freely before the other children.
70	Father ill since 1902, quite disabled since 1906. Heart trouble resulting from accident. Was a driller.	2	Father. Mother. M. 25 M. 24 F. 12 M. 9	- 18 -	Moderately clean and poorly furnished. Sanitary accommodation and repair medium only. Mother does a few days' charing. Food supply irregular. Father has 4s. from society. He is old and worn-out. M. 25 is a mason and M. 24 a rivetter, but neither have averaged more than 4s. a week this year. One daughter is married and another in service. Mother was not seen, but father said she had bad health.
71	Father died 1902. Tuberculosis. Was a brass finisher.	2	Mother. F. 17 M. 16 M. 15 F. 10 M. 9 M. 6	- 19 -	Dirty very poor house. Bedding filthy and thin. Sanitary condition not good. Mother is shirt maker in factory, and F. 17 works there sometimes, and does the house work too. Three elder children were in Quarrier's Homes and were going to Canada but the mother took them out rather than have them go. F. 17 still means to go. M. 16, a rivet heater, is now out of work; and M. 15 has refused since he left school to do anything. The children are quite out of control, and make the house dirty and untidy. The elder ones sleep in one room. Mother has lately been ill in hospital.
72	Father died 1907. Cerebro spinal meningitis. Was a rivet heater.	2	Mother. M. 9 F. 7 F. 5 F. 2 Grandfather. Uncle.	Outdoor Relief 5/- see next column.	Moderately clean but poor house. Sanitary accommodation bad and conditions generally not good. Grandfather earns 24/- and uncle pays 13/- for board, but family is kept by grandfather. Mother is a rough coarse young woman who married at 16 years old. Husband was a wild drunken fellow. She seems to have deteriorated very much, for her father is a decent old man. F. 2 is dirty and is a marked mouth breather. Nutrition poor. Food is scanty.

APPENDIX B—*continued.*  
2.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—GOVAN—*continued.*

Condition of Children examined at School.							Notes.
Sex.	Age.	Height in inches.	Weight in lbs.	Circum- ference of Chest in inches.	Cleanliness.		
					Body.	Clothes.	
M.	13	51 $\frac{1}{4}$	63	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	B.	B.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches below average height. Rather thin and delicate looking. Mentally dull. A degenerate face. Has bronchitis.
F.	13	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	B.	B.	Six-inches below average height. Stoutly built and healthy looking. Mentally bright: Takes milk round 6 to 8.30 a.m. Clothes ragged. Hours of sleep 9.30 to 5.30.
F.	11	51	69	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	M.	B.	Two inches below average height. Well nourished, fairly healthy looking. Bright mentally. Clothes ragged.
M.	9	46 $\frac{1}{8}$	57	24	B.	B.	About 3-inches below average height. Well nourished, fairly healthy looking. Clothes ragged and insufficient. No boots.
F.	12	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	61	22	M.	M.	About six inches below average height. Well nourished and healthy looking. Chest badly shaped, sternum being depressed.
M.	9	49	66	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	G.	B.	About average height and well nourished. Health good. Dull mentally. Eczema of ear.
F.	10	47 $\frac{1}{8}$	57	22 $\frac{5}{8}$	B.	B.	About four inches below average height. Well nourished, healthy looking, clothes insufficient. Takes round milk 6 to 8 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m. Hours of sleep 7 to 6.
M.	9	44 $\frac{1}{8}$	49	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	B.	B.	Four inches below average height. Legs rickety. Chest pigeon-breasted. Fairly well nourished. Clothes insufficient. Body filthily dirty and hair very nitty.
M.	9	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	B.	Tall, fairly well nourished, healthy looking. Eyesight defective. Needs glasses.
F.	7	47 $\frac{1}{8}$	55	21	B.	B.	Tall, fairly well nourished, delicate looking. Eyesight defective, urgently needs glasses. Slightly deaf.
F.	5	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	B.	B.	Of average height. Rather thin. Doubtful phthisis at one apex.



APPENDIX B—*continued*.  
3.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—EDINBURGH.

Case No.	Cause of Chargeability.	No. of Rooms.	Members of Family at Home.	Income.	Description of the Family life.
				£ s. d.	
73	Father died 1900. Was a drunkard. Pneumonia. Had a shop.	2	Mother. M. 14 M. 11 F. 9	- 11 6	House is clean but poor. Sanitary condition fair. Mother very superior woman. M. 14 is in bottle works. Children particularly well-trained and have remarkably courteous manners. F. 9 was turning up the hem of a jacket which was too long.
74	Father died 1902. Bright's disease. Was in railway.	2	Mother. M. 15 M. 13 F. 9	1 11 6	Clean and fairly comfortable. Sanitary condition only moderate. Rooms are low roofed attics. Mother is in poor health recovering from influenza and the parting with her daughter, aged 18, who has gone to join her aunt in Canada. M. 15 is a telegraph boy and was educated at Dean's Hospital. Mother is an office cleaner working from 5 to 9 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m. M. 15 cooks breakfast. He can mend and do house-work. The family hope he will become a postman and he is enthusiastic and very hard-working. The children are well disciplined and happy.
75	Father died 1901. Phthisis. Ill one year. Had been Colour-Sergeant in army, Parcel Postman & later Clerk to Adjutant.	3 and shop.	Mother F. 15 M. 14 M. 11 M. 9	1 - -	Dirty, untidy poor house. The rooms at back of shop are dark and one has no window or other means of ventilation. In this is W.C. and also tap and sink. Mother is a thin poor looking woman, but seldom ails. She keeps a second-hand shop and is pleasant and intelligent, and looks after the children carefully. Has great difficulty in finding shop with a healthy house, but is going to move to a better one soon. F. 15 is at present helping in the shop but is going to have lessons in shorthand, and get a post as clerk. M. 14 is going into the Post Office. The children are well dressed and clean. An uncle sometimes sends money but he has had very irregular work lately. M. 9 stutters a little. M. 11 was threatened with phthisis and mother used to be out all day with him in open air and he has got better.
76	Father died 1906. Accident. Ploughman and later a lorryman in brewery.	3	Mother F. 18 M. 17 M. 16 F. 14 F. 12 M. 10 M. 7	1 10 6	Clean comfortable house. Mother has good health and is very capable and clever. Her husband's death was something of a mystery and it is not known whether or no he killed himself. He had been much upset over the death of one child and illness of another. The mother is careful not to speak of this trouble before the children. They are very well brought up and go to clubs, etc., belonging to a social settlement. M. 17 is a grocer's assistant, M. 16 is in a bakehouse, F. 18 a packer and F. 14 has just started in a confectionery factory.
77	Father died 1906. Pneumonia. Was a Carnian.	2	Mother. M. 17 M. 11 M. 7 F. 3	0 17 0	Clean and fairly comfortable. Mother has weak health, but is a woman of sense and character. There is a daughter of 15 in service, and a boy aged 14 on the <i>Mars</i> training ship. He was determined to go on a ship and she could not find how to get him on to one, but he found that truants went to the <i>Mars</i> and started deliberately to play truant that he might be sent. He writes very happy letters and is quite satisfied. M. 17 is apprenticed to a cooper. Coals are sometimes given by the church.

APPENDIX B—*continued*.  
3.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—EDINBURGH.

Condition of Children examined at School.							Notes.
Sex.	Age.	Height in inches.	Weight in lbs.	Circum- ference of Chest in inches.	Cleanliness.		
					Body.	Clothes.	
M.	11	47	54	23 $\frac{3}{8}$	B.	B.	Six inches below average height. Well nourished. Insufficiently clothed. Has follicular conjunctivitis. Looks healthy.
M.	13	55	78	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	G.	G.	About 2 inches below average height. Well nourished and looks healthy. Eyesight defective ; needs glasses. Legs and chest rickety.
F.	9	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	M.	G.	Tall and well nourished. Looks healthy. Bright mentally. Chest badly shaped (slight pigeon breast). Follicular conjunctivitis.
M	14	55 $\frac{3}{8}$	72	24 $\frac{5}{8}$	G.	M.	Four inches below average height. Fairly well nourished. Chest badly shaped. Bright mentally. Looks healthy.
M	9	50	54	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	G.	M.	Well grown ; rather thin. Chest is slightly pigeon shaped. Bright mentally. Eyesight slightly defective. Stutters.
M.	11	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	68	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	G.	G.	Three inches below average height. Fairly well nourished. Looks healthy. Eyesight defective, needs glasses.
M.	7	44	51	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	G.	Of average height and well nourished. Legs rickety. Healthy appearance. Eyesight defective, needs glasses.



APPENDIX B—*continued*.  
3.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—EDINBURGH—*continued*.

Case No.	Cause of Chargeability.	No. of Rooms.	Members of Family at Home.	Income.	Description of the Family life.
				£ s. d.	
78	Father died 1905. Phthisis. Was a tailor.	2	Mother. M. 19 F. 16 M. 11 F. 9 M. 6 M. 4	1 5 6	Clean but poor home. Sanitary condition moderately good. Mother has poor health and can just manage her own work. She is a woman with quick and kindly ways, sensible and ready to accept new ideas. She has one son aged 15 in farm service. He is learning farm work that he may later go to Canada. He and the two eldest at home are children of the first marriage, but they are all a united family. M. 19 is a hair-dressers' apprentice, and F. 16 is in a shop.
79	Father killed 1900. Accident. Labourer.	3	Mother. M. 11 F. 10 Grandfather.	1 5 -	Clean comfortable home. Mother has good health and goes out charing two days in the week. Grandfather, who works in an hotel, pays for his lodgings here. M. 11 sleeps with him and F. 10 with mother. F. 10 has infantile paralysis and phthisis. Mother always has window open and sends child out whenever it is fine. Gives her extra food in the shape of eggs and milk. Child has never been to school. She is very well cared for and mother is a very clever manager.
80	Father died 1902. Paralysis. Was a baker.	2 And bath-room.	Mother. M. 27 F. 18 M. 16 M. 12 F. 10	1 2 -	Clean and fairly comfortable. Mother has phthisis and is very weak. She is an excellent woman of very good character. M. 27 is a grocer, but for 2 years has been crippled by rheumatism in the feet, and though many different treatments have been tried he does not get better. Attends Infirmary. F. 18 is a dressmaker and is in very bad health. Has a weak heart of which she herself does not know but which makes her mother anxious. She just manages to get through her day's work and comes home exhausted. M. 16 is a grocer's boy and has lately been off work with a cut arm which he hurt putting a pane of glass in window at home. There is some help from married daughters, but the family are in very low water and have not enough food.
81	Father had both legs amputated 1906. Result of bicycle accident. Was a baker.	3	Father. Mother. F. 18 M. 17 M. 13 M. 12 M. 11 M. 8 M. 6 F. 2	1 8 -	Clean fairly comfortable home, 3 large beds for all. Father and 3 big boys in one. Mother has fair health and is a clever woman who manages to keep all the children neat and well-brushed and to attend to the wants of a very bad-tempered man. She has one daughter married and one at work away from home, and one in a home who is now ten years old. One boy is a soldier. F. 18 is in rubber factory. M. 17 is in a butcher's. The father was always the "selfish sort." He has a knitting machine but gets very little work. The Church gives some help. The mother is a vigorous intelligent woman.
82	Father deserted in 1905. Was a station master and took to drink.	3 Bathroom.	Mother. M. 13 F. 11 M. 7 3 lodgers.	- 16 6	Clean and comfortable, but only one room and one bed used by family. The mother was a teacher and is a woman of high character and good intelligence. Her health has completely broken down and when visited she was in bed quite unable to rise. Is having the doctor but does not know what she will do about her lodgers if laid up long, as F. 11 cannot manage alone. There is a daughter aged 15 with an aunt in another town who has been given a good education, so that she may come back to her mother and be a good help.

APPENDIX B—*continued*.  
3.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—EDINBURGH—*continued*.

Condition of Children examined at School.							Notes.
Sex.	Age.	Height in inches.	Weight in lbs.	Circum- ference of Chest in inches.	Cleanliness.		
					Body.	Clothes.	
F.	9	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	53	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	M.	G.	Three inches below average height. Well nourished and healthy in appearance. Eyesight defective. Needs glasses urgently.
M.	6	41 $\frac{7}{8}$	46	21 $\frac{7}{8}$	G.	G.	Two inches below average height. Well nourished.
M.	11	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	G.	G.	About 4 inches below average height. Well nourished. Eyesight defective. Needs glasses.
M.	12	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	25	G.	G.	Of average height. Fairly well nourished. Looks ill. Bright mentally. Tonsils enlarged.
F.	10	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	55	22 $\frac{5}{8}$	G.	G.	About 2 inches below average height. Fairly well nourished. Looks ill.
M.	13	57 $\frac{1}{8}$	89	28	M.	G.	Of average height, well nourished and healthy looking. Bright mentally. Takes bread round 6 to 8.30 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m. Sleeps 9.30 to 5.30.
M.	12	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	25 $\frac{1}{8}$	B.	M.	Four inches below average height. Fairly well nourished. Chest contracted. Bright lad. Acts as messenger 4 to 8 p.m. Hours of sleep 9.30 to 6.30.
M.	11	47	55	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	B.	M.	Six inches below average height. Fairly well nourished. Mentally bright. Chest contracted.
M.	8	43 $\frac{5}{8}$	48	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	M.	About 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches below average height. Well nourished and healthy looking.
M.	13	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	G.	G.	Three inches below average height. Fairly well nourished. Delicate looking. Mentally bright. Goes messages 4 to 8.30 p.m., and on Saturdays. Eyesight bad, wears glasses. Hours of sleep, 9.30 to 7.30.
F.	11	52 $\frac{7}{8}$	64	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	G.	G.	Of average height, rather thin, looks healthy. Bright mentally.
M.	7	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	21 $\frac{3}{8}$	G.	G.	Four inches below average height. Well nourished but looks ill. Legs and chest rickety.



APPENDIX B—*continued.*  
3.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—EDINBURGH—*continued.*

Case No.	Cause of Chargeability.	No. of Rooms.	Members of Family at Home.	Income.	Description of the Family life.
				£ s. d.	
83	Father has tumour. Ill since 1907. Was labourer on railway	2	Father. Mother. M. 12 F. 7 F. 6 M. 3 F. 4/12	- 13 6	Moderately clean but poor. Sanitary condition and repair not good. Mother is in bad health and looks crushed and miserable. F. 4/12 is bottle fed. Food supply poor and irregular. Have 3s. 6d. from a Society and friends are said to assist. One boy aged 14 is on the "Mars."
84	Father died 1906. Phthisis. Was a cabman and later a bath chairman.	2	Mother. M. 11 M. 10 M. 6 F. 2	- 13 -	Moderately clean but poor. In a poor street and sanitary condition not good. Mother is very deaf. Goes out washing one to three days a week. Children at school have dinners. Little but bread and tea at home. F. 2 has rickets and sore eyes and is poorly nourished and frail. She is fairly clean.
85	Father died 1903. Aneurism. Was a baker.	2	Mother M. 13 F. 6 M. 4	- 13 0	Fairly clean and comfortable. Children at school have dinners. Food at home regular and of usual kind. Rent is paid by a friend, and there is help in kind. Mother is in bad health—some internal trouble, and what seems to be phthisis, though she has no idea that it is. Children are clean, but M. 13 and M. 4 both have poisoned wounds in their hands from barbed wire. They are attending hospital.
86	Father has septic arm. Result of accident in 1904. Was a labourer in tan yard.	2	Father Mother F. 14 M. 9 M. 8 F. 4	- 18 0	Clean and fairly comfortable. Father is a very intelligent and managing man, and does cooking and housework. He has worked out the exact cost of gas and oil for lighting purposes, and is a thrifty housekeeper. His wife has poor health, and was in bed when visited, done up with a hard week's work. She goes out charing, and has from two to five days a week. She gets clothes from employers some times. F. 4 is delicate, but fairly well kept. She has had pneumonia badly.
87	Father been paralysed since 1904. Was a carriage inspector on railway.	3	Father. Mother. M. 18 F. 13 M. 9 F. 6	1 8 0	Fairly clean but poor. Sanitary condition not good. Mother has good health. Father is feeble-minded now and has been certified for removal, but she will not let him be taken away. M. 18 is on Railway. Father has £8 a year from a society.
88	Father deserted in 1900. Was a painter.	2	Mother. F. 15 M. 14 M. 8 Aunt.	1 5 6	Clean and fairly comfortable. Ventilation and sanitary conditions not good. Mother is a respectable woman who was a Board School sewing teacher before her marriage. She is stone deaf now and is lucky in having regular work as a machinist, for all orders have to be written for her. It is disheartening because she sees less good workers promoted over her head. An old aunt lives with her who has a small pension. F. 15 is an errand girl and M. 14 is going into the Post Office by help of his uncle who lived with them until he married and still helps. Grandmother lived here until she died and house is still in her name and taxes are therefore still being paid. The boys are unruly and out of control.

APPENDIX B—*continued*.  
 3. —ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—EDINBURGH—*continued*.

Condition of Children examined at School.							Notes.
Sex.	Age.	Height in inches.	Weight in lbs.	Circum- ference of Chest in inches.	Cleanliness.		
					Body.	Clothes.	
M.	12	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	64	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	B.	G.	Two inches below average height. Rather thin. Looks healthy. Bright mentally.
F.	7	45 $\frac{7}{8}$	48	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	G.	G.	Tall and well nourished. Healthy looking. Legs slightly rickety, and chest contracted.
F.	6	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	20	G.	G.	Two inches below average height. Rather thin. Healthy looking.
M.	13	55 $\frac{1}{8}$	78	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	B.	B.	About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches below average height. Well nourished, looks ill. Clothes ragged. Skin marked with vermin bites.
F.	6	40 $\frac{7}{8}$	38	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	M.	M.	About 2 inches below average height. Fairly nourished. Looks delicate. Tonsils enlarged.
M.	9	50	64	24	M.	G.	Of average height, well nourished and healthy looking. Is dull mentally. Eyesight defective, needs glasses.
M.	8	46 $\frac{5}{8}$	53	22	M.	G.	Of average height. Well nourished and healthy looking. Fairly bright. Eyesight slightly defective.
F.	13	53 $\frac{3}{8}$	65	23 $\frac{7}{8}$	G.	G.	Four inches below average height. Fairly nourished. Clothing insufficient. Mentally bright.
M.	8	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	G.	G.	Tall, well nourished and healthy looking. Bright mentally.



APPENDIX B—*continued*.  
3.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—EDINBURGH—*continued*.

Case No.	Cause of Chargeability.	No. of Rooms.	Members of Family at Home.	Income.	Description of the Family life.
				£ s. d.	
89	Father died 1907. Phthisis.	2	Mother. M. 9 M. 8 M. 6 M. 4	- 12 6	Clean but poor. Sanitation moderately good. House is in a court. Mother goes out charing and school cleaning, but has only casual work. When she is out M. 9 looks after the others and gets their meals.
90	Father died 1899. Pneumonia. Was a labourer in a Brewery.	2	Mother. M. 17 M. 14 F. 12 F. 10	- 18 -	Clean, but poor. Sanitary conditions bad. Mother is an office cleaner, and a tidy, decent woman. Good health. M. 17 has been idle 2 months. M. 14 is a plumber's apprentice.
91	Husband deserted in 1903. Was a boot laster.	6	Mother M. 16 F. 12 M. 6 Lodgers	1 7 -	Clean and comfortable. Family live in two rooms. Mother, a stout, capable, but resentful woman, takes music-hall artists as lodgers. It is very hard work but the profits fair. M. 16 has a maintenance scholarship of 4s. a week.
92	Father in asylum since 1899. Was a foreman in foundry.	2 and bath-room.	Mother F. 13 M. 11 M. 9	1 1 6	Clean, comfortable home. Mother has poor health but gets through much work. Cleans two sets of offices. F. 13 looks after younger ones. Mother's health much damaged by husband's ill-treatment in year before he went away, and M. 9 is very nervous and excitable. F. 13 and M. 11 want to go to Canada.
93	Father in asylum, 1907. General paralysis of the insane. Was a chimney sweep.	2	Mother. F. 14 F. 6	- 13 -	Dirty and poor house in a court. Sanitary condition bad. Food supply irregular and poor. F. 14 is mentally deficient and probably will never be able to work. Mother not seen. She goes out charing about four days a week. Assistant inspector says father was a drunkard and mother had very hard life, and her strength was much broken.
94	Father has lead-poisoning and rheumatism. Not worked since 1899. Was a typefounder.	2	Father. Mother. M. 17 F. 15 F. 12 M. 8 F. 6 M. 4	1 3 6	Clean but poor home in a court. Sanitary conditions not good. Three children have school dinners and 3/- is given by the Incurable Society. Mother does casual washing. She is a decent woman, but not strong. M. 17 drives a pony and F. 15 is in bookbinding factory. A son of 21 is away in another town with a butcher, and he sends money every week.
95	Father died 1905. Pneumonia. Was a compositor.	2	Mother. F. 17 F. 16 F. 14 F. 12 M. 10 F. 5 M. 3	1 4 6	Moderately clean and comfortable. Sanitary conditions not good. Mother has rheumatism but manages to do her work. She is a school cleaner. F. 16 is not strong enough to go into a factory and does the work at home. She is a thin, anæmic girl—very dull witted. F. 17 is in a sealing wax factory. F. 14 is also dull witted. Three children have dinner at school. F. 5 is very weakly, and kept from school by doctor's orders. Has rickets. Mother says she is better off since her husband died, for he drank heavily and gave her little money. She used to go out working then. She is a rough, ignorant woman.

APPENDIX B—*continued*.  
 3.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—EDINBURGH—*continued*.

Condition of Children examined at School.							Notes.
Sex.	Age.	Height in inches.	Weight in lbs.	Circum- ference of Chest in inches.	Cleanliness		
					Body.	Clothes.	
M.	9	52½	62	24	M.	M.	Tall, thin and delicate looking. Skin marked with vermin bites.
M.	8	47½	49	22¾	M.	G.	Of average height and rather thin. Looks fairly healthy. Skin marked with vermin bites.
M.	6	44⅝	43	21⅝	B.	B.	Of average height, well nourished and delicate looking. Clothes insufficient. Body marked with vermin bites.
F.	12	55⅞	74	23	M.	G.	Of average height, fairly well nourished and healthy-looking. Mentally bright.
M.	6	39⅞	37	19⅞	G.	G.	About 5 inches below average height. Fairly well nourished; healthy looking. Squints. Eyesight slightly defective. Wears glasses. Tonsils enlarged. Has been successfully operated on for hernia. Slight pigeon breast.
F.	13	56⅞	92	26⅝	G.	M.	Slightly below average height. Well nourished. Fairly healthy in appearance. Bright mentally. Takes milk round 6 to 7.30 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m. Hours of sleep 8.30 to 5.30.
M.	11	51⅝	66	24½	G.	G.	Two inches below average height. Fairly well nourished. Health appearance good. Bright mentally. Stammers. Takes milk round 6 to 8 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m. Hours of sleep 9 to 5.30.
M.	9	44⅜	47	21½	G.	G.	Five inches below average height. Well nourished. Healthy in appearance. Tonsils enlarged. Eyesight defective. Wears glasses.
M.	8	42¼	41	20	B.	B.	About 5 inches below average height. Fairly well nourished. Health appearance fair. Tonsils enlarged.
F.	14	54½	81	25½	G.	M.	About 5 inches below average height. Well nourished. Fairly healthy in appearance. Eyesight defective. Needs glasses. Clothing insufficient.
F.	12	65¼	79	24⅝	M	G.	Of average height and well nourished. Healthy in appearance. Mentally bright. Eyesight defective; needs glasses. Chest contracted.



APPENDIX B—*continued.*  
 3.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—EDINBURGH—*continued.*

Case No.	Cause of Chargeability.	No. of Rooms.	Members of Family at Home.	Income.	Description of the Family life.
96	Father died 1904 Tumour. Was a carter,	3	Mother. F. 18 F. 16 M. 14 F. 11 F. 8	£ s. d. 1 - -	Clean and fairly comfortable. House is in a court. Children get dinner tickets at School and have little but bread at home. Tickets are given so that F. 8 who is lame (hip disease) need not come home in the middle of the day. Mother has bad health—varicose veins and internal trouble. Two girls are in rubber factory, and boy is a messenger there. A rough, careless family. One daughter is married and one son a soldier in India.
97	Father died 1900. Phthisis. Was a mason.	2	Mother. F. 13 M. 12 M. 10 Old woman.	1 - -	Moderately clean, comfortably furnished, but very dusty. Children had dinner tickets but two elder ones could not eat the food. The youngest still gets his but comes home and has dinner there after his school dinner. Mother has good health and goes out cleaning two or more days a week. She has an old woman lodger.
98	Father died 1906. Pneumonia. Was a labourer.	2	Mother. M. 9 F. 7 M. 5 F. 3 Grandparents.	- 16 -	A filthy little hovel with broken, scanty furniture. Grandparents have one room and grandmother hawks fish. Food is irregular. Mother does stair cleaning. She is a young woman, scarred and filthy and suave and deferential to a stranger, but brutal and violent with the children who are obviously frightened of her. M. 5 was in bed in a dirty shirt. He is a badly nourished, unhealthy little boy, and was coughing and feverish. Mother said he had been bad all night but she had not bothered to send for a doctor.
99	Father died 1895. Pneumonia. Was a labourer.	2	Mother. F. 27 F. 17 M. 15 M. 13	1 7 6	Moderately clean and comfortable. Sanitary conditions not good. F. 27 is a book-folder, F. 17 a packer, and M. 15 a blacksmith's apprentice. Mother says she has bad health—weak heart, abscesses, and weak sight, and that she cannot work. Outdoor relief has been continued because of this weak health. It was found, however, that she was doing regular work, two or more days a week office cleaning. She is a poor sort of woman, and whines very much.
100	Father deserted in 1906. Was a labourer.	2	Mother. M. 13 M. 8 F. 5 M. 3	- 16 -	Dirty and very poor. Sanitary conditions bad. Children had dinner tickets in winter but none from end of March. Food at home poor and not regular. Mother has good health and goes out cleaning. Leaves M. 3 with M. 13, who takes him to an aunt's. Sometimes M. 3 is asleep when M. 13 wants to go to school, and he is then left in bed alone until mother returns. Mother is hard-working and hard-natured, and the children are cowed and uncomfortable at home.
101	Father died 1906. Heart disease.	2 1,808 cubic feet.	Mother. F. 15 M. 11 M. 9 F. 7 M. 4 Female lodger Visitor.	1 7 -	Dirty poor home. Sanitary conditions bad. There are two beds and one sofa. One bed is in tiny garret, and there F. 15 and lodger sleep. Others are in the kitchen, and when visited a young man from the Navy was also staying there. Mother is a dirty woman dressed in tawdry clothes. She works in a factory as sweeper-out, but comes home to get meals for children. She is a woman with sly expression, and Assistant Inspector receives complaints of her quarrelsome ways and bad way of living from neighbours, but has not found out anything. F. 15 is phthisical, but cannot be persuaded to take precautions or go to a home.

APPENDIX B—*continued*.  
 3.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—EDINBURGH—*continued*.

Condition of Children examined at School.							Notes.
Sex.	Age.	Height in inches.	Weight in lbs.	Circum- ference of Chest in inches.	Cleanliness.		
					Body.	Clothes.	
F.	11	55½	86	26¾	G.	M.	Tall. Stoutly built. Healthy in appearance. Squints. Eyesight slightly defective. Tonsils enlarged.
F.	13	57	82	26¾	M.	G.	Of average height, fairly well nourished, fairly healthy in appearance. Chest badly shaped, sternum being unduly depressed. Takes milk round 6 to 7.30 a.m. and 4.30 to 5 p.m. Hours of sleep 8.30 to 5.45.
M.	12	54½	71	24¾	G.	G.	Of average height, rather thin, healthy looking and bright mentally. Chest flattened. Takes round milk 6 to 8 a.m. and 4 to 5.30 p.m. Hours of sleep 8 to 5.30.
M.	9	44	50	22½	B.	B.	Five inches below average height, well nourished, healthy looking. Clothes ragged and insufficient. Skin marked with vermin bites. Eyesight defective. Needs glasses.
F.	7	38½	37	20½	B.	B.	Six inches below average height. Rather thin, healthy looking. Skin marked with vermin bites. Legs rickety. Has chronic conjunctivitis.
M.	8	47¾	58	23¾	B.	B.	Of average height. Well nourished. Healthy in appearance. Dull mentally. Tonsils enlarged. Eyesight defective. Needs glasses.
F.	7	47¾	56	22¾	M.	B.	Tall, well nourished and healthy looking. Skin marked with vermin bites.



APPENDIX B—continued.  
4.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—DUNDEE.

Case No.	Cause of Chargeability.	No. of Rooms.	Members of Family at Home.	Income.  £ s. d.	Description of the Family life.
102	Father died 1907. Pulmonary disease. Fireman on ship.	2	Mother F. 9 M. 7 M. 3 M. 1	- 11 -	Clean and fairly comfortable. A back house in very bad repair and bad sanitary arrangements. Mother has good health and is clever and capable. Her sister pays for the bread and her family on the west coast send her money sometimes. She is striving to adapt herself to present poverty and is resourceful in managing. She goes out cleaning sometimes, but has to keep F. 9 home to mind the baby. Baby is beautifully clean and is bathed every day. He sleeps in a cot.
103	Father died 1902. Bronchitis. Was a labourer.	2	Mother M. 8 F. 6	- 13 -	Clean and fairly comfortable. Dilapidated house, badly ventilated, and with bad sanitary accommodation. Mother has good health. She is a weaver. M. 8 gets breakfast and dinner, heating the food on a gas ring. There is some help from relations in the country. Mother is neat and respectable looking.
104	Father died 1906. Locomotor Ataxia. Was a sailor.	2	Mother. M. 13 M. 9 F. 7 M. 5 Lodger.	- 14 6	Clean and comfortable. Family use 1 room only, though lodger would willingly have M. 13 with him. Mother has poor health. Cleans an office every morning. She is a very industrious, capable woman, who has a higher standard than she can live up to with her present income.
105	Father died 1902. Tuberculosis. Was a calender-worker.	2	Mother. M. 10 M. 8 Female lodger.	- 11 6	Clean and comfortably furnished. Mother helps grandmother, who has a cookshop, and they all get their meals there. Mother also does washing on 3 or 4 days a week. Her health is poor, but she is clever, capable, and hard-working.
106	Father died 1904. Phthisis. Was a tenter in mill.	2	Mother. Son. Daughter. F. 13 M. 10 F. 7 F. 6 M. 3	1 4 6	Clean and fairly comfortable. Son is apprenticed to a leather cutter. Daughter is in rope walk. Both are delicate, and so is the mother. Three children have died of phthisis since husband died in this house.
107	Father has heart disease since 1904. Was a mill hand.	2	Father. Mother. M. 11 M. 9 M. 6 M. 4 M. 10 months.	1 1 -	Clean but poor and sanitary condition bad. Rooms very small. Baby sleeps in cradle. Mother works in mill and is unable to nurse him. Food is poor and sufficiency doubtful.
108	Father died 1905. Pneumonia. Was a labourer.	2	Mother. F. 7 M. 2 Grand-parents. Uncle.	1 16 6	Fairly clean but poor, and sanitary condition bad. In a back court. Whole family share together. Mother is delicate, but works in mill. Grandmother looks after the children very badly. Mother came in during visit. M. 2 was cross and crying because he was hot and dirty. His mother, who is a neat, tidy young woman, washed his face and tidied him up at once.

APPENDIX B—continued.  
4.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—DUNDEE

Condition of Children examined at School.							Notes.
Sex.	Age.	Height in inches.	Weight in lbs.	Circum- ference of Chest in inches.	Cleanliness.		
					Body.	Clothes.	
F.	9	50½	60	22½	B.	G.	Tall, fairly well nourished, healthy looking, dull mentally.
M.	7	43½	46	20¾	G.	G.	About 2½ inches below average height. Well nourished. Health appearance good. Legs rickety.
M.	3	38½	34	19¼	G.	B.	About average height. Rather thin.
F.	6	43	44	20	B.	M.	Rather above average height. Fairly well nourished. Looks healthy. Slight pigeon breast.
M.	13	55½	77	26¾	G.	G.	About an inch below average height. Well nourished. Has follicular conjunctivitis. Looks healthy.
M.	9	50¾	63	23½	G.	M.	Slightly above average height. Well nourished. Chest badly shaped—sternum being unduly depressed. Child stammers. Looks healthy.
F.	7	47¾	54	22½	G.	G.	A tall girl. Well nourished and fairly healthy looking.
M.	10	49½	50	21¾	M.	G.	2½ inches below average height. Thin; fairly healthy looking. Chest contracted.
M.	8	47	51	22	G.	G.	Of average height, rather thin, looks delicate. Chest bad shape—flattened.
F.	13	15½	75	24¾	G.	M.	Two inches below average height. Fairly well nourished. Looks healthy. Pigeon breasted. Takes round rolls 7 to 8.15 a.m. and goes messages from 5 to 6 p.m. Hours of sleep, 9 to 6.30.
M.	10	47	52	22	G.	G.	Nearly 5 inches below average height. Rather thin. Fairly healthy looking. Badly shaped chest (sternum depressed). Eczema about mouth. Squints. Nebulæ in both eyes. Eyesight defective.
F.	7	45½	45	21	G.	G.	An inch above average height. Rather thin. Fairly healthy looking. Chest bad shape (sternum depressed). Eyesight defective. Needs glasses.
F.	6	40	35	19	G.	G.	2½ inches below average height. Rather thin. Looks healthy. Has xeroderma.
M.	3	—	33	19¼	G.	G.	Well nourished. Has ulcer on left cornea needing treatment.
M.	11	52½	73	25½	B.	M.	One inch below average height. Well nourished. Looks healthy. Follicular conjunctivitis.
M.	9	49½	67	25½	B.	G.	Of average height. Well nourished. Healthy looking.
M.	6	40½	37	20¼	B.	M.	3½ inches below average height. Fairly well nourished. Looks healthy. Tonsils enlarged.
F.	7	46¾	51	21¾	G.	M.	Two inches above average height. Well nourished. Fairly healthy looking. Skin marked with vermin bites.



APPENDIX B—*continued.*  
4.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—DUNDEE—*continued.*

Case No.	Cause of Chargeability.	No. of Rooms.	Members of Family at Home.	Income.	Description of the Family life.
				£ s. d.	
109	Father killed in Quebec 1906. Was a labourer.	2	Mother. F. 9 M. 8 M. 4 M. 2 F. 1 Female lodger.	- 14 -	Dirty and poor. Sanitation bad. Mother has good health and average intelligence. She minds a child during the day. M. 4 is dirty but well nourished, and so is M. 2. F. 1 is dirty, but poorly nourished.
110	Father has heart disease. No work since 1903. Was a mill-worker.	2	Father. Mother. M. 13 M. 10 M. 10 M. 8 M. 5	1 1 -	Clean but poor, and two attics very small in a house without any sanitary arrangements. One boy sleeps in grandmother's house. Mother is a spinner and works at a shop on Saturday afternoons. Child has lately died of diphtheria, 2 have had typhoid, and 3 have had ulcerated throats. So has the mother, and been off work for 5 weeks.
111	Father died 1903. Pulmonary disease. Was a hammerman.	2	Mother. F. 12 M. 10 F. 9 F. 7 F. 6 F. 4	1 2 6	Dirty and poor. Sanitary condition bad. In a dirty court. Mother has poor health. She works in the mill. F. 4 is sometimes at school; sometimes she plays about the court all day. No one looks after the children while mother is at work, and they get a dinner of pieces for themselves.
112	Father died 1907. Was a barman.	2	Mother. M. 11 M. 10 M. 8 M. 7 F. 3	1 4 -	Dirty and poor, with 2 very poor beds. One room taken up by a box mangle. Sanitary conditions very bad. Mother has poor health, but works very hard. She is at mill all day and does mangling at night. Grandmother looks after children's dinners. Mother is very dirty.
113	Father died 1908. Was a labourer.	2	Mother. M. 12 M. 10 F. 8 F. 6 M. 4 F. 1	- 14 -	A dirty, very poor house in insanitary condition. Food is carelessly and dirtily cooked. Mother's health is not bad, but she is rough and draggled. Her nerves are all on edge with the worry of the children and she has no idea how to control herself. She has a low standard altogether.
114	Father died 1907. Tumour. Was a labourer.	1	Mother. M. 12 M. 9 F. 6 F. 3 M. 1	18 -	Dirty and very poor. Sanitary condition bad. There is one bed and a chair bed. Mother works at mill and pays 4/- a week to have M. 1 minded. F. 13 lives with a grandmother who is bedridden. Mother is dirty, helpless and stupid. Her face is scarred with old wounds. M. 1 is dirty, ill-nourished and has sores on scalp. F. 3 is dirty.
115	Father died 1907. Phthisis. Was a labourer	1	Mother. F. 12 F. 8	- 10 6	Dirty and very poor. Sanitary conditions bad. Food scanty and poor. Mother has varicose veins and cannot ever work for more than 3 days at the mill a week. F. 13 is very weakly and thin, and F. 8 is the same. Mother is of low class, very ignorant and stupid.

APPENDIX B—*continued*.  
4.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—DUNDEE—*continued*.

Condition of Children examined at School.							Notes.
Sex.	Age.	Height in inches.	Weight in lbs.	Circum- ference of Chest in inches.	Cleanliness.		
					Body.	Clothes.	
F.	9	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	52	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	M.	Two inches below average height. Well nourished. Looks healthy. Skin marked with vermin bites.
M.	8	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	41	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	G.	About four inches below average height. Well nourished. Fairly healthy looking. Chest badly shaped (sternum depressed).
M.	4	37	32	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	G.	G.	About one inch below average height. Thin. Looks healthy. Skin marked with vermin bites. Has bronchitis.
M.	13	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	75	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	B.	M.	Three inches below average height. Well nourished. Healthy looking. Slight pigeon breast.
M.	10	47 $\frac{7}{8}$	54	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	B.	M.	About 4 inches below average height. Fairly well nourished. Looks healthy. Pigeon breasted.
M.	10	47	51	22	G.	G.	Nearly 5 inches below average height. Rather thin. Looks healthy. Tonsils enlarged.
M.	8	44	47	22	M.	G.	Three inches below average height. Well nourished. Looks healthy. Slight pigeon breast.
M.	5	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	40	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	G.	G.	About 1 inch below average height. Well nourished. Looks healthy. Has convergent squint.
F.	6	39 $\frac{7}{8}$	43	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	B.	G.	About 3 inches below average height. Well nourished. Fairly healthy looking.
M.	11	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	71	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	M.	Of average height. Well nourished. Looks healthy. Skin marked with vermin bites.
M.	10	53	68	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	M.	M.	About 1 inch above average height. Fairly well nourished, looks healthy. Tonsils enlarged. Skin marked with vermin bites.
M.	8	47	51	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	M.	Of average height, rather thin, looks healthy.
M.	10	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	58	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	B.	M.	About 2 inches below average height. Fairly well nourished. Fairly healthy looking. Skin marked with vermin bites.
F.	8	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	52	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	B.	G.	About an inch below average height. Well nourished. Fairly healthy looking. Chest contracted. Skin marked with vermin bites.
F.	6	41 $\frac{3}{8}$	42	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	M.	M.	About an inch below average height. Well nourished. Looks ill. Skin marked with vermin bites. Child has bronchitis.
M.	12	49 $\frac{5}{8}$	62	—	—	—	About 5 inches below average height. Well nourished.
M.	9	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	53	—	—	—	About 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches below average height. Well nourished.



APPENDIX B—*continued.*  
5.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—LANARK.

Case No.	Cause of Chargeability.	No. of Rooms.	Members of Family at Home.	Income.	Description of the Family Life.
				£ s. d.	
116	Father has malignant disease. Off work 1905. Was a packer in mill.	2	Father. Mother. M. 6 M. 5 F. 4/12 Grandfather.	1 0 6	Very clean and comfortable. Sanitary conditions very inconvenient, but bedrooms airy and light. Very respectable young people. Mother does net finishing at home. Grandfather earns 10s. Children are very well looked after and baby is on the breast. Baby is strong and very good ; boys are delicate. They sit and watch baby with absorbed interest. A very happy and affectionate family. Children trained to good habits.
117	Father died 1900. Influenza. Was a butcher owning his own business.	2	Mother. M. 16 M. 12 M. 10	18 6	Moderately clean and comfortable. Family use one room only. Have lodgers in other sometimes. M. 16 is an engine cleaner. Mother is respectable, but quarrelsome and resentful of anything she takes to be interference. She will not do work she thinks "menial." She is cross-grained and ill-tempered and has set her family-in-law, who are fairly well-to-do against her. She would go out cooking but thinks charing beneath her.
118	Father died 1907. Heart failure. Was a miner.	2	Mother. M. 22 F. 17 F. 15 F. 11 M. 9 M. 6	1 19 -	Moderately clean and comfortable. M. 22 is a labourer. F. 17 and F. 15 are in hosiery factory. A decent, respectable home. M. 9 has had chorea.
119	Father died 1907. Pneumonia. Was a collier.	1	Mother. F. 13 F. 6 M. 5	- 13 -	Clean and fairly comfortable. Through ventilation, but sanitation bad. Mother has phthisis, and is a poor creature. Her mother-in-law helps her do her washing. She works all day at fringing motor scarves. She sleeps in a bed by herself, because when M. 5 slept with her he did not seem well. He has a bad cough. F. 13 is illegitimate.
120	Father died 1907 Was a mason's labourer.	1	Mother. M. 22 M. 8 F. 6	- 16 6	Moderately clean and poor. Sanitary conditions bad. Mother goes out charing and washing three to four days a week. M. 22 is a labourer. He is an illegitimate son. Mother is stone deaf, partially blind and somewhat deformed. Belongs to low and ignorant class.
121	Father died 1906. Cancer. Worked at coal mine.	1	Mother. M. 14 M. 11 F. 6 F. 4 Female Lodger. Baby.	1 12 -	Dirty and poor. Sanitary conditions bad. In a court. M. 14 is a van boy. Lodger is a slightly deficient girl, and baby is her fourth illegitimate child. She gives mother all her earnings at the mill, and is kept in return. Food is poor. Mother has bad health and bad sight. She is a very poor creature altogether.

APPENDIX B—*continued*.  
5.—ILLUSTRATIVE CASES—LANARK.

Condition of Children examined at School.							Notes.
Sex.	Age.	Height in inches.	Weight in lbs.	Circum- ference of Chest in inches.	Cleanliness.		
					Body.	Clothes.	
M.	12	58½	79	25¼	B.	B	3½ inches above average height. Thin. Looks delicate. Has convergent squint and marked nystagmus. Sight very defective. Eyesight needs attention urgently.
M.	10	52¼	62	23½	B.	B.	Rather above average height. Thin. Looks healthy. Clothes ragged. Eczema about ears.
F.	11	54	66	24¾	G.	G.	About one inch above average height. Fairly well nourished. Looks healthy. Has follicular conjunctivitis.
M.	9	45¼	44	21¾	M.	G.	About 4½ inches below average height. Thin. Fairly healthy looking.
M.	6	43½	45	22¾	B.	M.	Of average height. Well nourished. Fairly healthy looking. Has bronchitis.
F.	6	42¼	40	20	M.	G	About average height. Rather thin. Looks fairly healthy.
M.	8	48½	54	22¾	M.	G.	1½ inches above average height. Rather thin. Chest contracted. Mentally dull.
M.	11	53¼	68	24½	G.	G.	Of average height. Rather thin. Looks healthy. Eyesight defective, needs glasses. Takes papers round 7 to 8.45 a.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. Hours of sleep 9 to 6. Is bright mentally.
F.	6	41¾	37	20½	M.	G.	About 1 inch below average height. Thin. Tonsils enlarged. Looks healthy.



## APPENDIX C (APPENDICES TO PART III).

## I.—SCHEDULE EMPLOYED.

## HEALTH REPORT ON CHILDREN.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Employment (if any) and hours \_\_\_\_\_

Height \_\_\_\_\_ Weight \_\_\_\_\_ Girth of Chest \_\_\_\_\_

State of Nutrition \_\_\_\_\_ Health Appearance \_\_\_\_\_ Brightness \_\_\_\_\_

Cleanliness—Clothing \_\_\_\_\_ Body \_\_\_\_\_

Head and Face (abnormal shape) \_\_\_\_\_ Disease of Scalp \_\_\_\_\_

Teeth—Cleanliness \_\_\_\_\_ Regularity \_\_\_\_\_ Decay \_\_\_\_\_

Mouth Breathers \_\_\_\_\_ Condition of Palate \_\_\_\_\_ Tonsils \_\_\_\_\_

Eyes—Acuteness of Vision \_\_\_\_\_ Condition of Conjunctivæ \_\_\_\_\_ Squint \_\_\_\_\_

Ears—Acuteness of Hearing \_\_\_\_\_ Discharge \_\_\_\_\_ Wax \_\_\_\_\_

Thorax—Shape \_\_\_\_\_

Heart \_\_\_\_\_ Pulse \_\_\_\_\_

Lungs \_\_\_\_\_

Abdomen \_\_\_\_\_ Hernia \_\_\_\_\_

Joints \_\_\_\_\_

Skin \_\_\_\_\_

Deformities \_\_\_\_\_

Lymphatic Glands \_\_\_\_\_

Nervous System \_\_\_\_\_

Defects of Speech \_\_\_\_\_

Hours of Sleep \_\_\_\_\_

APPENDIX C (APPENDICES TO PART III)—continued.

II.—GLASGOW CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF OUT-RELIEF.

- TABLE 1.—Table of average weights, heights and chest girths compared with the Standard Averages.

TABLE 2.—Table shewing the number of children who deviate by more than five per cent. from the Standard Averages.

TABLE 3.—Table shewing the nutrition and health appearance.

TABLE 4.—Table shewing the condition of the teeth.

TABLE 5.—Table shewing the acuteness of vision.

TABLE 6.—Table shewing the diseases of the eyes and eyelids.
- TABLE 7.—Table shewing the other abnormalities observed.

TABLE 8.—Table showing the mental capacity.

TABLE 9.—Table shewing the condition of the clothes and the cleanliness of clothes and body.

TABLE 10.—Shewing the number of children employed out of school hours.

TABLE 11.—Shewing the condition of the children under five not yet at school.

TABLE 1.—Shewing the average weight, height and chest girth of the out relief children examined in Glasgow at each age (5-13) with the Anthropometric Committee's Standard averages for Great Britain.

Boys.								Girls.							
Age last Birthday.	Number Examined.	Average Weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Weight.	Average Height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Height.	Average Chest Girth in inches.*	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Chest Girth.	Number Examined.	Average Weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Weight.	Average Height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Height.	Average Chest Girth in inches.*	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Chest Girth.	
5	2	40·5	39·9	41·25	41·03	20·62	None given for these ages.	6	38·83	39·6	39·62	40·82	19·95	None given.	
6	8	37·15	44·4	40·44	44·	20·64		8	38·12	42·4	40·98	42·63	19·82		
7	15	44·41	49·7	42·69	45·97	21·29		11	44·54	46·7	42·70	44·45	21·68		
8	5	52·8	54·9	46·65	47·05	22·32		14	49·96	52·2	45·58	46·60	21·55		
9	6	57·5	60·4	48·48	49·70	23·21		16	52·31	55·5	47·44	48·73	22·32		
10	10	58·22	67·5	49·55	51·84	23·37		26·10	13	55·51	62·0	48·84	51·05		22·32
11	18	65·56	72·	51·88	53·50	24·80		26·53	12	65·18	68·1	51·20	53·10		24·27
12	10	68·97	76·7	52·16	54·99	24·37		27·20	12	69·08	76·4	52·98	55·66		24·65
13	16	76·92	82·6	55·09	56·91	26·23		28·03	10	79·5	87·0	55·35	57·77		25·41
Total	90							102							

\* Chest measured in 73 boys and 82 girls only.

The averages underlined are those which are less than the Anthropometric Committee's Standard Averages—fractional differences have been ignored.

The weights were taken in ordinary clothes without boots. The heights were measured without boots.

TABLE 2.—Shewing for each age the number of those boys measured whose heights deviate by more than 5 per cent. from the standard averages of the Anthropometric Committee.

Ages - - - -	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Totals for all ages.	Totals in per-centages.
Number examined - -	2	8	15	5	6	10	18	10	16	90	—
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - - -	—	7	12	2	4	9	13	9	10	66	73·3
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	3	7	7·7
Number with weight <i>between</i> these limits - -	2	1	3	2	2	1	3	—	3	17	18·8



APPENDIX C (APPENDICES TO PART III)—continued.  
II.—GLASGOW CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF OUT-RELIEF—continued.

TABLE 2.—continued.

Ages - - - - -	Shewing the same facts for the Girls.											Totals for all ages.	Totals in per- centages.
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
Number examined - -	6	8	11	14	16	13	12	12	10		102	—	
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - - - -	1	4	4	6	8	10	7	9	7		56	54·9	
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - - - -	—	—	3	3	4	—	2	1	2		15	14·7	
Number with weight <i>between</i> these limits - -	5	4	4	5	4	3	3	2	1		31	30·4	
Ages - - - - -	Shewing the same facts as regards the Boys' heights.											Totals for all ages.	Totals in per- centages.
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
Number examined - -	2	8	15	5	6	10	18	10	16		90	—	
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - - - -	—	4	11	1	—	4	4	5	5		34	37·7	
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		1	1·1	
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits - -	2	4	4	4	6	6	14	5	10		55	61·1	
Ages - - - - -	Shewing the same facts as regards the Girls' heights.											Totals for all ages.	Totals in per- centages.
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
Number examined - -	6	8	11	14	16	13	12	12	10		102	—	
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - - - -	1	4	3	3	6	3	5	7	6		38	37·2	
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - - - -	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1		4	3·9	
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits - -	5	4	8	8	10	10	7	5	3		60	58·8	

TABLE 3.— Showing the number and the percentage of children classed good, moderate, and bad in respect of their state of nutrition and health appearance.  
Number examined—73 boys and 81 girls.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per-cent.	No.	Per-cent.
State of Nutrition :—				
Good - - - -	21	28·7	30	37·
Moderate - - -	30	41·1	30	37·
Bad - - - -	22	30·1	21	26·
Health Appearance :—				
Good - - - -	26	35·6	35	44·
Moderate - - -	24	32·9	22	27·5
Bad - - - -	23	31·5	23	28·5

TABLE 4.— Showing in approximate percentages the condition of the teeth and the number of children affected.  
Number examined—73 boys and 83 girls.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per-cent.	No.	Per-cent.
Condition as regards Decay :—				
Good - - - -	9	13	10	12
Moderate - - -	23	31	38	46
Bad - - - -	41	56	35	42
Condition as to Cleanliness :—				
Good - - - -	2	3	6	7
Moderate - - -	17	23	34	41
Bad - - - -	54	74	43	52
Percentage of children with Regular Teeth -	63	86	78	94
Do. Irregular Teeth -	10	14	5	6
Do. Badly formed Teeth	14	19	7	8

APPENDIX C (APPENDICES TO PART III)—*continued*.  
 II.—GLASGOW CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF OUT-RELIEF—*continued*.

TABLE 5.—Showing in ages the acuteness of vision with both eyes open.

Boys.										Girls.									
Ages.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.	
6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	
7	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
8	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	
9	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	
10	5	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
11	6	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	
12	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	
13	5	1	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	5	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals - -	32	10	6	10	1	2	—		8	39	11	7	12	2	—	—	—	7	

Eyesight defective (6/12 or worse) 31 per cent. boys and 29 per cent. girls.

One boy was wearing glasses (his vision without glasses was 6/12), and two girls (vision without 6/24 and 6/12.)

TABLE 6.—Shewing the number of children and the number per cent. with diseases of the eye and eyelids (73 boys and 83 girls examined).

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per-cent.	No.	Per-cent.
Conjunctivitis - - - -	6	8	2	2·4
Catarrhal - - - -	3	4	2	—
Follicular - - - -	3	4	—	—
Blepharitis (including styas) -	11	15	14	17
Squint (Convergent) - -	3	4	1	—
Corneal Nebulae (both eyes) -	1	—	1	—
do. (one eye only) - -	—	—	1*	—
Corneal Ulcer - - - -	—	—	1	—

\* The whole cornea was opaque and the iris adherent.

TABLE 7.—Shewing the other abnormal conditions found amongst the 73 boys and 83 girls examined.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per-cent.	No.	Per-cent.
Mouth Breathers - - -	16	21·9	17	20·4
Enlarged Tonsils - - -	8	10·9	17	20·4
Enlarged Cervical Glands - -	30*	41·	34	40·9
Ears :—				
Deafness - - - -	1	—	5	—
Otorrhœa - - - -	5	6·8	—	—
Impacted Wax - - -	14	19·1	24	28·9
Signs of Congenital Syphilis -	2	—	2	—

\* One boy had large masses of enlarged glands in neck.

TABLE 7.—*continued*.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per-cent.	No.	Per-cent.
Rickety legs - - - -	3	4·1	2	—
Deformed Chests (chiefly due to Rickets) - - -	1	—	2†	—
Badly formed chests - - -	7	9·7	11	13·2
Skin Diseases :—				
Seborrhœic Eczema - -	17	—	9	—
Signs of Pedicular irritation	15	20·4	12	14·4
Herpes labialis - - -	1	—	—	—
Eczema and impetigo - -	3	—	7	—
Xerodermia - - - -	—	—	1	—
Ringworm of Scalp - -	1	—	—	—
Hernia :—				
Inguinal - - - -	2	—	—	—
Pulmonary Diseases :—				
Phthisis - - - -	1	—	1	—
Bronchitis - - - -	—	—	1	—
Heart Disease :—				
Mitral Regurgitation - -	—	—	1	—

† In one case the chest was much contracted as the result of an old empyema.

TABLE 8.—Shewing the Mental Capacity of the Children.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per-cent.	No.	Per-cent.
Brightness estimated from } child's demeanour during } examination.				
Good - - - -	11	22·4	18	32
Average - - - -	27	55·2	29	51
Dull - - - -	11	22·4	10	17
School Teachers Estimate of Intelligence.				
Good - - - -	42	35·5	67	53
Average - - - -	65	55·	47	37
Dull - - - -	11	9·5	13	10



APPENDIX C (APPENDICES TO PART III)—*continued*.II.—GLASGOW CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF OUT-RELIEF—*continued*.

TABLE 9.—Shewing the facts as to Cleanliness and the Condition of the Clothes.

	Boys (73).		Girls (83).	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Cleanliness of Body.				
Good - - - -	30	41	44	53
Moderate - - -	19	26	19	23
Bad - - - -	24	33	20	24
No. with many nits in hair	10	14	67	81
Cleanliness of Clothes.				
Good - - - -	23	31	32	39
Moderate - - -	19	26	21	25
Bad - - - -	31	42·5	30	36
Clothing Sufficient - -	70	—	76	—
„ Insufficient - -	3	4	7	8

1 Boy and 4 Girls were not wearing boots.

TABLE 10.—EMPLOYMENT OUT OF SCHOOL HOURS—  
(90 BOYS AND 102 GIRLS.)

19 Boys were so employed — No Girls were employed.

Messengers (2). Aged 13 and 11.

Selling papers (1). Aged 11.

Carrying milk (13). 4 aged 13, 4 aged 12, 4 aged 11, 1 aged 10.

Carrying bread (2). 1 aged 13, 1 aged 11.

Barber's lad (1). Aged 13—two nights in the week.

TABLE 11.—Showing the condition of the children mostly under 5 not yet at school—compiled by Miss Longman and Miss Phillips.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
State of Nutrition :				
Good - - - -	9	33·3	13	38·3
Medium - - - -	11	40·8	12	35·3
Bad - - - -	7	25·9	9	26·4
Health Appearance :				
Good - - - -	8	29·6	15	44·1
Medium - - - -	13	48·2	9	26·5
Bad - - - -	6	22·2	10	29·4
Brightness :				
Good - - - -	10	38·4	19	55·8
Medium - - - -	10	38·4	13	38·3
Bad - - - -	6	23·2	2	5·9
Unknown - - - -	1	—	—	—
Cleanliness of Clothing :				
Good - - - -	13	48·2	12	35·3
Medium - - - -	12	44·4	20	58·8
Bad - - - -	2	7·4	2	5·9
Cleanliness of Body :				
Good - - - -	22	81·6	22	64·6
Medium - - - -	5	18·4	11	32·3
Bad - - - -	—	—	1	2·9
Sufficiency of Clothing :				
Sufficient - - - -	20	80·	27	84·4
Insufficient - - -	5	20·	5	15·6
Unknown - - - -	2	—	2	—

APPENDIX C (APPENDICES TO PART III)—continued.

III.—CHILDREN ATTENDING THE BUCHANAN INSTITUTE GLASGOW.

- TABLE 1.—Table of average weights, heights and chest girths compared with the Standard Averages.
- TABLE 2.—Table shewing the number of children who deviate by more than five per cent. from the Standard Averages.
- TABLE 3.—Table shewing the nutrition and health appearance.
- TABLE 4.—Table shewing the condition of the teeth.
- TABLE 5.—Table shewing the acuteness of vision.
- TABLE 6.—Table shewing the diseases of the eyes and eyelids.
- TABLE 7.—Table shewing the other abnormalities observed.
- TABLE 8.—Table shewing the mental capacity.
- TABLE 9.—Table shewing the condition of the clothes and the cleanliness of clothes and body.
- TABLE 10.—Shewing the number of children employed out of school hours.

TABLE 1.—Showing the average weight, height and chest girth of the Children examined in The Buchanan Institute at each age (6-13) with the Anthropometric Committees Standard averages for Great Britain.

Boys.							
Age last Birthday.	Number Examined.	Average Weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Weight.	Average Height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Height.	Average Chest Girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Chest Girth.
6	1	45	44.4	<u>38.75</u>	44	21.5	None given for these ages.
7	1	54	49.7	48	45.97	23	
8	7	<u>50.42</u>	54.9	<u>46.14</u>	47.05	22.23	
9	2	<u>54.5</u>	60.4	<u>48.25</u>	49.7	23.43	
10	9	<u>64.77</u>	67.5	<u>50.66</u>	51.84	24.16	26.10
11	5	<u>69.2</u>	72.0	<u>51.85</u>	53.5	<u>24.97</u>	26.53
12	6	<u>69.66</u>	76.7	<u>52.5</u>	54.99	<u>25</u>	27.20
13	1	<u>69</u>	82.6	<u>54.25</u>	56.91	<u>24.50</u>	28.03
Total	32						

The weights were taken in ordinary clothes without boots, and the heights without boots.

The averages underlined are those which are less than the Anthropometric Committees Standard averages, fractional differences have been ignored.

TABLE 2.—Shewing for each age the number of those boys measured whose heights deviate by more than 5 per cent. from the standard averages of the Anthropometric Committee.

Ages - - - - -	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Totals for all ages.	Total in percentages.
Number examined - - -	1	1	7	2	9	5	6	1	32	—
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - - - -	—	—	5	1	5	2	4	1	18	56.2
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - - - -	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	5	15.6
Number with weight <i>between</i> these limits - - -	1	—	2	1	2	2	1	—	9	28.1



APPENDIX C (APPENDICES TO PART III)—continued.  
III.—CHILDREN ATTENDING THE BUCHANAN INSTITUTE, GLASGOW—continued.

TABLE 2.—continued.

						Showing the same facts as regards the boys' heights.									
Ages -        -        -        -        -        -						6		8	9	10	11	12	13	Totals for all ages.	Totals in per- centages.
Number examined -        -        -						1	1	7	2	9	5	6	1	32	—
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average -        -        -        -        -        -						1	—	2	1	1	1	4	—	10	31·2
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average -        -        -        -        -        -						—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	6·4
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits -        -        -						—	1	5	1	6	4	2	1	20	62·4

TABLE 3.—Shewing the numbers and approximate percentages of the children classed good, moderate and bad in respect of their state of nutrition and health appearance. Number examined, 32 boys.

	Boys.	
	No.	Per cent.
State of nutrition :—		
Good - - - - -	14	43·7
Moderate - - - - -	8	25·0
Bad - - - - -	10	31·3
Health Appearance :—		
Good - - - - -	18	56·2
Moderate - - - - -	8	25
Bad - - - - -	6	18·7

TABLE 4.—Table shewing in numbers and approximate percentages the condition of the Teeth. Number examined, 32 boys.

	Boys.	
	No.	Per cent.
Condition as to decay :—		
Good - - - - -	6	18·7
Moderate - - - - -	12	37·4
Bad - - - - -	14	43·9
Condition as to Cleanliness :—		
Good - - - - -	1	3·1
Moderate - - - - -	12	37·4
Bad - - - - -	19	59·5
Children with regular teeth - - -	30	93·8
Children with irregular teeth - -	2	6·2
Children with badly shaped teeth -	2	6·2

TABLE 5.—Shewing in ages the acuteness of vision with both eyes open.

Boys.									
Ages.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read
6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
8	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
12	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals - - -	18	7	3	1	1	—	—	—	1

Eyesight defective (6/12 or worse)=16·6 per cent.  
No boy was wearing glasses.

APPENDIX C (APPENDICES TO PART III)—*continued*.  
 III.—CHILDREN ATTENDING THE BUCHANAN INSTITUTE, GLASGOW—*continued*.

TABLE 6.—Shewing the number of Children with disease of eyes and eyelids.—32 boys.

	No.
Conjunctivitis :—	
Phlyctenular - - -	1
Blepharitis - - -	1
Squint :—	—
Convergent - - -	3
Alternating - - -	1

TABLE 7.—Showing the other abnormal conditions found amongst the 32 boys examined.

	No.	Per cent.
Mouth Breathers - - -	6	18·7
Enlarged Tonsils - - -	4	12·5
Cervical Glands Enlarged - - -	15	46·8
Ears :—		
Otorrhœa - - -	2	6
Impacted Wax - - -	4	—
Skin Diseases :—		
Seborrhœic Eczema - - -	4	—
Ringworm of Scalp - - -	2	—
Impetigo - - -	3	—
Signs of Pedicular Irritation of Skin	2	6·25
Rickety Legs - - -	4	12·5
Deformed Chests (chiefly due to Rickets)	1	—
Badly formed Chests - - -	8	25
Hernia :—Inguinal - - -	2	—
Defective Speech - - -	1	—

TABLE 8.—Showing the Mental Capacity of the children.

	Boys.	
	No.	Per cent.
Brightness estimated from child's demeanour during examination :—		
Good - - -	17	53·5
Average - - -	12	37·2
Dull - - -	3	9·3
School Teachers' estimate of intelligence :—		
Good - - -	15	46·8
Average - - -	15	46·8
Dull - - -	2	6·2

TABLE 9.—Shewing the facts as to cleanliness and the condition of the clothes.—32 Boys.

	No.	Per Cent.
Cleanliness of body :—		
Good - - -	14	44
Moderate - - -	6	19
Bad - - -	12	37
Number with many nits in hair - -	4	12·5
Cleanliness of clothes :—		
Good - - -	10	31
Moderate - - -	13	40·5
Bad - - -	9	28
Clothing—Sufficient - - -	31	97
Insufficient - - -	1	3
Number of children not wearing boots -	0	0

TABLE 10.—None of the boys was employed out of school hours.



APPENDIX C (APPENDICES TO PART III)—continued.

IV.—GLASGOW CHILDREN BOARDED OUT IN GLASGOW.

- TABLE 1.—Table of average weights, heights and chest girths compared with the Standard Averages.
- TABLE 2.—Table shewing the number of children who deviate by more than five per cent. from the Standard Averages.
- TABLE 3.—Table shewing the nutrition and health appearance.
- TABLE 4.—Table shewing the condition of the teeth.
- TABLE 5.—Table shewing the acuteness of vision.
- TABLE 6.—Table shewing the diseases of the eyes and eyelids.
- TABLE 7.—Table shewing the other abnormalities observed.
- TABLE 8.—Table shewing the mental capacity.
- TABLE 9.—Table shewing the condition of the clothes and the cleanliness of clothes and body.
- TABLE 10.—Shewing the number of children employed out of school hours.

TABLE 1.—Showing the average weight, height and chest girth of the Boarded out Children examined in Glasgow at each age (6-13) with the Anthropometric Committee's Standard averages for Great Britain.

Boys.								Girls.							
Ages last Birthday.	Number Examined.	Average Weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Weight.	Average Height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Height.	Average Chest Girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Chest Girth.	Number Examined.	Average Weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Weight.	Average Height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Height.	Average Chest Girth in inches.*	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Chest Girth.	
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	None given for these ages.	1	43	42·4	42·87	42·63	20·25	None given.	
7	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		
8	1	<u>53</u>	54·9	<u>45·5</u>	47·05	22·25		—	—	—	—	—	—		
9	—	—	—	—	—	—		2	58·87	55·5	<u>45·43</u>	48·73	23·5		
10	2	<u>58</u>	67·5	<u>47·87</u>	51·84	<u>23·62</u>		1	<u>58·25</u>	62·0	<u>49</u>	51·05	—		
11	2	<u>58</u>	72·0	<u>49·68</u>	53·50	<u>22·81</u>		2	<u>66·5</u>	68·1	<u>50·93</u>	53·10	23·25		
12	2	<u>64·5</u>	76·7	<u>50·5</u>	54·99	<u>24·18</u>	27·20	1	<u>74</u>	76·4	55	55·66	24·75	None given.	
13	2	<u>78</u>	82·6	<u>51·81</u>	56·91	<u>25·75</u>	28·03	6	<u>73·87</u>	87·0	<u>54·04</u>	57·77	25·42		
Total	9							13							

\* Chest measured in 11 girls only.

The averages underlined are those which are less than the Anthropometric Committee's Standard Averages—fractional differences have been ignored.

The weights were taken in ordinary clothes without boots. The heights without boots.

TABLE 2.—Shewing for each age the number of those boys measured whose weights deviate by more than 5 per cent. from the standard averages of the Anthropometric Committee.

Ages	8	10	11	12	13	Total for all ages.	Per cent. Totals.
Number examined	1	2	2	2	2	9	—
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average	—	2	2	1	1	6	66·6
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with weight <i>between</i> these limits	1	—	—	1	1	3	33·3

APPENDIX C (APPENDICES TO PART III)—continued.  
IV.—GLASGOW CHILDREN BOARDED OUT IN GLASGOW—continued.

TABLE 2.—continued.

								Showing the same facts for the Girls.							
Ages - - - - -								6	9	10	11	12	13	Total for all ages.	Total in per- centages.
Number examined - - - - -								1	2	1	2	1	6	13	—
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average -								—	1	1	1	—	5	8	61
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average -								—	1	—	—	—	—	1	8
Number with weight <i>between</i> these limits - - - - -								1	—	—	1	1	1	4	31

								Showing the same facts as regards the Boy's heights.						
Ages - - - - -								8	10	11	12	13	Total for all ages.	Total in per- centages.
Number examined - - - - -								1	2	2	2	2	9	—
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average -								—	1	2	1	2	6	66·6
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average -								—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits - - - - -								1	1	—	1	—	3	33·3

								Showing the same facts as regards the Girls heights.							
Ages - - - - -								6	9	10	11	12	13	Totals for all Ages.	Totals in per- centages.
Number examined - - - - -								1	2	1	2	1	6	13	—
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average -								—	2	—	—	—	3	5	39
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average -								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits - - - - -								1	—	1	2	1	3	8	61

TABLE 3.—Showing the numbers and approximate percentages of children classed good, moderate, and bad in respect of their state of nutrition and health appearance.

Number examined—9 boys and 10 girls.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
State of Nutrition :				
Good - - - - -	5	55·5	5	50·
Moderate - - - - -	1	11·1	4	40·
Bad - - - - -	3	33·3	1	10·
Health Appearance :				
Good - - - - -	1	11·1	4	40·
Moderate - - - - -	5	55·5	4	40·
Bad - - - - -	3	33·3	2	20·

TABLE 4.—Table showing in approximate percentages the condition of the Teeth and the number of children affected.

Number examined—9 boys and 13 girls.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Condition as to Decay :				
Good - - - - -	1	11·1	2	16·
Moderate - - - - -	3	33·3	5	38·
Bad - - - - -	5	55·5	6	46·
Condition as to Cleanliness :				
Good - - - - -	—	—	1	8·
Moderate - - - - -	2	22·	5	38·
Bad - - - - -	7	77·7	7	54·
Children with regular teeth -	7	77·7	13	100·
„ „ irregular „ -	2	22·	—	—
„ „ badly shaped teeth	4	44·	2	16·



APPENDIX C (APPENDICES TO PART III)—continued.

IV.—GLASGOW CHILDREN BOARDED OUT IN GLASGOW—continued.

TABLE 5.—Showing in ages the acuteness of vision with both eyes open.

Boys.										Girls.								
Ages.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.
8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Totals - -	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—

Eyesight defective (6/12 or worse) 22 per cent. boys, 33 per cent. girls.

TABLE 6.—Showing the number of children with diseases of the eyes and eyelids (9 boys and 13 girls examined).

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.		No.	
Squint (Convergent) - -	2		—	

TABLE 7.—Showing the other abnormal conditions found amongst the 9 boys and 13 girls examined.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Mouth Breathers - - -	2	22·2	3	23
Enlarged Tonsils - - -	2	22·2	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands - -	6	66·6	6	46·1
Ears—				
Deafness - - - -	1	—	1	—
Impacted Wax - - -	4	—	2	—
Signs of Congenital Syphilis -	1	—	1	—
Rickety Legs - - - -	1	—	—	—
Deformed Chest (chiefly due to Rickets) - - -	—	—	—	—
Badly formed Chests - -	2	22·2	—	—
Skin Diseases—				
Seborrhœic Eczema - -	1	—	1	—
Impetigo and Eczema -	1	—	—	—
Signs of Pedicular Irritation of Skin - - - -	2	—	—	—
Pulmonary Diseases—				
Phthisis - - - -	—	—	1	—
Bronchitis - - - -	—	—	1	—

TABLE 8.—Showing the mental capacity of the children.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Brightness estimated from Child's demeanour during Examination—				
Good - - - -	3	33·3	4	33·3
Average - - - -	5	55·5	4	33·3
Dull - - - -	1	11·1	4	33·3
School Teachers' estimate of Intelligence—				
Good - - - -	5	55·5	3	23
Average - - - -	4	44·4	6	46
Dull - - - -	—	—	4	31

TABLE 9.—Showing the facts as to cleanliness, and the condition of the clothes in the children examined (9 boys, 13 girls).

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Cleanliness of body :—				
Good - - - -	1	11·1	5	38·5
Moderate - - - -	2	22·2	5	38·5
Bad - - - -	6	66·6	3	23
Number with many nits in hair	—	—	7	52
Cleanliness of clothes* :—				
Good - - - -	—	—	2	16·6
Moderate - - - -	5	55·5	4	33·3
Bad - - - -	4	44·4	6	50
Clothing sufficient - - -	9	100	11	84
” insufficient - - -	—	—	2	16
Number of children not wearing boots - - - -	—	—	—	—

\* Cleanliness of clothes not recorded in one girl.

TABLE 10.—Showing the number of children employed out of school hours. Three boys were employed carrying milk, aged 12, 13, and 10. No girl was employed.

APPENDIX C (APPENDICES TO PART III)—continued.

V.—GOVAN CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF OUT-RELIEF.

- TABLE 1.—Table of average weights, heights and chest girths compared with the Standard Averages.
- TABLE 2.—Table showing the number of children who deviate by more than 5 per cent. from the Standard Averages.
- TABLE 3.—Table showing the nutrition and health appearance.
- TABLE 4.—Table showing the condition of the teeth.
- TABLE 5.—Table showing the acuteness of vision.
- TABLE 6.—Table showing the diseases of the eyes and eyelids.
- TABLE 7.—Table showing the other abnormalities observed.
- TABLE 8.—Table showing the mental capacity.
- TABLE 9.—Table showing the condition of the clothes and the cleanliness of clothes and body.
- TABLE 10.—Showing the number of children employed out of school hours.
- TABLE 11.—Showing the condition of the children under 5 not yet at school.

TABLE 1.—Showing the average weight, height and chest girth of the children examined in Govan at each age (5–13) with the Anthropometric Committee's Standard Averages for Great Britain.

Boys.										Girls.									
Years.	Ages last Birthday.	Number examined.	Average weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average weight.	Average height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average height	Average chest girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average chest girth.		Number examined.	Average weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average weight	Average height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average height.	Average chest girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average chest girth.			
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	None given for these ages.		2	<u>38·0</u>	39·6	40·31	40·82	19·37	None given.			
6	2	50·	44·4	44·31	44·0	22·37			4	43·75	42·4	<u>41·09</u>	42·63	21·03					
7	2	49·	49·7	46·06	45·97	22·12			8	46·0	46·7	44·15	44·45	21·04					
8	9	<u>50·33</u>	54·9	<u>45·72</u>	47·05	22·06			4	55·75	52·2	46·37	46·60	22·12					
9	9	<u>57·33</u>	60·4	<u>47·84</u>	49·70	23·11			12	55·41	55·5	<u>47·72</u>	48·73	22·15					
10	6	<u>57·</u>	67·5	<u>48·20</u>	51·84	<u>23·04</u>	26·10		4	<u>59·25</u>	62·0	<u>48·46</u>	51·05	23·03					
11	5	<u>62·</u>	72·0	<u>49·25</u>	53·50	<u>24·</u>	26·53		12	<u>63·91</u>	68·1	<u>51·33</u>	53·10	23·37					
12	6	<u>68·83</u>	76·7	<u>53·60</u>	54·99	<u>24·75</u>	27·20		9	<u>70·88</u>	76·4	<u>52·77</u>	55·66	24·38					
13	6	<u>77·83</u>	82·6	<u>55·60</u>	56·91	<u>26·41</u>	28·03		5	<u>85·4</u>	87·0	<u>55·6</u>	57·77	26·07					
Totals		45							60										

The Averages underlined are those which are less than the Anthropometric Committee's Standard Averages—fractional differences have been ignored.

The weights were taken in ordinary clothes without boots, and the heights without boots.

TABLE 2.—Showing for each age the number of those boys measured whose weights deviate by more than five per cent. from the Standard averages of the Anthropometric Committee.

Ages.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Totals for all ages.	Totals in percentages.
Number Examined.	2	2	9	9	6	5	6	6	45	—
No. with weight 5 per cent. or more below standard average - - - - -	—	1	6	5	5	3	5	3	28	62·2
No. with weight 5 per cent. or more above standard average - - - - -	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	7	15·5
No. with weight between these limits - - -	—	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	10	22·2



APPENDIX C (APPENDICES TO PART III)—continued.

V.—GOVAN CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF OUT-RELIEF—continued.

TABLE 2—continued.

		Showing the same facts for the Girls.										
Ages.		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Totals for all ages.	Totals in per-centages.
Number Examined.		2	4	8	4	12	4	12	9	5	60	—
No. with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - - - -		—	—	2	—	4	3	7	6	3	25	41·6
No. with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - - - -		—	1	1	2	3	1	3	2	1	14	23·3
No. with weight <i>between</i> these limits - - -		2	3	5	2	5	—	2	1	1	21	35·0
		Showing the same facts as regards the Boys' Heights.										
Ages.		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Totals for all ages.	Totals in per-centages.	
Number Examined.		2	2	9	9	6	5	6	6	45	—	
No. with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - - - -		—	—	2	4	4	2	2	3	17	37·7	
No. with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - - - -		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	6·6	
No. with height <i>between</i> these limits - - -		2	2	7	4	2	3	4	1	25	55·5	
		Showing the same facts as regards the Girls' Heights.										
Ages.		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Totals for all ages.	Totals in per-centages.
Number Examined.		2	4	8	4	12	4	12	9	5	60	—
No. with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - - - -		—	2	1	1	—	2	4	4	1	15	25
No. with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - - - -		—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	5
No. with height <i>between</i> these limits - - -		2	2	6	3	12	2	7	4	4	42	70

TABLE 3.—Showing the number and the percentage of children classed good, moderate and bad in respect of their state of nutrition and health appearance. Number examined (45 boys and 60 girls).

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
State of nutrition—				
Good - - - - -	10	22·2	26	43·3
Moderate - - - - -	20	44·4	18	30·
Bad - - - - -	15	33·3	16	26·6
Health appearance—				
Good - - - - -	18	40·	31	51·6
Moderate - - - - -	17	37·7	15	25·
Bad - - - - -	10	22·2	14	23·3

TABLE 4.—Table showing in approximate percentages the condition of the teeth. Number examined (45 boys and 60 girls).

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Condition as to decay—				
Good - - - - -	6	13·3	8	13·3
Moderate - - - - -	16	35·5	27	45·
Bad - - - - -	23	51·1	25	41·6
Condition as to cleanliness—				
Good - - - - -	1	2·2	2	3·3
Moderate - - - - -	16	35·5	22	36·6
Bad - - - - -	28	62·2	36	60·
Children with regular teeth -	39	86·7	52	86·7
Children with irregular teeth -	6	13·3	8	13·3
Children with badly shaped teeth	5	11·1	9	15·

APPENDIX C (APPENDICES TO PART III)—continued.

V.—GOVAN CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF OUT-RELIEF—continued.

TABLE 5.—Showing in ages the acuteness of vision with both eyes open.

Ages.	Boys.									Girls.								
	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
7	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
8	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	4	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
12	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
13	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	26	8	4	4	—	—	—	—	3	31	12	3	5	1	1	—	1	4

Eyesight defective (6/12 or worse) = 19 per cent. boys and 20·4 per cent. girls.  
No boy was wearing glasses. Three girls were—two whose vision without was 6/18 and one whose vision = 0.

TABLE 6.—Showing the number of children and the number per cent. with disease of the eyes and eyelids (45 boys and 60 girls).

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Conjunctivitis - - - -	—	—	—	—
Corneal Nebulæ - - - -	—	—	1	—
Squint—Convergent - - -	—	—	1	—
Blepharitis - - - - -	7	15·1	6	10

TABLE 7.—Showing the other abnormal conditions found amongst the 45 boys and 60 girls examined.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Mouth Breathers - - - -	11	24·4	7	11·6
Enlarged Tonsils - - - -	8	17·7	6	10
Enlarged Cervical Glands -	16	35·5	26	43·3
Follicular Tonsillitis - - -	2	—	—	—
Ears—				
Deafness - - - - -	—	—	1	—
Otorrhœa - - - - -	1	—	1	—
Impacted Wax - - - - -	8	—	14	—
Signs of Congenital Syphilis -	1	—	1	—
Rickety legs - - - - -	6	13·3	3	5
Deformed Chest (chiefly due to rickets) - - -	4	8·8	—	—
Chest badly formed - - -	10	22·2	5	8·3

TABLE 7—continued.

Skin Diseases—				
Seborrhœic Eczema - - -	4	—	3	—
Signs of pedicular irritation	6	13·3	5	8·3
Boils - - - - -	1	—	—	—
Impetigo and Eczema - - -	4	—	3	—
Nævus - - - - -	—	—	1	—
Ringworm of Scalp - - -	1	—	—	—
Pulmonary Diseases—				
Bronchitis - - - - -	1	—	—	—
Phthisis - - - - -	—	—	1	—
Lateral Curvature of Spine -	—	—	1	—
Deformed ankle due to old injury - - - - -	1	—	—	—

TABLE 8.—Showing the mental capacity of the children :—

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Brightness estimated from child's demeanour during examination :				
Good - - - - -	9	20	13	21·7
Average - - - - -	26	57·7	45	75
Dull - - - - -	10	22·2	2	3·3
School Teachers' estimate of intelligence :				
Good - - - - -	18	37·5	27	45
Average - - - - -	26	54·1	28	46·7
Dull - - - - -	4	8·3	5	8·3



APPENDIX C (APPENDICES TO PART III)—continued.

V.—GOVAN CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF OUT-RELIEF—continued.

TABLE 9.—Showing the facts as to cleanliness and the condition of the clothes in the children examined (45 boys and 60 girls):—

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Cleanliness of body :				
Good - - - -	14	31·1	20	33·3
Moderate - - -	19	42·2	20	33·3
Bad - - - -	12	26·6	20	33·3
No. with many nits in hair -	10	22·2	52	86·6
Cleanliness of clothes :				
Good - - - -	4	8·8	15	25
Moderate - - -	14	31·1	19	31·6
Bad - - - -	27	60	26	43·3
Clothing sufficient - - -	40	—	55	—
Clothing insufficient - -	5	11·1	5	8·3
No. of children not wearing boots	2	—	0	—

TABLE 10.—Showing the number of children employed out of school hours.

Eleven boys and 6 girls were so employed—

Four boys as messengers (three aged 13 and one aged 12).

Five boys taking round milk (one aged 13, one aged 11, two aged 10, and one aged 9).

Two boys selling papers (one aged 12 and one aged 9).

Three girls taking round milk (two aged 13 and one aged 10).

Two girls selling papers (one aged 12 and one aged 11).

One girl minding children (aged 12).

TABLE 11.—Showing the condition of the children under five not yet at school. Compiled by Miss Longman and Miss Phillips.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
State of nutrition—				
Good - - - -	2	18·1	7	70
Medium - - - -	5	45·4	3	30
Bad - - - -	4	36·3	0	—
Unclassed - - - -	1	—	0	—
Health appearance—				
Good - - - -	4	33·3	7	70
Medium - - - -	5	41·7	2	20
Bad - - - -	3	25	1	10
Brightness—				
Good - - - -	5	45·4	5	50
Medium - - - -	2	18·1	5	50
Bad - - - -	4	36·3	0	—
Unclassed - - - -	1	—	0	—
Cleanliness of Clothing—				
Good - - - -	6	50	6	66·6
Medium - - - -	5	41·6	2	22·2
Bad - - - -	1	8·3	1	11·1
Unclassed - - - -	0	—	1	—
Cleanliness of Body—				
Good - - - -	9	75	6	60
Medium - - - -	3	25	4	40
Bad - - - -	0	—	0	—
Sufficiency of Clothing—				
Sufficient - - - -	10	91·6	8	88·8
Insufficient - - - -	2	8·3	1	11·1
Unclassed - - - -	0	—	1	—

APPENDIX C (APPENDICES TO PART III)—continued.

VI.—GOVAN CHILDREN BOARDED OUT IN GOVAN.

- TABLE 1.—Table of average weights, heights and chest girths compared with the Standard Averages.
- TABLE 2.—Table showing the number of children who deviate by more than 5 per cent. from the Standard Averages.
- TABLE 3.—Table showing the nutrition and health appearance.
- TABLE 4.—Table showing the condition of the teeth.
- TABLE 5.—Table showing the acuteness of vision.
- TABLE 6.—Table showing the diseases of the eyes and eyelids.
- TABLE 7.—Showing the other abnormalities observed.
- TABLE 8.—Table showing the mental capacity.
- TABLE 9.—Table showing the condition of the clothes and the cleanliness of clothes and body.
- TABLE 10.—Showing the number of children employed out of school hours.

TABLE 1.—Showing the average weight, height and chest girth of the boarded-out children examined in Govan at each age (9-13, with the Anthropometric Committee's Standard Averages for Great Britain.

Boys.								Girls.							
Ages last Birthday.	Number examined.	Average weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average weight.	Average height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average height.	Average chest girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average chest girth.	Number examined.	Average weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average weight.	Average height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average height.	Average chest girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average chest girth.	
Years.															
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	66·0	55·5	49·0	48·73	24·50	Not given.	
11	2	73·0	72·0	<u>52·06</u>	53·50	26·62	26·53	1	<u>55·0</u>	68·1	<u>49·50</u>	53·10	22·25		
12	2	<u>75·5</u>	76·7	54·43	54·99	<u>25·43</u>	27·20	1	<u>59·0</u>	76·4	<u>50·75</u>	55·66	22·50		
13	1	<u>67·0</u>	82·6	<u>54·25</u>	56·91	<u>25·25</u>	28·03	2	<u>67·50</u>	87·0	<u>52·75</u>	57·77	24·06		
Totals	5							5							

The averages underlined are those which are less than the Anthropometric Committee's Standard averages, fractional differences have been ignored.

The weights were taken in ordinary clothes without boots, and the heights without boots.

TABLE 2.—Showing for each age the number of those children measured whose weights deviate by more than 5 per cent. from the standard averages of the Anthropometric Committee.

Boys.						Girls.					
Ages.	11	12	13	Totals for all ages.	Totals in per- centages.	9	11	12	13	Totals for all ages.	Totals in per- centages.
Number examined.	2	2	1	5	—	1	1	1	2	5	—
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more below standard average - - -	1	1	1	3	60	—	1	1	2	4	80
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more above standard average - - -	1	—	—	1	20	1	—	—	—	1	20
Number with weight between these limits	—	1	—	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—



APPENDIX C (APPENDICES TO PART III)—*continued.*

VI.—GOVAN CHILDREN BOARDED OUT IN GOVAN—*continued.*

TABLE 2—*continued.*

Ages.	Showing the same facts as regards the children's <i>Height.</i>										
	<i>Boys.</i>					<i>Girls.</i>					
	11	12	13	Totals for all ages.	Totals in per- centages.	9	11	12	13	Totals for all ages.	Totals in per- centages.
Number examined.	2	2	1	5	—	1	1	1	2	5	—
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	80
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits - - - - -	2	2	1	5	100	1	—	—	—	1	20

TABLE 3.—Showing the number and the percentage of children classed good, moderate, and bad in respect of their state of nutrition and health appearance. Number examined—5 boys and 5 girls.

	<i>Boys.</i>		<i>Girls.</i>	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
State of nutrition—				
Good - - - - -	2	40	1	20
Moderate - - - - -	2	40	3	60
Bad - - - - -	1	20	1	20
Health appearance—				
Good - - - - -	2	40	1	20
Moderate - - - - -	1	20	4	80
Bad - - - - -	2	40	—	—

TABLE 4.—Table showing in approximate percentages the condition of the teeth. Number examined—5 boys and 5 girls.

	<i>Boys.</i>		<i>Girls.</i>	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Condition as to decay—				
Good - - - - -	2	40	1	20
Moderate - - - - -	3	60	3	60
Bad - - - - -	—	—	1	20
Condition as to cleanliness—				
Good - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Moderate - - - - -	2	40	2	40
Bad - - - - -	3	60	3	60
Children with regular teeth -	4	80	4	80
Children with irregular teeth -	1	20	1	20
Children with badly-shaped teeth	—	—	—	—

TABLE 5.—Showing in ages the acuteness of vision with both eyes open.

Ages.	<i>Boys.</i>									<i>Girls.</i>								
	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals - -	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

Eyesight defective (6/12) in 2 girls = 40 per cent. of the girls. Neither wore glasses.

TABLE 6.—There was no case of disease of eyes or eyelids amongst these children.

APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—*continued.*VI.—GOVAN CHILDREN BOARDED OUT IN GOVAN—*continued.*

TABLE 7.—Showing the other abnormal conditions found amongst the 5 boys and 5 girls examined.

	<i>Boys.</i>		<i>Girls.</i>	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Mouth Breathers - - -	1	20	1	20
Enlarged Tonsils - - -	2	40	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands -	2	40	3	60
Ears :—				
Deafness - - - -	—	—	—	—
Otorrhœa - - - -	—	—	—	—
Impacted Wax - - -	1	—	—	—
Signs of Congenital Syphilis -	—	—	—	—
Rickety legs - - - -	—	—	—	—
Deformed Chest (chiefly due to Rickets) - - -	—	—	—	—
Badly formed Chests - -	1	—	—	—
Skin Diseases - - - -	—	—	—	—
Herpes Labialis - -	—	—	1	—
Signs of Pedicular Irritation	—	—	1	—

TABLE 8.—Showing the mental capacity of the children.

	<i>Boys.</i>		<i>Girls.</i>	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Brightness estimated from child's demeanour during examination :—				
Good - - - -	3	60	1	20
Average - - -	2	40	4	80
Dull - - - -	—	—	—	—

TABLE 8—*continued.*

	<i>Boys.</i>		<i>Girls.</i>	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
School Teachers' estimate of intelligence :—				
Good - - - -	3	60	3	60
Average - - -	2	40	1	20
Dull - - - -	—	—	1	20

TABLE 9.—Showing the facts as to cleanliness and the condition of the clothes in the children examined (5 boys and 5 girls).

	<i>Boys.</i>		<i>Girls.</i>	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Cleanliness of Body :—				
Good - - - -	4	80	3	60
Moderate - - -	—	—	2	40
Bad - - - -	1	20	—	—
No. with many nits in hair -	1	20	4	80
Cleanliness of Clothes :—				
Good - - - -	2	40	1	20
Moderate - - -	1	20	3	60
Bad - - - -	2	40	1	20
Clothing sufficient - - -	5	100	5	100
Clothing insufficient - - -	—	—	—	—
No. of children not wearing boots	—	—	—	—

TABLE 10.—None of the children was employed out of school hours.



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

VII.—EDINBURGH CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF OUT-RELIEF.

- TABLE 1.—Table of average weights, heights, and chest girths compared with the Standard Averages.
- TABLE 2.—Table showing the number of children who deviate by more than 5 per cent from the Standard Averages.
- TABLE 3.—Table showing the nutrition and health appearance.
- TABLE 4.—Table showing the condition of the teeth.
- TABLE 5.—Table showing the acuteness of vision.
- TABLE 6.—Table showing the diseases of the eyes and eyelids.

- TABLE 7.—Table showing the other abnormalities observed.
- TABLE 8.—Table showing the mental capacity.
- TABLE 9.—Table showing the condition of the clothes and the cleanliness of clothes and body.
- TABLE 10.—Showing the number of children employed out of school hours.
- TABLE 11.—Showing the condition of the children under 5 not yet at school.

TABLE 1.—Showing the average weight, height, and chest girth of the children examined in Edinburgh (Out-Relief Children) at each age (5-14), with the Anthropometric Committee's Standard Averages for Great Britain.

Boys.								Girls.							
Age last Birthday.	Number Examined.	Average Weight in lbs. *	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Weight.	Average Height in inches †	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Height.	Average Chest Girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Chest Girth.	Number Examined.	Average Weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Weight.	Average Height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Height.	Average Chest Girth in inches. ‡	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Chest Girth.	
5	3	42·33	39·9	41·	41·03	20·54	None given for these ages.	—	—	—	—	—	—	None given.	
6	8	39·87	44·4	41·01	44·0	21·40		6	37·5	42·4	41·35	42·63	20·02		
7	8	47·12	49·7	40·09	45·97	22·03		5	45·8	46·7	44·22	44·45	21·30		
8	14	49·57	54·9	45·48	47·05	22·37		1	49·	52·2	45·50	46·60	21·75		
9	10	54·2	60·4	47·57	49·70	22·96		10	53·7	55·5	48·12	48·73	22·41		
10	10	59·9	67·5	49·37	51·84	23·72		15	55·93	62·0	48·74	51·05	22·85		
11	12	63·16	72·0	50·36	53·50	24·37		7	67·85	68·1	52·21	53·10	24·37		
12	6	70·66	76·7	53·52	54·99	25·20		16	69·37	76·4	53·32	55·66	24·28		
13	13	73·92	82·6	53·91	56·91	25·77		14	74·64	87·0	54·42	57·77	25·14		
14	1	72·	92·0	55·37	59·33	24·62	28·46	1	81·	96·7	54·50	59·80	25·25		
Total	85							75							

\* Weights taken in ordinary clothes without boots.  
† Heights taken without boots.  
‡ At age ten one chest girth was not recorded.  
The averages underlined are those which are less than the Anthropometric Committee's Standard averages, fractional differences have been ignored.

TABLE 2.—Showing for each age the number of those boys measured, whose weights deviated more than 5 per cent. from the Standard Averages of the Anthropometric Committee.

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Totals for all ages.	Totals in per-centages.
Number examined.	3	8	8	14	10	10	12	6	13	1	85	
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average	1	5	5	10	8	5	10	3	10	1	58	68·
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average	1	1	—	2	1	2	1	—	1	—	9	10·5
Number with weight <i>between</i> these limits	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	3	2	—	18	21·5

APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

VII.—EDINBURGH CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF OUT-RELIEF—continued.

TABLE 2—continued.

		Showing the same facts for the Girls.										Totals for all ages.	Totals in per- centages.
Ages.		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
Number examined.		6	5	1	10	15	7	16	14	1		75	
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - - - -		5	2	1	5	12	4	11	11	1		52	69'
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - - - -		—	1	—	2	1	2	1	1	—		8	11'
Number with weight <i>between</i> these limits - -		1	2	—	3	2	1	4	2	—		15	20'

		Showing the same facts as regards the Boys' <i>Heights</i> .										Totals for all ages.	Totals in per- centages.
Ages.		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Number examined.		3	8	8	14	10	10	12	6	13	1	85	
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - - - -		—	5	2	6	5	4	8	1	7	1	39	46'
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - - - -		—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3'5
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits -		3	3	6	7	4	5	4	5	6	—	43	50'5

		Showing the same facts as regards the Girls' <i>Heights</i> .										Totals for all ages.	Totals in per- centages.
Ages.		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
Number examined.		6	5	1	10	15	7	16	14	1		75	
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - - - -		2	1	—	3	6	2	8	7	1		30	40'
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - - - -		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1	1'3
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits - -		4	3	1	7	9	5	8	7	—		41	58'6

TABLE 3.—Showing the number and approximate percentage of the children classed good, moderate and bad in respect of their state of nutrition and health appearance.

Number examined=85 boys and 74 girls.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per. cent.	No.	Per. cent.
State of Nutrition :				
Good - - - - -	36	42'	54	73'
Moderate - - - - -	37	43'5	14	19'
Bad - - - - -	12	14'	6	8'
Health Appearance :				
Good - - - - -	45	53'	36	48'5
Moderate - - - - -	22	26'	23	31'
Bad - - - - -	18	21'	15	20'

TABLE 4.—Table showing in approximate Percentages the condition of the Teeth. Number examined=83 boys and 74 girls.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per. cent.	No.	Per. cent.
Condition as to decay :				
Good - - - - -	10	12'	19	26'
Moderate - - - - -	31	37'3	23	31'
Bad - - - - -	42	50'6	22	43'
Condition as to cleanliness :				
Good - - - - -	2	2'4	2	3'
Moderate - - - - -	30	36'	36	48'5
Bad - - - - -	51	61'4	36	48'5
Children with regular Teeth :	70	84'4	64	86'5
„ „ irregular Teeth -	13	15'6	10	13'5
„ „ badly shaped teeth	5	6'	14	19'



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

VII.—EDINBURGH CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF OUT-RELIEF—continued. -

TABLE 5.—Showing in ages the acuteness of vision with both eyes open.

Boys.										Girls.									
Ages.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.	
6	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
7	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	8	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
9	4	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	
10	4	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	
11	7	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	
12	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	
13	9	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	5	3	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	
14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals - - -	44	9	5	20	—	—	1	—	3	29	12	10	12	1	3	—	—	2	

Eyesight defective (6/12 or worse) = 33 per cent. boys and 39 per cent. girls.  
Three boys were wearing glasses—vision without = 6/9, 6/18 and 6/60, and two girls vision = 6/12 in both.

TABLE 6.—Showing the number of children and the number per cent. with disease of the eyes and eyelids (85 boys and 75 girls examined).

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Conjunctivitis - - - -	2	2·3	2	2·5
Follicular - - - -	2	—	1	—
Catarrhal - - - -	—	—	1	—
Squint—Convergent - -	1	—	4	5
Corneal Nebulae—One eye -	—	—	3*	4
Both eyes - - - -	—	—	1	—
Blepharitis - - - -	14	—	16	—

\* Iris adherent in one case.

TABLE 7.—Showing the other abnormal conditions found amongst the 85 boys and 75 girls examined.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Mouth Breathers - - -	19	22·3	12	16
Enlarged Tonsils - - -	12	14·1	10	13·3
Enlarged Cervical Glands -	46	54·1	40	53·3
Follicular Tonsillitis - -	—	—	1	—
Ears :				
Deafness - - - -	1	—	—	—
Otorrhœa - - - -	—	—	1	—
Impacted Wax - - - -	—	—	12	—
Signs of Congenital Syphilis -	—	—	2	—

TABLE 7—continued.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Rickety Legs - - - -	5	6	4	5
Deformed Chest (chiefly due to Rickets) - - - -	3	3·5	1	—
Chest badly formed - -	20	23·5	17	22·66
Skin Diseases :				
Seborrhœic Eczema - -	4	—	4	—
Signs of pedicular irritation	11	13	16	21
Impetigo - - - -	1	—	—	—
Herpes Labialis - - -	—	—	1	—
Pulmonary Diseases :				
Bronchitis - - - -	2	—	3	4
Phthisis - - - -	1	—	—	—
Hernia—umbilical - - -	1	—	—	—
Defects of Articulation - -	2	—	1	—

One girl had had the great toe and its metatarsal bone amputated.

TABLE 8.—Showing the mental capacity of the children.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Brightness estimated from child's demeanour during examination :				
Good - - - -	34	41	36	51
Average - - - -	41	49·5	29	41
Dull - - - -	8	9·5	6	8

APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—*continued.*VII.—EDINBURGH CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF OUT-RELIEF—*continued.*TABLE 8—*continued.*

	<i>Boys.</i>		<i>Girls.</i>	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
School teachers' estimate of intelligence :				
Good - - - - -	35	39	33	41
Average - - - - -	39	43	36	45
Dull - - - - -	16*	18	11*	14

\* The teachers described 3 boys and 1 girl as feeble minded.

TABLE 9.—Showing the facts as to cleanliness and the conditions of the clothes in the children examined (85 boys and 75 girls).

	<i>Boys.</i>		<i>Girls.</i>	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Cleanliness of Body :				
Good - - - - -	29	34	30	40
Moderate - - - - -	22	26	27	36
Bad - - - - -	34	40	18	24
Number with many nits in hair	8	9	60	80
Cleanliness of Clothes :				
Good - - - - -	36	42·3	30	40
Moderate - - - - -	19	22·3	22	29·3
Bad - - - - -	30	35·3	23	30·6
Clothing sufficient - - - -	82	—	67	—
Clothing insufficient - - -	3	3·5	8	10·6
Children not wearing boots -	4	—	0	—

TABLE 10.—Employment of children outside school hours (85 boys and 75 girls).

8 boys and 9 girls were so employed as under :

Carrying bread and rolls - 2 boys (both aged 13).  
 Selling papers - - - - 1 boy (aged 12).  
 Taking milk - - - - 2 boys and 6 girls  
 (3 aged 13, 1 aged 12, 2 aged 11, and 2 aged 10).  
 Messengers - - - - 3 boys and 3 girls  
 (3 aged 13 and 3 aged 12).

TABLE 11.—Showing the condition of the children under 5 not yet at school, compiled by Miss Longman and Miss Phillips.

	<i>Boys.</i>		<i>Girls.</i>	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
State of Nutrition :				
Good - - - - -	5	38·4	2	28·5
Medium - - - - -	7	53·8	3	42·8
Bad - - - - -	1	7·7	2	28·5
Health Appearance :				
Good - - - - -	6	46·2	2	28·5
Medium - - - - -	5	38·4	4	57·1
Bad - - - - -	2	15·4	1	14·2
Brightness :				
Good - - - - -	5	38·4	2	33·3
Medium - - - - -	6	46·2	4	66·6
Bad - - - - -	2	15·4	—	—
Unclassed - - - - -	0	—	1	—
Cleanliness of Clothing :				
Good - - - - -	8	61·5	4	57·1
Medium - - - - -	4	30·8	3	42·8
Bad - - - - -	1	7·	0	—
Cleanliness of Body :				
Good - - - - -	7	53·8	4	57·1
Medium - - - - -	5	38·4	3	42·8
Bad - - - - -	1	7·	0	—
Sufficiency of Clothing :				
Sufficient - - - - -	12	—	7	—
Insufficient - - - - -	0	—	—	—
Unknown - - - - -	1	—	0	—



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

VII.—EDINBURGH CHILDREN BOARDED-OUT IN EDINBURGH.

- TABLE 1.—Table of average weights, heights and chest girths compared with the Standard Averages.
- TABLE 2.—Table showing the number of children who deviate by more than 5 per cent. from the Standard Averages.
- TABLE 3.—Table showing the nutrition and health appearance.
- TABLE 4.—Table showing the condition of the teeth.
- TABLE 5.—Table showing the acuteness of vision.
- TABLE 6.—Table showing the diseases of the eyes and eyelids.
- TABLE 7.—Table showing the other abnormalities observed.
- TABLE 8.—Table showing the mental capacity.
- TABLE 9.—Table showing the condition of the clothes and the cleanliness of clothes and body.
- TABLE 10.—Showing the number of children employed out of school hours.

TABLE 1. Showing the average weight, height and chest girth of the children examined in Edinburgh at each age (7–14) with the Anthropometric Committee's Standard Averages for Great Britain.

Boys.								Girls.							
Ages last Birthday.	Number Examined.	Average Weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Weight.	Average Height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Height.	Average Chest Girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Chest Girth.	Number Examined.	Average Weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Weight.	Average Height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Height.	Average Chest Girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Chest Girth.	
Years.															
7	1	<u>39·0</u>	49·7	<u>41·75</u>	45·97	20·50	Not given for these ages.	2	49·5	46·7	<u>42·68</u>	44·45	21·62	Not given.	
8	1	<u>43·0</u>	54·9	<u>44·75</u>	47·05	22·0		—	—	—	—	—	—		
9	2	<u>56·50</u>	60·4	50·25	49·70	23·75		1	<u>49·0</u>	55·5	<u>46·87</u>	48·73	22·62		
10	4	<u>60·75</u>	67·5	<u>50·56</u>	51·84	<u>24·15</u>		26·10	—	—	—	—	—		
11	2	<u>57·0</u>	72·0	<u>50·43</u>	53·50	<u>23·31</u>	26·53	2	78·5	68·1	55·5	53·10	25·37		
12	4	<u>66·75</u>	76·7	<u>53·06</u>	54·99	<u>25·59</u>	27·20	2	<u>61·0</u>	76·4	<u>53·12</u>	55·66	23·81		
13	3	<u>80·0</u>	82·6	58·12	56·91	<u>26·0</u>	28·03	2	<u>68·0</u>	87·0	<u>54·18</u>	57·77	24·31		
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	<u>72·0</u>	96·7	<u>53·62</u>	59·8	25·56		
Totals	17							11							

The averages underlined are those which are less than the Anthropometric Committee's Standard Averages—fractional differences have been ignored.  
The weights were taken in ordinary clothes without boots, and the heights without boots.

TABLE 2.—Showing for each age the number of those boys measured whose weights deviate by more than 5 per cent from the Standard Averages of the Anthropometric Committee.

Ages	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Totals for all ages.	Totals in percent-ages.
Number examined	1	1	2	4	2	4	3	17	—
Number with weight 5 per cent or more <i>below</i> standard average	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	11	65
Number with weight 5 per cent or more <i>above</i> standard average	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with weight <i>between</i> these limits	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	6	35

APPENDIX C (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

VIII.—EDINBURGH CHILDREN BOARDED OUT IN EDINBURGH—continued.

TABLE 2—continued.

								Showing the same facts for the Girls.							
								7	9	11	12	13	14	Totals for all ages.	Totals in percent- ages.
Ages - - - - -								7	9	11	12	13	14	Totals for all ages.	Totals in percent- ages.
Number examined - - - - -								2	1	2	2	2	2	11	—
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average								—	1	—	2	2	2	7	63·6
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average								1	—	1	—	—	—	2	18·2
Number with weight <i>between</i> these limits - - - - -								1	—	1	—	—	—	2	18·2

								Showing the same facts as regards the Boys' Heights.								
								7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Totals for all ages.	Totals in percent- ages.
Ages - - - - -								7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Totals for all ages.	Totals in percent- ages.
Number examined - - - - -								1	1	2	4	2	4	3	17	-
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average								1	—	—	1	1	1	—	4	24
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average								—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits - - - - -								—	1	2	3	1	3	2	12	70

								Showing the same facts as regards the Girls' Heights.							
								7	9	11	12	13	14	Totals for all ages.	Totals in percent- ages.
Ages - - - - -								7	9	11	12	13	14	Totals for all ages.	Totals in percent- ages.
Number examined - - - - -								2	1	2	2	2	2	11	—
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average								1	—	—	—	1	2	4	36·3
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average								—	—	1	—	—	—	1	9
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits - - - - -								1	1	1	2	1	—	6	54·5

TABLE 3.—Showing the number and the percentage of children classed good, moderate and bad in respect of their state of nutrition and health appearance. Number examined=17 boys and 11 girls.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
State of Nutrition—				
Good - - - - -	2	12	5	45·4
Moderate - - - - -	7	41	4	36·3
Bad - - - - -	8	47	2	18·1
Health Appearance—				
Good - - - - -	6	35	5	45·4
Moderate - - - - -	7	41	3	27·2
Bad - - - - -	4	24	3	27·2

TABLE 4.—Table showing in approximate percentages the condition of the teeth. Number examined =17 boys and 11 girls.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
Condition as to Decay—				
Good - - - - -	3	17·3	1	9·2
Moderate - - - - -	8	47·5	5	45·4
Bad - - - - -	6	35	5	45·4
Condition as to Cleanliness—				
Good - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Moderate - - - - -	5	29·5	3	27·2
Bad - - - - -	12	70·5	8	72·7
Children with Regular Teeth -	14	82·5	7	63·7
„ „ Irregular Teeth -	3	17·5	4	36·3
„ „ Badly Shaped Teeth	1	6	1	9·2



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

VIII.—EDINBURGH CHILDREN BOARDED OUT IN EDINBURGH—continued.

TABLE 5.—Showing in ages the acuteness of vision with both eyes open.

Boys.										Girls.									
Ages.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.	
7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
10	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
12	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals - - -	11	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	

Eyesight defective (6/12 or worse)=17·5 per cent. boys and 45·4 per cent. girls.  
Only one girl was wearing glasses—vision without=6/18 ; no boy was wearing them.

TABLE 6.—Showing the number of children and the number per cent. with disease of the eyes and eyelids (17 boys and 11 girls examined).

	Boys No.	Girls No.
Conjunctivitis—Phlyctenular -	1	—
Squint—Convergent - - -	1	—
Blepharitis - - - -	2	3

TABLE 7.—Showing the other abnormal conditions found amongst the 17 boys and 11 girls examined.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No	Per cent.
Mouth Breathers - - -	5	29·4	1	9·
Enlarged tonsils - - -	2	11·7	—	—
Enlarged cervical glands - -	6	35·2	4	36·3
Ears:—				
Deafness - - - -	—	—	—	—
Otorrhoea- - - -	—	—	—	—
Impacted wax - - -	5	—	1	—
Signs of congenital syphilis -	—	—	—	—
Rickety legs - - - -	—	—	—	—
Deformed chests, chiefly due to rickets - - - -	—	—	—	—
Chest badly formed - -	3	17·6	—	—
Skin diseases:—				
Ringworm of scalp - -	2	—	—	—
Signs of pedicular irritation of skin - - - -	2	—	1	—
Hernia Inguinal - - -	1	—	—	—

TABLE 8.—Showing the mental capacity of the children.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Brightness estimated from child's demeanour during examination :				
Good - - - - -	12	70·5	6	54·5
Average - - - - -	4	23·5	4	36·3
Dull - - - - -	1	6·	1	9·
School Teachers' estimate of intelligence :				
Good - - - - -	Not obtained			
Average - - - - -				
Dull - - - - -				

TABLE 9.—Showing the facts as to cleanliness and the condition of the clothes in the children examined (17 boys and 11 girls).

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Cleanliness of Body :				
Good - - - - -	8	47·	6	54·5
Moderate - - - - -	6	35·3	3	27·2
Bad - - - - -	3	17·6	2	18·1
Number with many nits in hair	1	6	10	90·9
Cleanliness of Clothes :				
Good - - - - -	13	76·6	8	72·7
Moderate - - - - -	2	11·7	3	27·2
Bad - - - - -	2	11·7	—	—
Clothing, sufficient - - -	16	—	10	—
insufficient - - - -	1	6·	1	9·
Number of children not wearing boots - - - - -	0	—	0	—

TABLE 10.—Showing the number of children employed out of school hours :

Three boys were so employed. No girls.  
One as a messenger, aged 13.  
One taking out bread, aged 10½.  
One in a barber's shop, aged 13.

APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III)—continued.

IX.—DUNDEE CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF OUT-RELIEF.

- TABLE 1.—Table of average weights, heights, and chest girths compared with the Standard Averages.

TABLE 2.—Table showing the number of children who deviate by more than 5 per cent. from the Standard Averages.

TABLE 3.—Table showing the nutrition and health appearance.

TABLE 4.—Table showing the condition of the teeth.

TABLE 5.—Table showing the acuteness of vision.
- TABLE 6.—Table showing the diseases of the eyes and the eyelids.

TABLE 7.—Table showing the other abnormalities observed.

TABLE 8.—Table showing the mental capacity.

TABLE 9.—Table showing the condition of the clothes and the cleanliness of clothes and body.

TABLE 10.—Showing the number of children employed out of school hours.

TABLE 1.—Showing the average weight, height, and chest girth of the children examined in Dundee at each age (2-13) with the Anthropometric Committee's Standard averages for Great Britain.

Boys.								Girls.							
Ages last Birth-day.	Number examined.	Average weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard average weight.	Average height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard average height.	Average chest girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard average chest girth.	Number examined.	Average weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard average weight.	Average height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard average height.	Average chest girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard average chest girth.	
Years.															
2	1	34·0	32·5	—	33·70	19·50	Not given for these ages.	—	—	—	—	—	—	None given.	
3	2	33·50	34·0	38·12	36·82	19·50		—	—	—	—	—	—		
4	1	32·0	37·3	37·0	38·46	19·75		—	—	—	—	—	—		
5	3	41·66	39·9	40·50	41·03	21·12		3	38·66	39·62	39·16	40·82	19·54		
6	2	38·50	44·4	41·68	44·0	20·50		9	41·33	42·4	41·69	42·63	20·53		
7	5	50·0	49·7	44·50	45·97	22·12		6	49·16	46·7	45·64	44·45	21·60		
8	7	49·85	54·9	45·64	47·05	22·08		5	48·0	52·2	45·37	46·60	21·7		
9	8	56·62	60·4	47·73	49·70	23·66		6	55·5	55·5	48·22	48·73	22·33		
10	12	56·41	67·5	48·59	51·84	22·94		26·10	4	55·5	62·0	48·37	51·05		22·53
11	7	70·71	72·0	52·85	53·50	24·8		26·53	—	—	—	—	—		—
12	4	73·0	76·7	53·65	54·99	26·08	27·20	4	65·75	76·4	52·31	55·66	23·93		
13	4	76·25	82·6	55·37	56·91	25·41	28·03	4	67·12	87·0	53·34	57·77	24·06		
Total	56						Total	41							

One Boy aged 2 and one aged 3—height not recorded.  
Chest girth not recorded—one Boy at 8, one at 10, three at 11, one at 12, and one at 13, and one Girl at 6.  
The averages underlined are those which are less than the Anthropometric Committee's Standard averages  
—fractional differences have been ignored,  
The weights were taken in ordinary clothes without boots, and the heights without boots.

TABLE 2.—Showing for each age the number of those boys measured whose weights deviate by more than 5 per cent. from the standard averages of the Anthropometric Committee.

Ages.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total for all ages.	Total in per-centages.
Number Examined.	1	2	1	3	2	5	7	8	12	7	4	4	56	—
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more below standard average - -	—	—	1	1	2	2	6	5	9	2	2	3	33	59
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more above standard average - -	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	7	12·5
Number with weight between these limits - - - - -	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	2	3	4	1	1	16	28·5



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

IX.—DUNDEE CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF OUT-RELIEF—continued.

TABLE 2—continued.

										Showing the same facts for the Girls.									
Ages - - - - -										5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	Totals for all ages.	Totals in percentages.
Number Examined.										3	9	6	5	6	4	4	4	41	—
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - - - -										1	3	1	2	2	2	3	4	18	44
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - - - -										1	1	3	—	2	1	—	—	8	20
Number with weight <i>between</i> these limits - - - - -										1	5	2	3	2	1	1	—	15	36

					Showing the same facts as regards the Boys' Heights.														
Ages - - - -					2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Totals for all ages.	Totals in percentages.	
Number Examined.					—	1	1	3	2	5	7	8	12	7	4	4	54	—	
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - -					—	—	—	1	1	2	2	3	8	1	1	1	20	37	
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - -					—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits - - - -					—	1	1	1	1	3	5	5	4	6	3	3	33	61	

										Showing the same facts as regards the Girls' Heights.									
Ages - - - - -										5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	Totals for all ages.	Totals in percentages.
Number Examined.										3	9	6	5	6	4	4	4	41	—
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - - - -										1	4	—	1	1	2	2	2	13	31·6
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - - - -										—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits - - - - -										2	5	4	4	5	2	2	2	26	63·4

TABLE 3.—Showing the number and the percentage of children classed good, moderate and bad in respect of their state of nutrition and health appearance. Number examined, 50 boys and 40 girls.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
State of nutrition :—				
Good - - - - -	15	30	14	35
Moderate - - - - -	24	48	19	47·5
Bad - - - - -	11	22	7	17·5
Health appearance :—				
Good - - - - -	34	68	19	47·5
Moderate - - - - -	14	28	11	27·5
Bad - - - - -	2	4	10	25

TABLE 4.—Showing in approximate percentages the condition of the teeth. Number examined, 50 boys and 40 girls.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Condition as to decay :—				
Good - - - - -	13	26	11	27·5
Moderate - - - - -	15	30	13	32·5
Bad - - - - -	22	44	16	40
Condition as to cleanliness :—				
Good - - - - -	1	2	2	5
Moderate - - - - -	14	28	20	50
Bad - - - - -	35	70	18	45
Children with regular teeth -	38	76	37	92·5
Children with irregular teeth -	12	24	3	7·5
Children with badly formed teeth - - - - -	1	2	2	5

APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—*continued*.IX.—DUNDEE CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF OUT-RELIEF—*continued*.

TABLE 5.—Shewing in ages the acuteness of vision with both eyes open.

Boys.										Girls.									
Ages.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.	
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
7	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	
8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals -	5	3	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	

Only a few of the children were tested as regards their eyesight. Of those examined, the eyesight was defective (6/12 or worse) in 42·8 per cent. boys, and 18 per cent. girls. Only one boy was wearing glasses.

TABLE 6.—Shewing the number of children and the number per cent. with diseases of the eyes and eyelids (56 boys and 41 girls examined).

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Conjunctivitis—Follicular	5	9	1	—
Corneal Ulcer	1	—	—	—
Nebulæ (both eyes)	1	—	—	—
Squint (convergent)	2	—	—	—
Blepharitis	6	10·7	3	13

TABLE 7.—Shewing the other abnormal conditions found amongst the 56 boys and 41 girls examined.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Mouth Breathers	8	14·2	3	7·3
Enlarged Tonsils	5	8·9	3	7·3
Enlarged Cervical Glands	29	51·8	18	43·9
Ears :—				
Deafness	—	—	—	—
Otorrhœa	1	—	1	—
Impacted Wax	7	—	4	—
Signs of Congenital Syphilis	1	—	1	—

TABLE 7.—*continued*.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Rickety Legs	2	3·6	1	—
Deformed Chest (chiefly due to Rickets)	1	1·8	4	9·7
Badly formed Chests	12	21·4	12	29·2
Skin Diseases :—				
Seborrhœic Eczema	2	—	1	—
Signs of Pedicular Irritation	6	—	5	—
Eczema and Impetigo	2	—	3	—
Xerodermia	—	—	1	—
Favus	—	—	1	—
Large Nævus	—	—	1	—
Pulmonary Diseases :—				
Phthisis	—	—	2*	—
Bronchitis	2	—	2	—
Infantile Paralysis	1	—	—	—
Defective Articulation	1	—	—	—

\* One of these girls presented signs of tubercular peritonitis also, the other had a patch of tubercular ulceration on skin.



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

IX.—DUNDEE CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF OUT-RELIEF—continued.

TABLE 8.—Shewing the mental capacity of the children.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Brightness estimated from child's demeanour during examination :—				
Good - - - - -	—	—	2	—
Average - - - - -	5	—	9	—
Dull - - - - -	1	—	2	—
School Teachers' estimate of intelligence :—				
Good - - - - -	33	61·1	10	41·66
Average - - - - -	15	27·7	12	50
Dull - - - - -	6	11·1	2	8·33

The mental capacity of the children was recorded in very few instances.

TABLE 9.—Showing the facts as to cleanliness and the condition of the clothes in the children examined (50 boys and 40 girls).

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Cleanliness of body :—				
Good - - - - -	19	38	18	45
Moderate - - - - -	13	26	6	15
Bad - - - - -	18	36	16	40
Number with many nits in hair	12	24	29	72·5
Cleanliness of clothes :—				
Good - - - - -	21	42	22	55
Moderate - - - - -	22	44	14	35
Bad - - - - -	7	14	4	10
Clothing sufficient - - - - -	49	—	40	—
Clothing insufficient - - - - -	1	2	0	—
Number of children not wearing boots - - - - -	0	—	0	—

TABLE 10.—Showing the number of children employed out of school hours.

(Record imperfect.)  
One boy, aged 12, was employed taking milk round.  
One girl, aged 13, was employed taking round bread.

APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

X.—LANARK CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF OUT-RELIEF.

TABLE 1.—Table of average weights, heights, and chest girths compared with the Standard Averages.

TABLE 2.—Table showing the number of children who deviate by more than 5 per cent. from the Standard Averages.

TABLE 3.—Table showing the nutrition and health appearance.

TABLE 4.—Table showing the condition of the teeth.

TABLE 5.—Table showing the acuteness of vision.

TABLE 6.—Table showing the diseases of the eyes and eyelids.

TABLE 7.—Table showing the other abnormalities observed.

TABLE 8.—Table showing the mental capacity.

TABLE 9.—Table showing the condition of the clothes and the cleanliness of clothes and body.

TABLE 10.—Showing the number of children employed out of school hours.

TABLE 11.—Showing the condition of the children under 5.

TABLE 1.—Shewing the average weight, height, and chest girth of the children examined in Lanark at each age (4–13) with the Anthropometric Committee's Standard Averages for Great Britain.

Boys.								Girls.							
Ages last Birthday.	Number Examined.	Average Weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Weight.	Average Height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Height.	Average Chest Girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Chest Girth.	Number Examined.	Average Weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Weight.	Average Height in Inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Height.	Average Chest Girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Chest Girth.	
Years.															
4	1	<u>36·0</u>	37·3	38·25	38·46	20·50	None given for these ages.	—	—	—	—	—	—	None given.	
6	3	<u>44·33</u>	44·4	44·12	44·0	20·91		1	<u>37·0</u>	42·4	<u>41·37</u>	42·63	20·12		
7	2	<u>46·5</u>	49·	<u>44·62</u>	45·97	22·06		1	<u>41·0</u>	46·7	<u>41·37</u>	44·45	20·87		
8	1	<u>54·0</u>	54·9	48·50	47·05	22·87		—	—	—	—	—	—		
9	1	<u>44·0</u>	60·4	<u>45·25</u>	49·70	21·75		1	57·0	55·5	48·37	48·73	22·75		
10	2	<u>58·5</u>	67·5	51·56	51·84	<u>23·06</u>		26·10	—	—	—	—	—		—
11	2	<u>66·0</u>	72·0	<u>52·18</u>	53·50	<u>23·81</u>		26·53	2	<u>63·5</u>	68·1	53·06	53·10		24·0
12	4	<u>69·75</u>	76·7	<u>53·40</u>	54·99	<u>24·68</u>		27·20	—	—	—	—	—		—
13	1	<u>84·0</u>	82·6	<u>59·75</u>	56·91	<u>25·87</u>		28·03	1	106·0	87·0	58·25	57·77		27·0
Total	17						Total	6							

The averages underlined are those which are less than the Anthropometric Committee's standard averages—fractional differences have been ignored.  
The weights were taken in ordinary clothes without boots, and the heights without boots.

TABLE 2.—Shewing for each age the number of those boys measured whose heights deviate by more than 5 per cent. from the standard averages of the Anthropometric Committee.

Ages - - - - -	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Totals for all ages.	Totals in per-centages.
Number examined - -	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	4	1	17	—
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - - - -	—	1	1	—	1	2	2	3	—	10	58·8
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - - - -	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5·9
Number with weight <i>between</i> these limits - -	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	6	35·3



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

X.—LANARK CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF OUT-RELIEF—continued.

TABLE 2.—continued.

										Shewing the same facts for the Girls.						
Ages - - - - -										6	7	9	11	13	Totals for all ages.	Totals in per- centages.
Number examined - - - - -										1	1	1	2	1	6	—
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - -										1	1	—	1	—	3	50
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - -										—	—	—	—	1	1	16·6
Number with weight <i>between</i> these limits - - - - -										—	—	1	1	—	2	33·3

										Shewing the same facts as regards the Boys' <i>Heights</i> .										
Ages - - - - -										4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Totals for all ages.	Totals in per- centages.
Number examined - -										1	3	2	1	1	2	2	4	1	17	—
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - - - -										—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	4	23·5
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - - - -										—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	17·6
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits - -										1	2	1	1	—	2	2	1	—	10	58·8

										Shewing the same facts as regards the Girls' <i>Heights</i> .						
Ages - - - - -										6	7	9	11	13	Totals for all ages.	Totals in per- centages.
Number examined - - - - -										1	1	1	2	1	6	—
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - -										—	1	—	—	—	1	16·6
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - -										—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits - - - - -										1	—	1	2	1	5	83·3

TABLE 3.—Showing in the number and the percentage of children classed good, moderate and bad in respect of their state of nutrition and health appearance. Number examined—17 boys and 6 girls.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
State of Nutrition—				
Good - - - - -	5	29·4	5	83·4
Moderate - - - - -	9	52·8	1	16·6
Bad - - - - -	3	17·6	—	—
Health Appearance—				
Good - - - - -	6	35·2	6	100
Moderate - - - - -	3	17·6	—	—
Bad - - - - -	8	47	—	—

TABBE 4.—Table showing in approximate percentages the condition of the teeth. Number examined 17 boys and 6 girls.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Condition as to Decay—				
Good - - - - -	2	11·8	—	—
Moderate - - - - -	7	41·1	3	50
Bad - - - - -	8	47	3	50
Condition as to Cleanliness—				
Good - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Moderate - - - - -	6	35·2	4	66·6
Bad - - - - -	11	64·8	2	33·3
Children with Regular Teeth -	16	94·1	5	83·3
„ „ Irregular Teeth -	1	5·9	1	16·6
„ „ Badly Shaped Teeth	4	23·5	—	—

APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

X.—LANARK CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF OUT-RELIEF—continued.

TABLE 5.—Showing in ages the acuteness of vision with both eyes open.

Boys.										Girls.									
Ages.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.	
6	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals - -	10	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	

Eyesight defective (6/12 or worse) in 20 per cent. boys. None was wearing glasses.

TABLE 6.—Showing the number of children with disease of the eyes and eyelids (17 boys and 6 girls.)

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.		No.	
Conjunctivitis Follicular' - -	1		1	
Blepharitis - - - -	1		2	
Squint (Convergent) - -	1		—	
Nystagmus - - - -	1		—	

TABLE 7.—Showing the other abnormal conditions found amongst the 17 boys and 6 girls examined.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Mouth Breathers - - -	2	11·7	1	16·6
Enlarged tonsils - - -	3	17·6	1	16·6
Enlarged cervical glands - -	9	52·9	2	33·3
Ears :—				
Deafness - - - -	—	—	—	—
Otorrhoea - - - -	—	—	—	—
Impacted wax - - -	2	—	1	—
Signs of congenital syphilis -	—	—	—	—
Rickety legs - - - -	—	—	—	—
Deformed chest (chiefly due to rickets) - - - -	—	—	—	—
Badly formed chests - - -	2	11·7	1	16·6
Skin diseases :—				
Seborrhœic eczema - -	2	—	—	—
Signs of pedicular irritation	2	11·7	3	50·
Impetigo and eczema - -	2	—	—	—
Pulmonary diseases :—				
Bronchitis - - - -	2	—	—	—

TABLE 8.—Showing the mental capacity of the children.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Brightness estimated from child's demeanour during examination :—				
Good - - - -	6	35·2	1	16·6
Average - - - -	8	47	4	66·6
Dull - - - -	3	17·6	1	16·6
School Teachers' estimate of intelligence :—				
Good - - - -	15	88·2	3	50
Average - - - -	1	5·9	1	16·6
Dull - - - -	1	5·9	2	33·3

TABLE 9.—Showing the facts as to cleanliness and the conditions of the clothes in the children examined (17 boys and 6 girls).

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Cleanliness of body :—				
Good - - - -	3	17·6	1	16·6
Moderate - - - -	4	23·5	1	16·6
Bad - - - -	10	58·8	4	66·6
No. with many nits in hair -	2	11·8	4	66·6
Cleanliness of Clothes :—				
Good - - - -	7	41·1	2	33·3
Moderate - - - -	4	23·5	1	16·6
Bad - - - -	6	35·2	3	50
Clothing sufficient - - -	15	88·2	5	83·3
Clothing insufficient - -	2	11·8	1	16·6
Children without boots - -	—	—	—	—



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

IX.—LANARK CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF OUT-RELIEF—continued.

TABLE 10.—Showing the number of children employed out of School Hours.  
Two boys—one aged 13 taking round bread—and one aged 11 selling papers.

TABLE 11.—Shewing the condition of the children under 5 compiled by Miss Longman and Miss Phillips.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
State of Nutrition—			
Good - - - -	—	4	4
Medium - - - -	2	1	3
Bad - - - -	1	1	2
Health Appearance—			
Good - - - -	—	5	5
Medium - - - -	3	1	4
Bad - - - -	—	—	—
Brightness—			
Good - - - -	—	3	3
Medium - - - -	2	1	3
Bad - - - -	1	1	2
Unclassed - - - -	—	1	1

TABLE 11.—continued.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Cleanliness of Clothing—			
Good - - - -	—	4	4
Medium - - - -	1	2	3
Bad - - - -	1	—	1
Unclassed - - - -	1	—	1
Cleanliness of Body--			
Good - - - -	—	4	4
Medium - - - -	—	1	1
Bad - - - -	2	1	3
Unclassed - - - -	1	—	1
Sufficiency of Clothing--			
Sufficient - - - -	1	5	6
Insufficient - - - -	2	1	3

APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

XI.—LANARK CHILDREN BOARDED-OUT IN LANARK.

- TABLE 1.—Table of average weights, heights and chest girths compared with the Standard Averages.
- TABLE 2.—Table showing the number of children who deviate by more than 5 per cent. from the Standard Averages.
- TABLE 3.—Table showing the nutrition and health appearance.
- TABLE 4.—Table showing the condition of the teeth.
- TABLE 5.—Table showing the acuteness of vision.
- TABLE 6.—Table showing the diseases of the eyes and eyelids.
- TABLE 7.—Table showing the other abnormalities observed.
- TABLE 8.—Table showing the mental capacity.
- TABLE 9.—Table showing the condition of the clothes and the cleanliness of the clothes and body.
- TABLE 10.—Showing the number of children employed out of school hours.

TABLE 1.—Showing the average weight, height and chest girth of the children examined in Lanark at each age (6–12) with the Anthropometric Committee's Standard Averages for Great Britain.

Boys.								Girls.							
Ages last Birthday.	Number Examined.	Average Weight in lbs. (1)	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Weight.	Average Height in inches (2)	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Height.	Average Chest Girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Chest Girth.	Number Examined.	Average Weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Weight.	Average Height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Height.	Average Chest Girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Chest Girth.	
Years.															
6	2	43·5	44·4	<u>42·62</u>	44·0	21·62	Not given	1	<u>40·0</u>	42·4	42·25	42·63	20·0	Not given.	
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	<u>36·66</u>	46·7	<u>37·62</u>	44·45	19·95		
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	<u>48·0</u>	52·2	46·87	46·60	21·37		
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	<u>53·0</u>	55·5	<u>47·31</u>	48·73	21·68		
10	1	<u>63·0</u>	67·5	51·12	51·84	<u>24·50</u>	26·10	1	<u>57·0</u>	62·0	<u>49·50</u>	51·05	21·50		
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	<u>56·0</u>	68·1	<u>49·37</u>	53·10	22·37		
12	1	<u>72·0</u>	76·7	54·50	54·99	<u>25·12</u>	27·20	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total	4						Total	9							

(1) Weights in ordinary clothes without boots.  
(2) Heights without boots.  
The averages underlined are those which are less than the Anthropometric Committee's Standard Averages—fractional differences have been ignored.

TABLE 2.—Shewing for each age the number of those children measured whose weights deviate by more than five per cent. from the standard averages of the Anthropometric Committee.

Ages - - -	Boys.					Girls.							
	6	10	12	Totals for all ages.	Totals in percent-ages.	6	7	8	9	10	11	Totals for all ages.	Totals in percent-ages.
Number Examined - -	2	1	1	4	—	1	3	1	2	1	1	9	—
Number with weight five per cent. or more below standard average -	1	1	1	3	75	1	3	1	1	1	1	8	88·8
Number with weight five per cent. or more above standard average -	1	—	—	1	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with weight between these limits - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	11·1



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

XI.—LANARK CHILDREN BOARDED-OUT IN LANARK—continued

TABLE 2.—continued.

Ages - - -	Showing the same facts for the Children's Heights.												
	Boys.					Girls.							
	6	10	12	Totals for all ages.	Totals in percent-ages.	6	7	8	9	10	11	Totals for all ages.	Totals in percent-ages.
Number Examined-	2	1	1	4	—	1	3	1	2	1	1	9	—
Number with height five per cent. or more below standard average -	1	—	—	1	25	—	2	—	1	—	1	4	44·4
Number with height five per cent. or more above standard average -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with height between these limits - - - -	1	1	1	3	75	1	1	1	1	1	—	5	55·5

TABLE 3.—Showing the number and percentage of children classed good, moderate and bad in respect of their state of nutrition and health appearance. Number examined—4 boys and 9 girls.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
State of Nutrition—				
Good - - - -	1	25	3	33·3
Moderate - - - -	3	75	4	44·4
Bad - - - -	—	—	2	22·2
Health Appearance—				
Good - - - -	2	50	3	33·3
Moderate - - - -	—	—	4	44·4
Bad - - - -	2	50	2	22·2

TABLE 4.—Table showing in approximate percentages the condition of the teeth. Number examined—4 boys and 9 girls.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Condition as to decay—				
Good - - - -	—	—	1	11·1
Moderate - - - -	3	75	2	22·2
Bad - - - -	1	25	6	66·6
Condition as to Cleanliness—				
Good - - - -	—	—	—	—
Moderate - - - -	2	50	6	66·6
Bad - - - -	2	50	3	33·3
Children with Regular Teeth -	3	75	8	88·8
„ „ Irregular Teeth -	1	25	1	11·1
„ „ Badly Shaped Teeth -	—	—	2	22·2

TABLE 5.—Showing the acuteness of vision.

Ages.	Boys.				Girls.				
	6/6	6/9	6/12	Unable to read.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	Unable to read.
6	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
7	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
10	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals - - - -	2	—	1	1	5	1	—	1	2

Eyesight defective (6/12 or worse) in one boy (33·3 per cent.) and one girl (14·2 per cent.). No child was wearing glasses.

APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

XI.—LANARK CHILDREN BOARDED OUT IN LANARK—continued.

TABLE 6.—Diseases of eyes and eyelids (4 boys, 9 girls).  
One boy was suffering from blepharitis.  
One girl had a central nebula in each eye and an alternating squint.

TABLE 7.—Showing the other abnormal conditions found amongst the 4 boys and 9 girls examined.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Mouth Breathers - - -	2	50	1	11·1
Enlarged Tonsils - - -	—	—	1	11·1
Enlarged Cervical Glands -	2	50	5	55·5
Ears :				
Deafness - - - -	—	—	—	—
Otorrhœa - - - -	—	—	—	—
Impacted Wax - - -	1	—	2	—
Signs of Congenital Syphilis -	—	—	—	—
Rickety Legs - - - -	—	—	—	—
Deformed Chest (chiefly due to Rickets) - - -	—	—	1	11·1
Chest badly formed - - -	—	—	3	33·3
Skin Diseases :				
Impetigo and Eczema -	1	—	—	—
Seborrhœic Eczema - -	1	—	1	—
Signs of pedicular irritation	—	—	1	—
Xerodermia - - - -	—	—	1	—
Pulmonary Diseases :				
Phthisis - - - -	—	—	1	—

TABLE 8.—Showing the mental capacity of the children.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Brightness estimated from child's demeanour during examination :—				
Good - - - - -	3	75	2	22·2
Average - - - - -	1	25	7	77·7
Dull - - - - -	—	—	—	—
School teachers' estimate of intelligence :—				
Good - - - - -	2	50	1	11·1
Average - - - - -	—	—	6	66·6
Dull - - - - -	2	50	2	22·2

TABLE 9.—Showing the facts as to cleanliness and the conditions of the clothes in the children examined (4 boys and 9 girls).

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Cleanliness of body :—				
Good - - - - -	2	50	2	22·2
Moderate - - - - -	1	25	5	55·5
Bad - - - - -	1	25	2	22·2
Number with many nits in hair—	—	—	7	77·7
Cleanliness of clothes :—				
Good - - - - -	4	100	6	66·6
Moderate - - - - -	—	—	2	22·2
Bad - - - - -	—	—	1	11·1
Clothing sufficient - - -	4	100	9	100
Clothing insufficient - - -	—	—	—	—

TABLE 10.—Showing the number of children employed out of school hours.  
No child was employed out of school hours.



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

XII.—GLASGOW AND GOVAN CHILDREN BOARDED-OUT IN SALTCOATS.

- TABLE 1.—Table of average weights, heights, and chest girths compared with the Standard averages.

TABLE 2.—Table showing the number of children who deviate by more than 5 per cent. from the Standard averages.

TABLE 3.—Table showing the nutrition and health appearance.

TABLE 4.—Table showing the condition of the teeth.

TABLE 5.—Table showing the acuteness of vision
- TABLE 6.—Table showing the diseases of the eyes and eyelids.

TABLE 7.—Table showing the other abnormalities observed.

TABLE 8.—Table showing the mental capacity.

TABLE 9.—Table showing the condition of the clothes and the cleanliness of clothes and body.

TABLE 10.—Showing the number of children employed out of school hours.

TABLE 1.—Showing the average weight, height, and chest girth of the children examined in Saltcoats at each age (5-14) with the Anthropometric Committee's Standard averages for Great Britain.

Boys.								Girls.							
Ages last Birth-day.	Number examined.	Average weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard average weight.	Average height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard average height.	Average chest girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard average chest girth.	Number examined.	Average weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard average weight.	Average height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard average height.	Average chest girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard average chest girth.	
Years.															
5	2	<u>34·5</u>	39·9	<u>42·93</u>	41·03	<u>19·37</u>	Not given for these ages.	—	—	—	—	—	—	None given.	
6	2	<u>36·5</u>	44·4	<u>38·87</u>	44·0	<u>20·06</u>		1	<u>33·0</u>	42·4	<u>38·12</u>	42·63	<u>19·25</u>		
8	5	<u>47·0</u>	54·9	<u>43·8</u>	47·05	<u>21·97</u>		1	<u>31·0</u>	52·2	<u>38·12</u>	46·60	<u>19·5</u>		
9	4	<u>49·5</u>	60·4	<u>45·90</u>	49·70	<u>22·59</u>		1	<u>56·0</u>	55·5	<u>45·87</u>	48·73	<u>23·12</u>		
10	3	<u>54·33</u>	67·5	<u>47·37</u>	51·84	<u>23·5</u>		4	<u>48·75</u>	62·0	<u>44·84</u>	51·05	<u>21·71</u>		
11	—	—	—	—	—	—		5	<u>53·4</u>	68·1	<u>48·9</u>	53·10	<u>22·82</u>		
12	3	<u>71·0</u>	76·7	<u>54·33</u>	54·99	<u>24·83</u>		3	<u>57·08</u>	76·4	<u>49·04</u>	55·66	<u>22·79</u>		
13	4	<u>67·93</u>	82·6	<u>52·28</u>	56·91	<u>24·84</u>		2	<u>77·0</u>	87·0	<u>51·62</u>	57·77	<u>24·06</u>		
14	1	<u>70·0</u>	92·0	<u>52·0</u>	59·33	<u>25·87</u>		—	—	—	—	—	—		
Totals	24						Totals	17							

The averages underlined are those which are less than the Anthropometric Committee's Standard Averages ; fractional differences have been ignored.

The weights were taken in ordinary clothing without boots, and the heights without boots.

TABLE 2.—Showing for each age the number of those Boys measured whose weights deviate by more than 5 per cent. from the Standard Averages of the Anthropometric Committee.

Ages.	5	6	8	9	10	12	13	14	Total for all ages.	Total in percentages.
Number examined.	2	2	5	4	3	3	4	1	24	—
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more below standard average - - - - -	2	2	4	4	2	1	4	1	20	83·3
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more above standard average - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with weight between these limits - - -	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	4	16·6

APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—*continued.*XII.—GLASGOW AND GOVAN CHILDREN BOARDED-OUT IN SALTCOATS—*continued.*TABLE 2.—*continued.*

Ages.	Showing the same facts for the Girls.									
	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	Totals for all ages.	Total in per-centages.	
Number examined.	1	1	1	4	5	3	2	17	—	
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average	1	1	—	4	5	3	1	15	88·2	
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5·9	
Number with weight <i>between</i> these limits	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5·9	

Ages.	Showing the same facts as regards the Boys' Heights.									
	5	6	8	9	10	12	13	14	Total for all ages.	Total in per-centages.
Number examined.	2	2	5	4	3	3	4	1	24	—
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average	—	2	3	3	2	1	4	1	16	66·6
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4·1
Number with heights <i>between</i> these limits	1	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	7	29·1

Ages.	Showing the same facts as regards the Girls' Heights.									
	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total for all ages.	Total in per-centages.	
Number examined.	1	1	1	4	5	3	2	17	—	
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average	1	1	1	4	4	3	2	16	94·1	
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	5·9	

TABLE 3.—Showing the number and the percentage of children classed good, moderate and bad in respect of their state of nutrition and health appearance. Number of children examined, 24 boys and 17 girls.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
State of nutrition :—				
Good - - - - -	8	33·3	5	29·4
Moderate - - - - -	8	33·3	7	41·2
Bad - - - - -	8	33·3	5	29·4
Health and appearance :—				
Good - - - - -	11	45·8	7	41·2
Moderate - - - - -	7	29·1	4	23·5
Bad - - - - -	6	25·0	6	35·3

TABLE 4.—Showing in approximate percentages the condition of the teeth. Number examined, 24 boys and 17 girls.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Condition as to decay :—				
Good - - - - -	3	12·5	5	29·4
Moderate - - - - -	10	41·6	9	52·8
Bad - - - - -	11	45·8	3	17·6
Condition as to cleanliness :—				
Good - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Moderate - - - - -	13	54·2	7	41·2
Bad - - - - -	11	45·8	10	58·8
Children with regular teeth -	16	66·3	15	88·2
Children with irregular teeth -	8	33·3	2	11·8
Children with badly shaped teeth	3	12·5	2	11·



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

XII.—GLASGOW AND GOVAN CHILDREN BOARDED-OUT IN SALTCOATS—continued.

TABLE 5.—Showing in ages the acuteness of vision with both eyes open.

Ages.	Boys.									Girls.								
	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.
6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
13	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals - -	16	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	10	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	1

Eyesight defective (6/12 or worse)—14·3 per cent. boys and 18·7 per cent. girls.  
None of the children was wearing glasses.

TABLE 6.—Showing the number of children and the number per cent. with disease of the eyes and eyelids—(24 boys and 17 girls examined).

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Conjunctivitis, Catarrhal - -	1	4	1	5·9
Squint alternating - - -	1	—	1	—
divergent - - -	—	—	1	—
Corneal Nebulae (one eye) -	2	8·3	1	—
Blepharitis - - -	4	—	4	—

TABLE 7.—Showing the other abnormal conditions found amongst the 24 boys and 17 girls examined.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Mouth Breathers - - -	5	20·8	2	11·7
Enlarged Tonsils - - -	3	12·5	1	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands -	12	50	7	17·2
Ears —				
Deafness - - -	—	—	—	—
Otorrhœa - - -	2	8·3	—	—
Impacted Wax - - -	4	—	3	—
Signs of Congenital Syphilis -	—	—	—	—

TABLE 7.—continued.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Rickety legs - - -	2	8·3	1	—
Deformed Chest (chiefly due to Rickets) - - -	1	—	—	—
Badly formed chests - - -	5	20·8	1	—
Skin Diseases —				
Seborrhœic Eczema - - -	—	—	3	—
Eczema - - -	1	—	—	—
Signs of pedicular irritation	3	—	2	—
Flat feet - - -	1	—	—	—
Excision of elbow - - -	1	—	—	—

TABLE 8. Showing the Mental Capacity of the Children.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Brightness estimated from child's demeanour during examination—				
Good - - -	8	38·1	11	64·7
Average - - -	8	38·1	6	35·3
Dull - - -	5*	23·8	—	—
School Teachers' estimate of intelligence—				
Good - - -	11	45·8	8	47
Average - - -	8	33·3	8	47
Dull - - -	5	20·9	1	5·9

\* Includes 2 feeble-minded boys.

APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

XII.—GLASGOW AND GOVAN CHILDREN BOARDED OUT IN SALTCOATS—continued.

TABLE 9.—Showing the facts as to cleanliness and the condition of the clothes in the children (24 boys and 17 girls).

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Cleanliness of body—				
Good - - - - -	7	29·1	8	47·
Moderate - - - - -	9	37·5	5	29·4
Bad - - - - -	8	33·3	4	23·6
Number with many nits in hair -	2	8·3	12	70·6
Cleanliness of Clothes—				
Good - - - - -	20	83·3	13	76·5
Moderate - - - - -	2	8·3	3	17·6
Bad - - - - -	2	8·3	1	5·9

TABLE 9.—continued.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Clothing sufficient - - - -	24	—	15	88·2
Clothing insufficient - - - -	—	—	2	11·8
Number of children not wearing boots - - - - -	3	12·5	—	—

TABLE 10.—Showing the number of children employed out of school hours.

Four boys were employed—No girl.  
One boy aged 12 employed taking round bread.  
One boy aged 12 selling papers.  
Two boys aged 12 and 13 as messengers.



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

XIII.—EDINBURGH, GLASGOW AND GOVAN CHILDREN BOARDED-OUT IN LANARK.

- TABLE 1.—Table of average weights, heights and chest girths compared with the Standard Averages.
- TABLE 2.—Table showing the number of children who deviate by more than five per cent. from the Standard Averages.
- TABLE 3.—Table showing the nutrition and health appearance.
- TABLE 4.—Table showing the condition of the teeth.
- TABLE 5.—Table showing the acuteness of vision.
- TABLE 6.—Table showing the diseases of the eyes and eyelids.
- TABLE 7.—Table showing the other abnormalities observed.
- TABLE 8.—Table showing the mental capacity.
- TABLE 9.—Table showing the condition of the clothes and the cleanliness of clothes and body.
- TABLE 10.—Showing the number of children employed out of school hours.

TABLE 1.—Showing the average weight, height and chest girth of the children examined in Lanark at each age (5-15) with the Anthropometric Committee's Standard Averages for Great Britain.

Boys.								Girls.							
Ages last Birthday.	Number Examined.	Average weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Weight.	Average Height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Height.	Average Chest Girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Chest Girth.	Number Examined.	Average Weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Weight.	Average Height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Height.	Average Chest Girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Chest Girth.	
5	1	41·0	39·9	39·87	41·03	20·50	None given for these ages.	—	—	—	—	—	—	None given.	
6	1	37·0	44·4	41·25	44·0	21·50		—	—	—	—	—	—		
7	4	41·0	49·7	41·06	45·97	21·53		—	—	—	—	—	—		
8	4	49·25	54·9	44·71	47·05	23·31		3	49·0	52·2	44·95	46·60	22·29		
9	3	50·0	60·4	46·37	49·70	22·16		2	42·5	55·5	42·37	48·73	21·0		
10	4	59·75	67·5	48·90	51·84	23·59	26·10	3	54·66	62·0	46·33	51·05	23·25		
11	8	63·87	72·0	49·54	53·50	24·54	26·53	4	63·0	68·1	53·71	53·10	23·75		
12	6	66·5	76·7	51·16	54·99	24·89	27·20	6	62·5	76·4	50·31	55·66	23·62		
13	12	74·91	82·6	53·22	56·91	25·81	28·03	1	81·0	87·0	55·25	57·77	26·37		
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	96·0	16·7	57·87	59·80	26·68		
15	1	89·0	102·7	60·0	62·24	28·87	29·74	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total	44						Total	21							

The averages underlined are those which are less than the Anthropometric Committee's Standard Averages—fractional differences have been ignored.  
The weights were taken in ordinary clothes without boots, and the heights without boots,

TABLE 2.—Showing for each age the number of those boys measured whose heights deviate by more than 5 per cent. from the standard averages of the Anthropometric Committee.

Ages	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	Totals for all ages.	Totals in per-centages.
Number examined	1	1	4	4	3	4	8	6	12	1	44	—
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average	—	1	4	2	3	2	4	4	7	1	28	63·6
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	5	11·3
Number with weight <i>between</i> these limits	1	—	—	2	—	1	4	2	1	—	11	25

APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

XIII.—EDINBURGH, GLASGOW AND GOVAN CHILDREN BOARDED-OUT IN LANARK—continued.

TABLE 2.—continued.

										Showing the same facts for the Girls.									
Ages    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -										8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Totals for all ages.	Totals in per- centages.	
Number examined        -    -    -    -    -										3	2	3	4	6	1	2	21	—	
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average										2	2	3	3	5	1	1	17	80·9	
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average										1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	9·5	
Number with weight <i>between</i> these limits        -    -    -    -										—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	9·5	

										Showing the same facts as regards the Boys' <i>Heights</i> .											
Ages        -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -										5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	Totals for all ages.	Totals in per- centages.
Number examined    -    -    -										1	1	4	4	3	4	8	6	12	1	44	—
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average    -    -    -    -    -    -										—	1	4	1	2	2	4	4	6	—	24	54·5
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average    -    -    -    -    -    -										—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits    -    -										1	—	—	3	1	2	4	2	6	1	20	45·4

										Showing the same facts as regards the Girls' <i>Heights</i> .									
Ages        -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -										8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Totals for all ages.	Totals in per- centages.	
Number examined        -    -    -    -    -										3	2	3	4	6	1	2	21	—	
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average										1	2	3	1	4	—	—	11	52·4	
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average										—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4·7	
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits        -    -    -    -										2	—	—	2	2	1	2	9	42·8	

TABLE 3.—Showing the number and percentage of children classed good, moderate and bad in respect of their state of nutrition and health appearance. Number examined—44 boys and 21 girls.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
State of Nutrition :—				
Good - - - - -	22	50	11	52·4
Moderate - - - - -	14	31·8	6	28·5
Bad - - - - -	8	18·2	4	19·
Health Appearance :—				
Good - - - - -	24	54·5	10	47·6
Moderate - - - - -	9	20·4	7	33·3
Bad - - - - -	11	25·	4	19·

TABLE 4.—Table showing in approximate percentages the condition of the teeth. Number examined — 44 boys and 21 girls.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Condition as to Decay :—				
Good - - - - -	14	31·8	7	33·3
Moderate - - - - -	20	45·4	9	42·8
Bad - - - - -	10	22·7	5	23·8
Condition as to Cleanliness :—				
Good - - - - -	1	2·3	3	14·3
Moderate - - - - -	19	43·2	10	47·6
Bad - - - - -	24	54·5	8	38·
Children with Regular Teeth -	39	88·7	18	85·7
„ „ Irregular Teeth -	5	11·3	3	14·3
„ „ Badly shaped Teeth	2	4·6	2	9·5



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

XIII.—EDINBURGH, GLASGOW AND GOVAN CHILDREN BOARDED-OUT IN LANARK—continued.

TABLE 5.—Showing in age the acuteness of vision with both eyes open.

Boys.										Girls.								
Ages.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
9	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
12	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals - -	26	8	3	2	—	—	—	—	4	8	5	3	2	1	—	—	—	2

Defective eyesight (6/12 or worse)—12·8 per cent. boys and 31·6 per cent. girls.  
Two boys were wearing glasses—vision without was 6/9. No girl was wearing glasses.

TABLE 6.—Showing the number of children and the number per cent. with diseases of the eyes and eyelids (44 boys and 21 girls examined).

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Conjunctivitis, Follicular - -	2	4·4	—	—
Squint—Convergent - -	1	—	—	—
Divergent - -	—	—	1	—
Corneal Nebulæ—One eye - -	—	—	1	—
Lacrymal Abscess - -	1	—	—	—
Blepharitis - -	4	—	2	—

TABLE 7.—Showing the other abnormal conditions found amongst the 44 boys and 21 girls examined.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Mouth Breathers - - -	10	22·7	3	14·3
Enlarged Tonsils - - -	4	9·0	3	14·3
Enlarged Cervical Glands - -	25	56·5	13	61·8
Ears—				
Deafness - - -	1	—	—	—
Otorrhœa - - -	1	—	1	—
Impacted Wax - - -	12	—	10	—
Aural Polypus - - -	1	—	—	—
Signs of Congenital Syphilis -	1	—	—	—

TABLE 7.—continued.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Rickety Legs - - -	3	6·8	3	14·2
Deformed Chest (chiefly due to Rickets) - - -	2	—	1*	—
Chests badly formed - -	10	22·7	5	23·8
Skin Diseases—				
Signs of Pedicular Irritation	3	6·8	2	9·5
Seborrhœic Eczema - -	1	—	2	—
Eczema and Impetigo -	1	—	2	—
One foot amputated - -	1	—	—	—
Defective Articulation—				
Stammering - - -	1	—	—	—
Lisping - - -	1	—	—	—

\* Due to old empyema.

TABLE 8.—Showing the mental capacity of the Children.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Brightness estimated from Child's demeanour during Examination—				
Good - - -	20	45·4	13	62
Average - - -	20	45·4	4	19
Dull - - -	4	9·2	4	19
School Teachers' estimate of Intelligence—				
Good - - -	23	52·2	8	38
Average - - -	15	34·1	8	38
Dull - - -	6	13·6	5	24

APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

XIII.—EDINBURGH, GLASGOW AND GOVAN CHILDREN BOARDED OUT IN LANARK—continued.

TABLE 9.—Showing the facts as to cleanliness and the condition of the clothes in the children examined (44 boys and 21 girls).

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Cleanliness of Body—				
Good - - - - -	14	31·8	6	28·5
Moderate - - - - -	15	34·1	7	33·3
Bad - - - - -	15	34·1	8	38
Number with many nits in hair	3	6·8	15	71·4

TABLE 9.—continued.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Cleanliness of Clothes—				
Good - - - - -	23	52·2	10	47·6
Moderate - - - - -	17	38·6	8	38
Bad - - - - -	4	9·2	3	14·3
Clothing Sufficient - - - - -	41	93·2	—	—
Clothing Insufficient - - - - -	3	6·8	7	33·3
Children not wearing Boots - - - - -	1	—	—	—

TABLE 10.—Showing the number of children employed out of school hours.  
Three boys—Two taking round milk, one aged 10, the other 13 ; one as a messenger, aged 11.



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—*continued*.

## XIV.—CHILDREN BOARDED-OUT IN BLAIRGOWRIE (11 FROM GOVAN, 1 FROM DUNDEE).

TABLE 1.—Table of average weights, heights and chest girths compared with the Standard Averages.

TABLE 2.—Table showing the number of children who deviate by more than five per cent. from the Standard Averages.

TABLE 3.—Showing the nutrition and health appearance.

TABLE 4.—Table showing the condition of the teeth.

TABLE 5.—Table showing the acuteness of vision.

TABLE 6.—Table showing the diseases of the eyes and eyelids.

TABLE 7.—Table showing the other abnormalities observed.

TABLE 8.—Table showing the mental capacity.

TABLE 9.—Table showing the condition of the clothes and the cleanliness of clothes and body.

TABLE 10.—Showing the number of children employed out of school hours.

TABLE 1.—Showing the average weight, height, and chest girth of the children examined in Blairgowrie at each age (8–14) with the Anthropometric Committee's Standard Averages for Great Britain.

Ages last Birthday.	Boys.							Girls.						
	Number Examined.	Average Weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Weight.	Average Height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Height.	Average Chest Girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Chest Girth.	Number Examined.	Average Weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Weight.	Average Height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Height.	Average Chest Girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Chest Girth.
Years														
8	1	54·	54·9	<u>44·25</u>	47·05	23·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	1	65·	60·4	50·5	49·70	25·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	62·5	62·	<u>49·81</u>	51·05	24·18	—
11	4	<u>60·25</u>	72·0	<u>51·15</u>	53·50	<u>23·62</u>	26·53	1	72·0	68·1	54·5	53·10	24·75	—
12	1	<u>72·0</u>	76·7	54·25	54·99	<u>24·5</u>	27·20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	1	83·0	82·6	<u>54·5</u>	56·91	<u>26·0</u>	28·03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	101·0	96·7	59·5	59·80	28·25	—
Total	8						Total	4						Not given.

The averages underlined are those which are less than the Anthropometric Committee's Standard Averages ; fractional differences have been ignored.

The weights were taken in ordinary clothes without boots, and the heights without boots.

TABLE 2.—Showing for each age the number of those children measured whose weights deviate by more than 5 per cent. from the Standard Averages of the Anthropometric Committee.

Ages - - - - -	Boys.							Girls.				
	8	9	11	12	13	Totals for all ages.	Totals in per-centages.	10	11	14	Totals for all ages.	Totals in per-centages.
Number examined - - -	1	1	4	1	1	8	—	2	1	1	4	—
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more below standard average - - -	—	—	3	1	—	4	50	—	—	—	—	—
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more above standard average - - -	—	1	—	—	—	1	12·5	1	1	—	2	50
Number with weight between these limits - - - - -	1	—	1	—	1	3	37·5	1	—	1	2	50

## APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

XIV.—CHILDREN BOARDED-OUT IN BLAIRGOWRIE (11 FROM GOVAN, 1 FROM DUNDEE).—*continued.*

TABLE 2.--continued.

Ages - - - -	Showing the same facts as regards the children's <i>Heights</i> .											
	<i>Boys.</i>							<i>Girls.</i>				
	8	9	11	12	13	Totals for all ages.	Totals in per- centages.	10	11	14	Totals for all ages.	Totals in per- centages.
Number examined - -	1	1	4	1	1	8	—	2	1	1	4	—
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - -	1	—	2	—	—	3	37·5	—	—	—	—	—
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits - - - - -	—	1	2	1	1	5	62·5	2	1	1	4	100

TABLE 3.—Showing the numbers and approximate percentages of the children classed good, moderate and bad in respect of their state of nutrition and health appearance. Number examined=8 boys and 4 girls.

	<i>Boys.</i>		<i>Girls.</i>	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
State of nutrition :—				
Good - - - - -	3	37·5	3	75
Moderate - - - - -	5	62·5	1	25
Bad - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Health appearance :—				
Good - - - - -	7	87·5	3	75
Moderate - - - - -	1	12·5	1	25
Bad - - - - -	—	—	—	—

TABLE 4.—Table showing in approximate percentages the condition of the Teeth. Number examined=8 boys and 4 girls.

	<i>Boys.</i>		<i>Girls.</i>	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Condition as to decay :—				
Good - - - - -	2	25	1	25
Moderate - - - - -	3	37·5	2	50
Bad - - - - -	3	37·5	1	25
Condition as to cleanliness :—				
Good - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Moderate - - - - -	—	—	2	50
Bad - - - - -	8	100	2	50
Children with Regular Teeth -	7	87·5	4	100
„ „ Irregular Teeth -	1	12·5	—	—
„ „ Badly Shaped Teeth	—	—	—	—

TABLE 5.—Showing in ages the acuteness of vision with both eyes open.

Boys.										Girls.								
Ages.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.
8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals - - -	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

Eyesight defective (6/12 or worse) 12·5 per cent. of the boys, 25 per cent. of the girls.  
No child was wearing glasses.



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—*continued.*XIV.—CHILDREN BOARDED-OUT IN BLAIRGOWRIE (11 FROM GOVAN, 1 FROM DUNDEE)—*continued.*

TABLE 6.—Showing the number of children and the number per cent. with diseases of the eyes and eyelids (8 boys and 4 girls).

	Boys		Girls	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Conjunctivitis, Follicular - -	1	12·5	—	—
Corneal Nebulæ (one eye) - -	1	—	—	—
Blepharitis - - - -	1	—	—	—

TABLE 7.—Showing the other abnormal conditions found amongst the 8 boys and 4 girls examined.

—	Boys		Girls	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Mouth Breathers - - -	1	12·6	1	25
Enlarged Tonsils - - -	—	—	1	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands - -	4	50	1	25
Ears—				
Deafness - - -	—	—	—	—
Otorrhœa - - -	—	—	—	—
Impacted Wax - - -	3	—	—	—
Signs of Congenital Syphilis -	—	—	—	—
Rickety Legs - - -	—	—	—	—
Deformed Chest (chiefly due to Rickets) - - -	—	—	—	—
Badly formed Chests - - -	—	—	2	50
Skin Diseases—				
Seborrhœic Eczema - - -	1	—	—	—
Pedicular Irritation - - -	1	—	—	—
Excised Hip (shortening)- -	1	—	—	—

TABLE 8.—Showing the mental capacity of the children.

	Boys		Girls	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Brightness estimated from child's demeanour during examination :				
Good - - - -	4	50	1	25
Average - - - -	1	12·5	2	50
Dull - - - -	3	37·5	1	25
School Teachers' estimate of intelligence :				
Good - - - -	1	14·3	1	25
Average - - - -	4	57·1	1	25
Dull - - - -	2	28·5	2	50

TABLE 9.—Showing the facts as to cleanliness and the condition of the clothes in the children examined (8 boys and 4 girls).

	Boys		Girls	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Cleanliness of Body :				
Good - - - -	6	75	2	50
Moderate - - - -	—	—	—	—
Bad - - - -	2	25	2	50
No. with many nits in hair -	—	—	3	75
Cleanliness of Clothes :				
Good - - - -	6	75	3	75
Moderate - - - -	1	12·5	1	25
Bad - - - -	1	12·5	—	—
Clothing sufficient - - -	7	87·5	4	100
Clothing insufficient - - -	1	12·5	—	—

TABLE 10.—Showing the number of children employed out of school hours.

Two Boys : One boy (aged 11) was employed taking round milk. One boy (aged 13) was employed as a messenger.

## APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.).

## XV.—CHILDREN IN STOBHILL HOSPITAL, GLASGOW.

TABLE 1.—Table of average weights, heights and chest girths compared with the Standard Averages.

TABLE 2.—Table showing the number of children who deviate by more than five per cent. from the Standard Averages.

TABLE 3.—Table showing the nutrition and health appearance.

TABLE 4.—Table showing the condition of the teeth.

TABLE 5.—Table showing the acuteness of vision.

TABLE 6.—Table showing the diseases of the eyes and eyelids.

TABLE 7.—Table showing the other abnormalities observed.

TABLE 8.—Table showing the mental capacity.

TABLE 9.—Showing the number of children in bed and the diseases from which they were suffering.

TABLE 10.—Showing the dietary.

TABLE 1.—Showing the average weight, height and chest girth of the children examined in Stobhill Hospital at each age (5–15) with the Anthropometric Committee's Standard averages for Great Britain.

Boys.								Girls.							
Ages last Birthday.	Number examined.	Average Weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Weight.	Average Height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Height.	Average Chest Girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Chest Girth.	Number Examined.	Average Weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Weight.	Average Height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Height.	Average Chest Girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Chest Girth.	
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	None given for these ages.	3	<u>33.33</u>	39.6	<u>38.66</u>	40.82	20.33	None given.	
6	2	<u>42</u>	44.4	<u>41.81</u>	44.0	22		9	<u>35.12</u>	42.4	<u>38.95</u>	42.53	20.81		
7	3	<u>41</u>	49.7	<u>41.66</u>	45.97	21.37		13	<u>38.53</u>	46.7	<u>41.14</u>	44.45	21.5		
8	8	<u>45.5</u>	54.9	<u>43.34</u>	47.05	22.21		11	<u>47.45</u>	52.2	<u>44.14</u>	46.60	22.55		
9	6	<u>50.16</u>	60.4	<u>43.91</u>	49.70	22.81		8	<u>48.37</u>	55.5	<u>43.54</u>	48.73	22.62		
10	7	<u>56.85</u>	67.5	<u>48.03</u>	51.84	<u>24.0</u>		26.10	6	<u>50.5</u>	62.0	<u>44.49</u>	51.05		22.62
11	13	<u>62.23</u>	72.0	<u>49.25</u>	53.50	<u>24.55</u>		26.53	7	<u>64.28</u>	68.1	<u>49.21</u>	53.10		25.01
12	12	<u>63.33</u>	76.7	<u>50.31</u>	54.99	<u>24.86</u>		27.20	7	<u>73.85</u>	76.4	<u>53.91</u>	55.66		25.5
13	17	<u>69.94</u>	82.6	<u>51.78</u>	56.91	<u>26.14</u>		28.03	8	<u>81.87</u>	87.0	<u>53.61</u>	57.77		26.87
14	6	<u>74.16</u>	92.0	<u>52.37</u>	59.33	<u>26.83</u>		28.46	1	<u>75.0</u>	96.7	<u>54.25</u>	59.80		27.5
15	2	<u>86.5</u>	102.7	<u>55.18</u>	62.24	<u>28.12</u>	29.74	1	<u>105.0</u>	104.8	<u>57.25</u>	60.93	29.0		
Total	76							74							

One boy age 11 chest girth unrecorded. One girl age 7 height not taken owing to infantile paralysis of legs.

The Weights were taken in ordinary clothes without boots; the Heights without boots.

The averages underlined are those which are less than the Anthropometric Committee's Standard Averages—fractional differences have been ignored.

TABLE 2.—Showing for each age the number of those boys measured whose heights deviate by more than 5 per cent. from the Standard Averages of the Anthropometric Committee.

Ages	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Totals for all ages.	Totals per cent.
Number examined	2	3	8	6	7	13	12	17	6	2	76	—
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average	1	3	8	5	6	10	11	15	6	2	67	88.1
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.3
Number with weight <i>between</i> these limits	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	—	—	8	10.5



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

XV.—CHILDREN IN STOBHILL HOSPITAL, GLASGOW—continued.

TABLE 2.—continued.

				Showing the same facts for the Girls.														Total for all ages.	Totals per cent.
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
Ages	-	-	-	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
Number examined	-	-		3	9	13	11	8	6	7	7	8	1	1	74	---			
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average	-	-	-	3	9	10	6	7	5	2	3	4	1	—	50	67.5			
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average	-	-	-	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	6	8.1			
Number with weight <i>between</i> these limits	-			—	—	3	3	1	—	5	2	3	—	1	18	24.3			

				Showing the same facts as regards the Boys' Heights.														Total for all ages.	Total per cent.
				6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15						
Ages	-	-	-	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15						
Number examined	-	-	-	2	3	8	6	7	13	12	17	6	2	76	—				
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average	-	-	-	1	3	6	5	4	10	11	14	6	2	62	81.5				
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits	-	-		1	—	2	1	3	3	1	3	—	—	14	18.5				

				Showing the same facts as regards the Girls' Heights.														Total for all ages.	Total per cent.
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
Ages	-	-	-	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
Number examined	-	-		3	9	12	11	8	6	7	7	8	1	1	73	—			
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average	-	-	-	2	7	8	5	7	5	5	2	5	1	1	48	65.7			
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1.5			
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits	-			1	2	4	6	1	1	2	4	3	—	—	24	32.8			

TABLE 3.—Showing number and approximate percentages of children classed good, moderate and bad in respect of their state of nutrition and health appearance. Number examined—76 boys and 74 girls.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
State of Nutrition—				
Good - - - - -	33	43.4	38	51
Moderate - - - - -	24	31.6	20	27
Bad - - - - -	19	25	16	21.5
Health Appearance—				
Good - - - - -	37	48.5	46	62
Moderate - - - - -	25	33	15	20
Bad - - - - -	14	18	13	17.5

TABLE 4.—Table showing in approximate percentages the condition of the teeth. Number of children examined—boys 76, girls 74.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Condition as regards Decay—				
Good - - - - -	12	16	9	12
Moderate - - - - -	22	29	17	23
Bad - - - - -	42	55	47	64
Condition as to Cleanliness—				
Good - - - - -	12	16	28	38
Moderate - - - - -	36	48	31	42
Bad - - - - -	28	36	15	20
Children with Regular Teeth -	60	79	52	70
„ „ Irregular Teeth -	16	21	22	30
„ „ Badly Formed Teeth	22	29	17	23

APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—*continued*.  
 XV.—CHILDREN IN STOBHILL HOSPITAL, GLASGOW.—*continued*.

TABLE 5.—Table showing in ages the acuteness of vision (both eyes open.)

Boys.										Girls.									
Ages.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.	
6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	
7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	
8	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	
9	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	
10	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	
11	8	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
12	5	2	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	
13	12	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	
14	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals - - -	38	15	9	8	—	2	—	—	3	21	12	8	4	3	3	1	2	17	

Eyesight defective (6/12 or worse) 26 per cent. (Boys) 39 per cent. (Girls).

Only two children were wearing glasses—one boy, whose vision without them was 6/36, and one girl with vision 6/9.

TABLE 6.—Showing the number of children and the number per cent. with disease of the eyes and eyelids (76 Boys and 74 Girls examined).

	<i>Boys.</i>		<i>Girls.</i>	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Conjunctivitis - - - -	10	13	11	15
Catarrhal - - - -	2	—	6	—
Follicular - - - -	7	—	3	—
Granular - - - -	1	—	2	—
Blepharitis - - - -	3	4	8	10·8
Squint Convergent - - -	3	4	1	1·3
Corneal Nebulæ (one eye) -	2	2·5	3	4
do. (both eyes) - - -	—	—	1	—

One boy and one girl had had one eye removed.

TABLE 7.—Showing the other abnormal conditions found amongst the 76 boys and 74 girls examined.

	<i>Boys.</i>		<i>Girls.</i>	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Mouth Breathers - - -	19	25	13	17·5
Enlarged Tonsils - - -	6	8	3	4
Enlarged Cervical Glands -	12	16	6	8
Ears :				
Deafness - - - -	1	—	1	—
Otorrhœa - - - -	2	2·5	4	5·5
Impacted Wax - - -	20	26	16	21·5

\* One girl had large masses of glands in the neck.

TABLE 7.—*continued*.

	<i>Boys.</i>		<i>Girl.</i>	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Signs of Congenital Syphilis -	6	8	8	11
Rickety Legs - - - -	18	24	15	20
Deformed Chest (chiefly due to Rickets) - - - -	1	—	1	—
Badly formed chests - - -	7	9·2	8	11
Skin diseases :				
Seborrhœic Eczema : - -	14	—	12	—
Eczema and Impetigo - -	6	8	7	9
Tubercular Ulceration - -	1	—	—	—
Scabies - - - -	1	—	2	—
Ringworm of Scalp - - -	3	4	6	8
do. of Body - - -	1	—	1	—
Heart Disease—Mitral Regurgitation - - -	1	—	—	—
Hernia :				
Double Inguinal - - -	1	—	—	—
Umbilical - - - -	1	—	—	—
Old Tubercular Hip - - -	1	—	—	—
Old Spinal Caries - - -	—	—	1	—
Infantile Paralysis of Legs -	—	—	1	—
Defective Articulation :				
Stammering - - - -	3	4	—	—



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.  
XV.—CHILDREN IN STOBHILL HOSPITAL, GLANGOW—continued.

TABLE 8.—Table showing the mental capacity of the children in Percentages.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per-cent.	No.	Per-cent.
Brightness estimated from Child's demeanour during Examination :				
Good - - - - -	24	32·	13	17·5
Average - - - - -	38	50·	46	62·
Dull - - - - -	14*	18·	15	20·
School Teachers' Estimate of Intelligence :				
Good - - - - -	29	39·	38	51·
Average - - - - -	40	54·	27	36·5
Dull - - - - -	5*	7·	9	12·

\* Includes one boy distinctly feeble-minded.

TABLE 9.—Table showing the number of children in bed and the diseases from which they were suffering.

CHILDREN IN BED IN CHILDREN'S HOMES.		CHILDREN IN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.	
Scabies - - - - -	12	Infancy - - - - -	8
Ringworm of Scalp - - - - -	11	Childhood - - - - -	3
Herpes of Face - - - - -	4	Pneumonia - - - - -	1
Impetigo - - - - -	3	Broncho-pneumonia - - - - -	6
Eczema of Scalp - - - - -	1	Bronchitis - - - - -	2
Psoriasis - - - - -	1	Pleurisy - - - - -	1
Conjunctivitis - - - - -	6	Heart disease - - - - -	1
Chilblains - - - - -	8	Stomatitis - - - - -	1
Injury to Knee--Fall - - - - -	1	Enteritis - - - - -	2
Abscess of Scalp - - - - -	1	Paralysis (Infantile) - - - - -	1
		Spastic Paraplegia - - - - -	1
		Epilepsy - - - - -	5
		Hysteria - - - - -	1
		Conjunctivitis - - - - -	16
		Tuberculosis - - - - -	4
		Multiple Tuberculosis - - - - -	12
		Tubercular Spine - - - - -	1
		Tubercular Hip - - - - -	
		Tubercular Glands - - - - -	5
		Tuberculosis of Skin - - - - -	3
		Lupus Vulgaris - - - - -	1
		Scabies - - - - -	3
		Impetigo - - - - -	3
		Eczema Capitis - - - - -	9
		Eczema - - - - -	1
		Ringworm of Scalp - - - - -	3
		Molluscum Contagiosum - - - - -	1
		Herpes - - - - -	1
		Burns - - - - -	2
		Hernia - - - - -	2
		Circumcision - - - - -	1
		Enlarged Tonsils - - - - -	1
		Anæmia - - - - -	1
		Hare-lip - - - - -	1
		Abscesses - - - - -	3
		Rickets - - - - -	10

TABLE 10.—DIETARY (ADULTS).

- Breakfast.*
1. Ordinary.—Early breakfast in bed at 6.30 a.m., or thereby. Tea,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint ; with bread and butter.  
At 9 a.m. Porridge,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint ; Tea,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint : Milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint ; Bread and Butter ; or Coffee in place of Tea.
2. Special or Low Diet.—Milk,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints ; Bread, 6 ozs. ; Sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ; made into sops when necessary.
- Dinner.*
1. Ordinary.—Lentil or Pea Soup, 1 pint ; Rice Pudding, 4 ozs. ; Bread.  
Stewed Meat, 6 ozs. ; Vegetables, mixed, 6 ozs. ; Potatoes, 12 ozs. ; Bread Pudding, 4 ozs. ; Bread.  
Broth, 1 pint ; Meat, 6 ozs. ; Potatoes, 8 ozs. ; Bread.  
Potato Soup, 1 pint ; Meat, 6 ozs. ; Potatoes, 8 ozs. ; Bread.  
Stewed Meat, 6 ozs. ; Vegetables, mixed, 6 ozs. ; Potatoes, 12 ozs. ; Rice Pudding, 4 ozs. ; Bread.  
Fish, 12 ozs. ; Potatoes, 8 ozs. ; Semolina Pudding, 4 ozs. ; Bread.  
Broth, 1 pint ; Meat, 6 ozs. Potatoes, 8 ozs. ; Bread.
2. Special or Low Diet.—Rice, Ground Rice, Sago, Semolina, Tapioca (one or other),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ozs., dry, boiled in 1 pint sweet Milk with  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. Sugar ; Milk, 1 pint ; Bread, 2 ozs.
- Supper.*
1. Ordinary.—Tea, 1 pint ; Bread and Butter ; Cheese, 2 oz. ; or Tea, 1 pint ; with Bread and Marmalade or Jam.
2. Special or Low Diet.—Tea, 1 pint ; with Bread and Marmalade or Jam.

APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—*continued*.  
 XV.—CHILDREN IN STOBHILL HOSPITAL, GLASGOW—*continued*.

TABLE 10—*continued*.

## CHILDREN'S DIETARY.

Children from 8 to 14 years, same as adults.

Children from 5 to 8 years, one half thereof.

---

Diet for Children between 2 and 5 years :—

*Breakfast.*

Porridge,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint ; Milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint ; Bread and Butter.

*Dinner.*

Lentil Soup,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint ; Rice Pudding, 2 ozs. ; Bread.

Minced Meat, 2 ozs. ; Potatoes, 4 ozs. ; Bread Pudding, 2 ozs.

Mashed Potatoes, 4 ozs. ; Roast Dripping,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ; Bread.

Broth,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint . Cornflour Pudding, 2 ozs. ; Bread.

Minced Meat, 2 ozs. ; Potatoes, 4 ozs. ; Bread Pudding, 2 ozs.

Lentil Soup,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint ; Rice Pudding, 2 ozs. ; Bread.

Mashed Potatoes, 4 ozs. ; Roast Dripping,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ; Bread.

*Supper.*

Bread and Milk, or Cocoa, or Tea, with Bread and Butter.

Between meals children may have Bread and milk.

Children under 2 years to have 2 pints Sweet milk and 8 ozs. Bread daily, to be made into sops with Sugar.



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

XVI.—CHILDREN IN GOVAN POORHOUSE.

TABLE 1.—Table of average weights, heights and chest girths compared with the Standard Averages.

TABLE 2.—Table showing the number of children who deviate by more than 5 per cent. from the Standard Averages.

TABLE 3.—Table showing the nutrition and health appearance.

TABLE 4.—Table showing the condition of the teeth.

TABLE 5.—Table showing the acuteness of vision.

TABLE 6.—Table showing the diseases of the eyes and eyelids.

TABLE 7.—Table showing the other abnormalities observed.

TABLE 8.—Table showing the mental capacity.

TABLE 9.—Table showing the number of children in hospital with disease.

TABLE 10.—Table showing the children's dietary.

TABLE 11.—Table showing the value of the children's diets in Calories.

TABLE 1.—Showing the average weight, height and chest girth of the children examined in Govan Poorhouse at each age (5–15) with the Anthropometric Committee's Standard Averages for Great Britain.

Boys.								Girls.							
Ages last Birthday.	Number Examined.	Average Weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Weight.	Average Height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Height.	Average Chest Girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Chest Girth.	Number Examined.	Average Weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Weight.	Average Height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Height.	Average Chest Girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Chest Girth.	
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	None given for these ages.	3	<u>34·33</u>	39·6	<u>38·83</u>	40·82	20·12	None given.	
6	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		
7	4	<u>43·0</u>	49·7	<u>41·12</u>	45·97	21·28		4	46·25	46·7	<u>42·75</u>	44·45	21·40		
8	1	<u>50·0</u>	54·9	47·5	47·05	22·5		5	52·6	52·2	46·15	46·60	21·85		
9	3	<u>56·33</u>	60·4	<u>46·37</u>	49·70	23·04		1	<u>49·0</u>	55·5	<u>44·5</u>	48·73	21·62		
10	6	<u>62·33</u>	67·5	<u>49·25</u>	51·84	<u>24·33</u>		6	<u>58·0</u>	62·0	<u>48·25</u>	51·05	23·48		
11	6	<u>61·83</u>	72·0	<u>48·96</u>	53·50	<u>23·85</u>		2	<u>56·5</u>	68·1	<u>48·31</u>	53·10	22·75		
12	4	<u>71·5</u>	76·7	<u>51·96</u>	54·99	<u>25·62</u>		3	<u>63·0</u>	76·4	<u>50·41</u>	55·66	23·83		
13	3	83·66	82·6	<u>55·0</u>	56·91	<u>26·16</u>		2	<u>84·0</u>	87·0	<u>54·12</u>	57·77	25·50		
14	2	<u>77·5</u>	92·0	<u>54·75</u>	59·33	<u>26·5</u>		1	<u>87·0</u>	96·7	<u>54·25</u>	59·80	27·25		
15	1	<u>80·</u>	102·7	<u>60·5</u>	62·24	<u>28·25</u>		—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Total	30							27							

The averages underlined are those which are less than the Anthropometric Committee's Standard Averages ; fractional differences have been ignored.

The weights were taken in ordinary clothes without boots, and the heights without boots.

TABLE 2.—Showing for each age the number of those Boys measured whose heights deviate by more than 5 per cent. from the Standard Averages of the Anthropometric Committee.

Ages.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Totals for all ages.	Total in percentages.
Number examined.	4	1	3	6	6	4	3	2	1	30	—
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - - - -	4	1	2	3	5	2	1	2	1	21	70
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	10
Number with weight <i>between</i> these limits - -	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	6	20

APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.  
XVI.—CHILDREN IN GOVAN POORHOUSE—continued.

TABLE 2.—continued.

Ages.	Showing the same facts for the Girls.										
	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total for all ages.	Totals in percentages.
Number examined.	3	4	5	1	6	2	3	2	1	27	—
Number with weight 5 per cent or more <i>below</i> standard average - - - - -	3	1	3	1	3	2	3	1	1	18	66·66
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - - - -	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	14·8
Number with weight <i>between</i> these limits - -	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	5	18·5

Ages.	Showing the same facts as regards the Boys' <i>Heights</i> .										
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Totals for all ages.	Totals in percentages.
Number examined.	4	1	3	6	6	4	3	2	1	30	—
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - - - -	3	—	2	3	5	2	—	2	—	17	56·6
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits - -	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	—	1	13	43·3

Ages.	Showing the same facts as regards the Girls' <i>Heights</i> .										
	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Totals for all ages.	Totals in percentages.
Number examined.	3	4	5	1	6	2	3	2	1	27	—
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - - - -	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	15	55·5
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - - - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3·8
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits - -	1	3	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	11	40·7

TABLE 3.—Showing the number and the percentage of children classed good, moderate, and bad in respect of their state of nutrition and health appearance. Number examined=30 boys and 27 girls.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
State of Nutrition :—				
Good - - - - -	17	56·7	17	63·0
Moderate - - - - -	7	23·3	7	26·0
Bad - - - - -	6	20·0	3	11·0
Health Appearance :—				
Good - - - - -	11	36·6	12	45·0
Moderate - - - - -	8	26·6	9	33·0
Bad - - - - -	11	36·6	6	22·0

TABLE 4.—Table showing in approximate percentages the condition of the Teeth. Number examined=30 boys and 27 girls.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per. cent.	No.	Per cent.
Condition as regards Decay :—				
Good - - - - -	5	16·6	8	30·0
Moderate - - - - -	10	33·3	11	40·5
Bad - - - - -	15	50	8	30·0
Condition as to Cleanliness :—				
Good - - - - -	—	—	3	11·0
Moderate - - - - -	10	33·3	14	52·0
Bad - - - - -	20	66·6	10	37·0
Children with Regular Teeth -	26	86·6	27	100·0
„ „ Irregular Teeth -	4	13·3	—	—
„ „ Badly formed Teeth	8	26·6	—	—



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.  
XVI.—CHILDREN IN GOVAN POORHOUSE—continued.

TABLE 5.—Showing in ages the acuteness of vision with both eyes open.

Boys.										Girls.									
Ages.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.	
7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
9	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
10	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
14	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
15	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals - -	16	4	1	5	1	—	—	—	3	15	2	2	1	—	—	1	1	2	

Eyesight defective (6/12 or worse) 26 per cent. (boys) and 23 per cent. (girls). None of the children examined was wearing spectacles.

TABLE 6.—Showing the number of children and the number per cent. with diseases of the eyes and eyelids (30 boys and 27 girls examined).

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Conjunctivitis :—	2	6·6	1	3·3
Follicular - - -	1	—	1	—
Catarrhal - - -	1	—	—	—
Blepharitis	—	—	5	18·5
Squint—Convergent - -	1	—	—	—
Corneal nebulae (both eyes) -	—	—	1	—

In the case of one boy one eyeball was shrunken and disorganised.

TABLE 7.—Showing the other abnormal conditions found amongst the 30 boys and 27 girls examined.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Mouth breathers - - -	9	30	7	25·9
Enlarged tonsils - -	5	16·6	8	30
Enlarged cervical glands* -	17	56·6	8	30

\* One boy and one girl had large masses of glands in neck.

TABLE 7.—continued.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Ears—				
Otorrhœa - - - -	1	—	2	—
Impacted wax - - -	10	33·3	6	22
Skin diseases - - - -	8	26·6	5	18·5
Seborrhœic eczema of face -	4	—	2	—
Impetigo - - - -	3	—	2	—
Ringworm of body - -	1	—	—	—
Xerodermia - - - -	—	—	1	—
Rickety legs - - - -	8	26·6	1	—
Deformed chests chiefly due to rickets - - - -	1	3·3	—	—
Chests badly formed - -	4	13·3	1	3·7
Hernia—				
Umbilical - - - -	1	—	—	—
Pulmonary diseases—				
Bronchitis - - - -	—	—	1	—

APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.  
XVI.—CHILDREN IN GOVAN POORHOUSE—continued.

TABLE 8.—Showing the mental capacity of the children.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Brightness—Estimated from child's demeanour during examination :—				
Good - - - - -	4	13·3	2	8·3
Average - - - - -	20	66·6	15	62·5
Dull - - - - -	*6	20·0	7	29·0
School teachers' estimate of Intelligence :—				
Good - - - - -	10	34·5	9	33·0
Average - - - - -	12	41·5	14	52·0
Dull - - - - -	*7	24·0	4	15·0

\* Includes one boy distinctly feeble-minded.

TABLE 9.—Showing number of children in hospital with diseases.

Skin Diseases :									
Ringworm of Scalp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Eczema	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Seborrhœa Capitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scabies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Tuberculosis :									
Phthisis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Tubercular Abscesses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Do. Joints	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Angular Curvature of Spine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tubercular Ulceration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Otorrhœa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Corneal Ulceration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Abscesses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Broncho-pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gastritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Marasmus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

TABLE 10.

CHILDREN'S DIETARY

	CLASS E. { Boys and Girls 6 to 14 years.								CLASS F. { Children 2 to 5 years.							
	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Weekly Total.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Weekly Total.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	ozs.	lbs.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs.
Bread - -	16	10	11	16	10	16	14	51 <sup>13</sup> <sub>16</sub>	14	7	8	14	7	14	11	41 <sup>11</sup> <sub>16</sub>
Sweet Milk -	16	30	30	16	30	16	30	8 <sup>8</sup> <sub>20</sub> pts.	16	25	25	16	25	16	25	7 <sup>8</sup> <sub>20</sub> pts.
Beef - -	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	1 <sup>8</sup> <sub>16</sub>	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1 <sup>8</sup> <sub>16</sub>
Mince - -	2	-	2	-	2	2	2	1 <sup>8</sup> <sub>16</sub>	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1 <sup>4</sup> <sub>16</sub>
Suet - -	3 <sup>4</sup> <sub>8</sub>	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 <sup>4</sup> <sub>16</sub>	3 <sup>4</sup> <sub>8</sub>	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 <sup>4</sup> <sub>16</sub>
Flour - -	2 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 <sup>1</sup> <sub>16</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 <sup>1</sup> <sub>16</sub>
Oatmeal - -	4	7	4	4	7	4	4	21 <sup>2</sup> <sub>16</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	11 <sup>11</sup> <sub>16</sub>
Barley - -	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	6 <sup>6</sup> <sub>16</sub>	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	6 <sup>6</sup> <sub>16</sub>
Peas - -	-	2	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	-	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	-	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	-	2	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	-	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	-	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>
Peasemeal -	-	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	-	-	-	-	-	11 <sup>1</sup> <sub>16</sub>	-	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	-	-	-	-	-	11 <sup>1</sup> <sub>16</sub>
Rice - -	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	6 <sup>6</sup> <sub>16</sub>	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	6 <sup>6</sup> <sub>16</sub>
Potatoes -	-	-	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub> lb.	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>8</sup> <sub>16</sub>	-	-	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub> lb.	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>8</sup> <sub>16</sub>
Butter - -	-	-	-	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	-	-	-	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>16</sub>	-	-	-	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	-	-	-	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>16</sub>
Sugar - -	3 <sup>4</sup> <sub>8</sub>	-	1	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	-	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	1	33 <sup>3</sup> <sub>16</sub>	3 <sup>4</sup> <sub>8</sub>	-	1	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	-	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	1	33 <sup>3</sup> <sub>16</sub>
Coffee - -	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>6</sub>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>6</sub>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocoa - -	-	-	-	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	-	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	-	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>16</sub>	-	-	-	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	-	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	-	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>16</sub>
Currants -	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jelly - -	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2 <sup>2</sup> <sub>16</sub>	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2 <sup>2</sup> <sub>16</sub>

NOTE.—Daily ration of Beef (2 oz.) is for Soup.



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.  
XVI.—CHILDREN IN GOVAN POORHOUSE—continued.

TABLE 11.—Showing the Value of the Children's Diets in Calories.

CLASS E (children 6-14).					CLASS F (children 2-5).				
			ozs.	Calories.*			ozs.	Calories.*	
Bread -	-	-	93	7986			75	6440	
Milk -	-	-	168	3331			148	2935	
Beef -	-	-	14	700			14	700	
Mince -	-	-	8	457			4	228	
Suet -	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	189			$\frac{3}{4}$	189	
Flour -	-	-	$2\frac{1}{2}$	247			$2\frac{1}{2}$	247	
Oatmeal -	-	-	34	4278			$30\frac{1}{2}$	3837	
Barley -	-	-	6	615			6	615	
Peas -	-	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	469			$3\frac{1}{2}$	469	
Peas Meal -	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$				$1\frac{1}{2}$		
Rice -	-	-	6	597			6	597	
Potatoes -	-	-	8	222			8	222	
Butter -	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	122			$\frac{1}{2}$	122	
Sugar -	-	-	$3\frac{3}{4}$	435			$3\frac{3}{4}$	435	
Currants -	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	50			$\frac{1}{2}$	50	
Cocoa -	-	-	$\frac{1}{6}$	24			$\frac{1}{6}$	24	
Total - - - -				19,722	Total - - - - 17,110				
Average daily value of diet in Calories=2817.					Average daily value of diet in Calories=2444.				

ATWATER'S STANDARD DIETS.

Children (2 to 5)	-	-	1450 Calories		Children (10 to 13)	-	-	2100 Calories.
„ (6 to 9)	-	-	1750 „		„ (14 to 16)	-	-	2625 „

\* The values used are the average values taken from Atwater's tables and Hutchison's tables.

APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—*continued.*

## XVII.—CHILDREN IN CRAIGLOCKHART AND CRAIGLEITH POORHOUSES, EDINBURGH.

TABLE 1.—Table of average weights, heights and chest girths compared with the Standard Averages.

TABLE 2.—Table showing the number of children who deviate by more than 5 per cent. from the Standard Averages.

TABLE 3.—Table showing the nutrition and health appearance.

TABLE 4.—Table showing the condition of the teeth.

TABLE 5.—Table showing the acuteness of vision.

TABLE 6.—Table showing the diseases of the eyes and eyelids.

TABLE 7.—Table showing the other abnormalities observed.

TABLE 8.—Table showing the mental capacity.

TABLE 9.—Dietary at Craighleith.

TABLE 1.—Showing the average weight, height and chest girth of the children examined in Craiglockhart and Craighleith Poorhouses at each age (4–16) with the Anthropometric Committee's Standard Averages for Great Britain.

Boys.								Girls.							
Ages last Birthday.	Number examined.	Average weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average weight.	Average height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average height.	Average chest girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average chest girth.	Number examined.	Average weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average weight.	Average height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average height.	Average chest girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average chest girth.	
Years.							None given for these ages.								
4	—	—	—	—	—	—		1	<u>34·0</u>	35·5	<u>37·25</u>	38·13	20·0	Not given.	
5	5	<u>37·2</u>	39·9	<u>38·62</u>	41·03	20·47		7	<u>39·42</u>	39·62	<u>38·67</u>	40·82	21·14		
6	8	<u>41·62</u>	44·4	<u>40·43</u>	44·0	21·53		4	<u>42·25</u>	42·4	<u>41·78</u>	42·63	21·34		
7	5	<u>42·8</u>	49·7	<u>41·05</u>	45·97	21·77		3	<u>38·0</u>	46·7	<u>39·83</u>	44·45	20·29		
8	3	<u>51·66</u>	54·9	<u>45·41</u>	47·05	23·37		4	<u>45·75</u>	52·2	<u>42·68</u>	46·60	21·84		
9	5	<u>51·2</u>	60·4	<u>45·77</u>	49·70	22·55		7	<u>55·28</u>	55·5	<u>47·67</u>	48·73	23·14		
10	2	<u>61·0</u>	67·5	<u>50·31</u>	51·84	<u>24·06</u>		6	<u>56·33</u>	62·0	<u>49·75</u>	51·05	22·95		
11	5	<u>67·2</u>	72·0	<u>50·55</u>	53·50	<u>25·12</u>		6	<u>60·50</u>	68·1	<u>49·0</u>	53·10	23·79		
12	4	<u>67·25</u>	76·7	<u>51·56</u>	54·99	<u>25·40</u>		4	<u>77·50</u>	76·4	<u>53·71</u>	55·66	26·21		
13	3	<u>73·0</u>	82·6	<u>53·5</u>	56·91	<u>26·0</u>		4	<u>68·0</u>	87·0	<u>53·34</u>	57·77	24·43		
14	4	<u>64·25</u>	92·0	<u>50·15</u>	59·33	<u>25·78</u>		2	<u>84·0</u>	96·7	<u>55·06</u>	59·80	25·87		
15	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		
16	—	—	—	—	—	—		1	<u>94·0</u>	112·7	<u>55·50</u>	61·75	28·50		
Totals	44							Total	49						

The averages underlined are those which are less than the Anthropometric Committee's Standard Averages—fractional differences have been ignored.

The weights were taken in ordinary clothes without boots, and the heights without boots.

TABLE 2.—Showing for each age the number of those boys measured, whose weights deviate by more than 5 per cent. from the Standard Averages of the Anthropometric Committee.

Ages	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total for all ages.	Total per cent.
Number examined	5	8	5	3	5	2	5	4	3	4	44	—
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average	3	5	4	2	4	2	4	4	3	4	35	79·5
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	13·6
Number with weight <i>between</i> these limits	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6·8



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.  
XVII.—CHILDREN IN CRAIGLOCKHART AND CRAIGLEITH POORHOUSES, EDINBURGH—continued.

TABLE 2.—continued.

Ages -	Showing the same facts for the Girls.														Total for all ages.	Total per cent.
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16				
Number examined -	1	7	4	3	4	7	6	6	4	4	2	1	49	—		
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average -	—	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	1	4	1	1	27	55·1		
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average -	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	7	14·3		
Number with weight <i>between</i> these limits - - - - -	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	—	1	—	15	30·6		

Showing the same facts as regards the Boys' Heights.														Total for all ages.	Total per cent.
Ages -	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14					
Number examined - - -	5	8	5	3	5	2	5	4	3	4	44	—			
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - - - -	2	5	5	1	4	—	4	3	2	4	30	68·1			
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits -	3	3	—	2	1	2	1	1	1	—	14	31·8			

Showing the same facts as regards the Girls' Heights.														Total for all ages.	Total per cent.
Ages -	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16			
Number examined -	1	7	4	3	4	7	6	6	4	4	2	1	49	—	
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average -	—	3	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	3	1	1	21	42·9	
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits - - - - -	1	4	3	1	2	5	5	2	3	1	1	—	28	57·1	

TABLE 3.—Showing the number and the percentage of children classed good, moderate and bad, in respect of their state of nutrition and health appearance. \* Number examined—44 boys and 49 girls.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
State of Nutrition—				
Good - - - - -	25	56·8	33	67·3
Moderate - - - - -	13	29·5	14	28·6
Bad - - - - -	6	13·6	2	4·1
Health Appearance—				
Good - - - - -	26	59·1	30	61·2
Moderate - - - - -	11	25	12	24·5
Bad - - - - -	7	15·9	7	14·3

TABLE 4.—Table showing in approximate percentage the condition of the teeth. Number examined—44 boys and 49 girls.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Condition as to Decay—				
Good - - - - -	14	31·8	19	38·8
Moderate - - - - -	15	34·1	17	34·7
Bad - - - - -	15	34·1	13	26·5
Condition as to Cleanliness—				
Good - - - - -	1	2·3	4	8·1
Moderate - - - - -	14	31·8	20	40·9
Bad - - - - -	29	65·9	25	51
Children with regular teeth -	33	75	38	77·6
Children with irregular teeth -	11	25	11	22·4
Children with badly shaped teeth	5	11·3	2	4·1

APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—*continued.*XVII.—CHILDREN IN CRAIGLOCKHART AND CRAIGLEITH POORHOUSES, EDINBURGH—*continued.*

TABLE 5.—Showing in ages the acuteness of vision with both eyes open

Boys.										Girls.									
Ages.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.	
6	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
7	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
8	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
9	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
10	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
12	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
13	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Totals - - -	12	4	7	6	1	—	—	—	9	19	6	3	3	2	—	1	—	7	

Eyesight defective (6/12 or worse) 46·6 per cent. of the boys, and 26·5 per cent. of the girls.  
Only one child was wearing glasses ; a boy whose vision without was 6/18.

TABLE 6.—Showing the number of children and the number per cent with diseases of the eyes and eyelids (44 boys and 49 girls examined).

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per-cent.	No.	Per-cent.
Conjunctivitis - - - -	3	6·8	1	—
Phlyctenular - - - -	—	—	1	—
Follicular - - - -	2	—	—	—
Catarrhal - - - -	1	—	—	—
Corneal Nebulæ (both eyes) -	1	—	1	—
do. (one eye only)-	2	—	1	—
Interstitial Keratitis- - -	1	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer - - - -	—	—	1	—
Squint—Convergent- - -	4	—	—	—
do. Alternating- - -	1	—	—	—
Blepharitis - - - -	11	25·	5	10
Nystagmus - - - -	1	—	—	—

TABLE 7.—Showing the other abnormal conditions found amongst the 44 boys and 49 girls examined.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per-cent.	No.	Per-cent.
Mouth Breathers - - -	7	15·9	6	12·2
Enlarged Tonsils - - -	3	6·8	7	14·3
Enlarged Cervical Glands- -	21	47·7	21*	42·9
Tubercular Sinuses in Neck -	—	—	1	—
Ears :				
Deafness - - - -	—	—	1	—
Otorrhœa - - - -	1	—	—	—
Impacted Wax - - -	9	20·5	15	—

\* Two girls had large masses of glands in the neck.

TABLE 7.—*continued.*

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Signs of Congenital Syphilis -	1	—	—	—
Rickety Legs - - - -	—	—	1	—
Deformed Chest (chiefly due to Rickets).	3	6·8	—	—
Badly formed Chests - - -	11	25·	4	8·1
Skin diseases :				
Seborrhœic Eczema - - -	11	—	5	—
Eczema and Impetigo - -	2	—	2	—
Xerodermia - - - -	1	—	—	—
Pulmonary Diseases :				
Bronchitis - - - -	1	—	—	—
Phthisis - - - -	—	—	2†	—
Deformities :				
Congenital Dislocation of Hips - - - -	1	—	—	—
Old Tubercular Hip (shortening) - - - -	1	—	2	—
Cleft Palate - - - -	—	—	1	—
Lateral Curvature of the Spine - - - -	1	—	—	—
Defective Articulation (stammering)- - - -	1	—	1	—

† Both cases had been under sanatorium treatment.



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

XVII.—CHILDREN IN CRAIGLOCKHART AND CRAIGLEITH POORHOUSES, EDINBURGH—continued.

TABLE 8.—Showing the mental capacity of the Children.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Brightness estimated from Child's demeanour during examination—				
Good - - - - -	9	20·4	14	28·6
Average - - - - -	25	56·8	26	53
Dull - - - - -	10*	22·7	9	18·4

\* Includes 2 imbecile boys.

TABLE 8.—continued.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
School teachers' estimate of Intelligence—†				
Good - - - - -	2	11·7	3	16·6
Average - - - - -	14	82·4	10	55·5
Dull - - - - -	1	5·9	5	27·7

† Particulars were obtained at Craigleith only.

TABLE 9.—Dietary at Craigleith.

Children above five, and not above fifteen, years of age.

Breakfast.

Meal, four ounces ; and new milk, three-fourths pint imperial.

Lunch.

Beef-tea or new milk, one-quarter pint ; and bread, two ounces.

Dinner.

Bread, six ounces ; and broth, one pint imperial ; two ounces of meat four days in the week, and on the other days suet or other pudding may be substituted.

Supper.

Meal, three ounces ; and new milk, half pint imperial. Bread, four ounces ; and new milk, three-fourths pint imperial may be substituted for the porridge and milk.

Children above two, and not above five, years of age.

Breakfast.

Meal, three and a half ounces ; and new milk, half-pint imperial.

Lunch.

Bread, two ounces ; and new milk (hot) one-fourth pint imperial.

Dinner.

Bread, five ounces ; and broth or other soup, three-fourths pint imperial ; one ounce of meat daily.

Supper.

Meal, three ounces ; and new milk, half pint imperial.

Bread and new milk may be substituted for the porridge and milk.

Children at school receive four ounces bread and butter with them for lunch ; and tea with four ounces bread and jam or syrup.

APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

XVIII.—CHILDREN IN THE EAST POORHOUSE, DUNDEE.

- TABLE 1.—Table of average weights, heights and chest girths compared with the Standard Averages.
- TABLE 2.—Table showing the number of children who deviate by more than five per cent. from the Standard Averages.
- TABLE 3.—Table showing the nutrition and health appearance.
- TABLE 4.—Table showing the condition of the teeth.
- TABLE 5.—Table showing the acuteness of vision.
- TABLE 6.—Table showing the diseases of the eyes and eyelids.
- TABLE 7.—Table showing the other abnormalities observed.
- TABLE 8.—Table showing the mental capacity.
- TABLE 9.—Table showing the children's dietary.
- TABLE 10.—Table showing the value of the children's diet in Calories.

TABLE 1.—Showing the average weight, height and chest girth of the Children examined in the East Poorhouse, Dundee, at each age (2-14) with the Anthropometric Committee's Standard Averages for Great Britain.

Boys.								Girls.							
Ages last Birthday.	Number examined.	Average weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average weight.	Average height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average height.	Average chest girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average chest girth.	Number examined.	Average weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average weight.	Average height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average height.	Average chest girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average chest girth.	
Years.							None given for these ages.							Not Given.	
2	1	<u>23·0</u>	32·5	<u>30·75</u>	33·70	17·12		3	<u>23·3</u>	25·3	<u>30·45</u>	32·33	17·95		
3	1	<u>28·0</u>	34·0	<u>34·25</u>	36·82	19·25		—	—	—	—	—	—		
4	2	<u>31·5</u>	37·3	<u>36·81</u>	38·46	19·62		2	<u>36·5</u>	35·5	<u>36·87</u>	38·13	20·62		
5	6	<u>31·83</u>	39·9	<u>36·0</u>	41·03	19·85		3	<u>32·66</u>	39·62	<u>37·75</u>	40·82	20·04		
6	—	—	—	—	—	—		5	<u>36·0</u>	42·4	<u>38·87</u>	42·63	20·42		
7	—	—	—	—	—	—		2	<u>46·0</u>	46·7	<u>43·62</u>	44·45	22·06		
8	3	<u>44·0</u>	54·9	<u>42·45</u>	47·05	21·5		3	<u>52·33</u>	52·2	<u>45·91</u>	46·60	22·5		
9	1	<u>54·0</u>	60·4	<u>45·75</u>	49·70	22·5		4	<u>45·5</u>	55·5	<u>43·84</u>	48·73	21·71		
10	6	<u>60·16</u>	67·5	<u>47·87</u>	51·84	<u>24·5</u>		26·10	2	<u>59·5</u>	62·0	<u>51·06</u>	51·05		23·25
11	3	<u>52·66</u>	72·0	<u>45·75</u>	53·50	<u>23·45</u>		26·53	5	<u>61·0</u>	68·1	<u>48·35</u>	53·10		24·05
12	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	4	<u>71·0</u>	76·4	<u>52·06</u>	55·66		24·78
13	2	<u>60·5</u>	82·6	<u>51·56</u>	56·91	<u>25·31</u>		28·03	1	<u>96·0</u>	87·0	<u>55·37</u>	57·77		26·87
14	2	<u>58·5</u>	92·0	<u>47·12</u>	59·33	<u>24·62</u>		28·46	1	<u>60·0</u>	96·7	<u>52·87</u>	59·80		25·62
Totals.	27							35							

The averages underlined are those which are less than the Anthropometric Committee's standard averages ; fractional differences have been ignored.

The weights were taken in ordinary clothes without boots, and the heights without boots.

TABLE 2.—Showing for each age the number of those boys measured whose weights deviate by more than 5 per cent. from the Standard averages of the Anthropometric Committee.

Ages	2	3	4	5	8	9	10	11	13	14	Totals for all ages.	Total in per-centages.
Number examined - - - -	1	1	2	6	3	1	6	3	2	2	27	
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - - -	1	1	2	6	2	1	4	2	2	2	23	85·2
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3·7
Number with weight <i>between</i> these limits -	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	11·1



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.  
XVIII.—CHILDREN IN THE EAST POORHOUSE, DUNDEE—continued.

TABLE 2.—continued.

		Showing the same facts for the Girls.												
		Ages	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total's for all ages.
Number examined - -		2	3	5	2	3	4	2	5	4	1	1	32	—
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - -		—	3	4	1	—	4	1	4	2	—	1	20	62·5
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - -		—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	5	15·6
Number with weight <i>between</i> these limits -		2	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	21·9

		Showing the same facts as regards the Boys' <i>Heights</i> .												
		Ages -	2	3	4	5	8	9	10	11	13	14	Totals for all ages.	Total in per- centages.
Number examined - - -		1	1	2	6	3	1	6	3	2	2	27	—	
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - - - -		1	1	1	6	2	1	5	2	2	2	23	85·2	
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits - -		—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	4	14·8	

		Showing the same facts as regards the Girls' <i>Heights</i>												
		Ages -	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Totals for all ages.
Number examined - -		2	3	5	2	3	4	2	5	4	1	1	32	—
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - - - -		—	3	3	—	—	4	1	4	3	—	1	19	59·4
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3·1
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits -		2	—	2	2	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	12	37·5

TABLE 3.—Showing the number and the percentage of children classed good, moderate and bad in respect of their state of nutrition and health appearance.

Number examined—27 boys and 35 girls.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
State of Nutrition—				
Good - - - -	12	44·4	20	57·1
Moderate - - -	6	22·2	11	31·4
Bad - - - -	9	33·3	4	11·4
Health Appearance—				
Good - - - -	23	85·2	26	74·3
Moderate - - -	3	11·1	7	20
Bad - - - -	1	3·7	2	5·7

TABLE 4.—Table showing in approximate percentages the condition of the teeth.

Number examined—27 boys and 35 girls.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Condition as to Decay—				
Good - - - -	9	33·3	18	51·4
Moderate - - -	5	18·5	5	14·2
Bad - - - -	13	48·2	12	34·4
Condition as to Cleanliness—				
Good - - - -	3	11	6	17·2
Moderate - - -	10	37	15	42·8
Bad - - - -	14	52	14	40
Children with regular Teeth -	19	70·3	32	91·4
„ „ irregular Teeth -	8	29·6	3	8·6
„ „ badly shaped Teeth	3	11	2	5·7

APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.  
XVIII.—CHILDREN IN THE EAST POORHOUSE, DUNDEE—continued.  
TABLE 5.—Showing in ages the acuteness of vision with both eyes open.

Boys.										Girls.									
Ages.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.	
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
8	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
10	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
11	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals - - -	6	4	3	2	—	1	—	—	1	5	3	5	2	2	1	—	—	9	

Eyesight defective (6/12 or worse) in 37·5 per cent. boys and 55·5 per cent. girls.  
No child was wearing glasses.

TABLE 6.—Showing the number of children and the number per cent. with disease of the eyes and eyelids (27 boys and 35 girls examined).

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Conjunctivitis - - -	4	15	2	5·7
Follicular - - -	1	—	—	—
Catarrhal - - -	2	—	1	—
Granular - - -	1	—	1	—
Corneal Nebulae—both eyes -	1	—	1*	—
Squint—Convergent - - -	2	—	2	—
Alternating - - -	—	—	1	—
Ptosis - - -	1	—	—	—
Blepharitis - - -	8	29·6	9	25·7

\* One eye.

TABLE 7.—Showing the other abnormal conditions found amongst the 27 boys and 35 girls examined.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Mouth Breathers - - -	5	18·5	4	11·4
Enlarged Tonsils - - -	4	14·8	2	5·7
Enlarged Cervical Glands -	11	40·7	17*	48·6
Ears :—				
Deafness - - -	1	—	—	—
Otorrhœa - - -	1	—	2	—
Impacted Wax - - -	11	—	11	—
Signs of Congenital Syphilis -	2	7·4	3	—
Rickety legs - - -	2	7·4	1	2·8
Deformed Chest (chiefly due to Rickets) - - -	3	11·1	1	2·8
Badly formed Chests - - -	4	14·8	2	5·6

TABLE 7.—continued.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Skin diseases :—				
Xerodermia - - -	1	—	—	—
Seborrhœic Eczema - - -	6	—	2	—
Pulmonary Diseases :—				
Bronchitis - - -	1	—	—	—
Congenital Dislocation of Hips- Amputated Foot - - -	1	—	—	—
Infantile Paralysis - - -	—	—	1	—

\* One girl had large masses of glands in the neck.

TABLE 8.—Showing the Mental Capacity of the children.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Brightness estimated from child's demeanour during examination :—				
Good - - -	6	30	4	13·3
Average - - -	6	30	15	50·
Dull - - -	8*	40	11*	36·6
School Teachers' estimate of intelligence :—				
Good - - -	5	26·3	5	19·2
Average - - -	12	63·1	14	53·8
Dull - - -	2	10·5	7	26·9

\* Includes two imbeciles, one girl and one boy.



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—*continued*.  
 XVII.—CHILDREN IN THE EAST POORHOUSE, DUNDEE—*continued*.

Table 9.

CHILDREN'S DIETARIES.  
 CLASS B2—Children from 8 to 15 years.  
 UNCOOKED FOOD.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes- day.	Thurs- day.	Friday.	Satur- day.	
Oatmeal - - - - -	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Oz.
Sweet Milk - - - - -	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Gills
Barley - - - - -	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	Oz.
Whole Peas - - - - -	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Split Peas - - - - -	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	"
Lentils - - - - -	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	"
Bread - - - - -	12	6	9	12	12	9	6	"
Potatoes - - - - -	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	Lb.
Beef (including Bone) - - - - -	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	Oz.
Compressed Beef - - - - -	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	"
Vegetables - - - - -	2	2	2	2	2	—	2	"
Rice - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	"
Sweet Milk - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	Gills
Tea - - - - -	$\frac{1}{8}$	—	$\frac{1}{8}$	—	—	$\frac{1}{8}$	—	Oz.
Sugar - - - - -	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
Butter - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Jelly or Marmalade - - - - -	—	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	"
Cocoa - - - - -	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Sweet Milk for Tea - - - - -	$\frac{1}{5}$	—	$\frac{1}{6}$	—	—	$\frac{1}{5}$	—	Gills
Sweet Milk for Cocoa - - - - -	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	"
Suet Pudding - - - - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Oz.
Flour - - - - -	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	"
Raisins - - - - -	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	"
Syrup - - - - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	"

## CLASS E—CHILDREN FROM 5 TO 8 YEARS.

UNCOOKED FOOD.

Fifth Rate.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes- day.	Thurs- day.	Friday.	Satur- day.	—
Oatmeal - - - - -	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Oz.
Sweet Milk - - - - -	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Gills
Barley - - - - -	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oz.
Whole Peas - - - - -	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Split Peas - - - - -	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	"
Lentils - - - - -	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	"
Bread - - - - -	12	6	9	12	12	9	6	"
Potatoes - - - - -	—	12	—	—	—	—	12	"
Beef (including Bone) - - - - -	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Compressed Beef - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	"
Vegetables - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Rice - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	"
Sweet Milk - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	Gills
Tea - - - - -	$\frac{1}{8}$	—	$\frac{1}{8}$	—	—	$\frac{1}{8}$	—	Oz.
Sugar - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
Butter - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Jelly or Marmalade - - - - -	—	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	"
Cocoa - - - - -	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Sweet Milk for Tea - - - - -	$\frac{1}{5}$	—	$\frac{1}{5}$	—	—	$\frac{1}{5}$	—	Gills
Sweet Milk for Cocoa - - - - -	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	"
Suet Pudding - - - - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Oz.
Flour - - - - -	—	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	"
Raisins - - - - -	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	"
Syrup - - - - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	"

APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—*continued*.  
XVIII.—CHILDREN IN THE EAST POORHOUSE, DUNDEE—*continued*.TABLE 9—*continued*.  
CLASS F—CHILDREN FROM 2 TO 5 YEARS.  
UNCOOKED FOOD.

Sixth Rate.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	—
Oatmeal - - - - -	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	Oz.
Sweet Milk - - - - -	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Gills
Lunch Milk - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	"
Lunch Bread - - - - -	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Oz.
Barley - - - - -	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	"
Whole Peas - - - - -	—	½	—	—	½	—	½	"
Split Peas - - - - -	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	"
Lentils - - - - -	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	"
Bread - - - - -	8	4	6½	8	8	6½	4	"
Potatoes - - - - -	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	"
Beef - - - - -	—	3	—	—	3	—	3	"
Compressed Beef - - - - -	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	"
Vegetables - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	"
Rice - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	"
Sweet Milk - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	Gills
Tea - - - - -	⅛	—	⅛	—	—	⅛	—	Oz.
Sugar - - - - -	½	¼	½	¼	¼	½	¼	"
Butter - - - - -	½	—	½	—	½	—	½	"
Jelly or Marmalade - - - - -	—	1¼	—	1¼	—	1¼	—	"
Cocoa - - - - -	—	½	—	½	½	—	½	"
Sweet Milk for Tea - - - - -	⅓	—	⅓	—	—	⅓	—	Gills
Sweet Milk for Cocoa - - - - -	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	"
Suet Pudding - - - - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Oz.
Flour - - - - -	—	—	2½	—	—	—	—	"
Raisins - - - - -	—	—	½	—	—	—	—	"
Syrup - - - - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	"

The foregoing are the quantities allowed for each day, but distribution is made according to the requirements of the Child, and instructions of the Medical Officer.

TABLE 10.—Showing the value of the Children's Diets in Calories.

	Class B 2 (children from 8-15).		Class E (children from 5-8).		Class F (children from 2-5).	
	Ozs.	Calories.*	Ozs.	Calories.*	Ozs.	Calories.*
Bread - - - - -	66	5,667	66	5,667	59	5,066
Potatoes - - - - -	32	888	24	666	16	444
Beef (with bone) - - - - -	12	600	10½	525	9	450
Beef (compressed) - - - - -	4	320	3	240	2	160
Vegetables - - - - -	12	108	9	81	6	54
Rice - - - - -	3	298	2½	248	2	199
Sugar - - - - -	2½	290	2½	290	2½	290
Butter - - - - -	2	487	2	487	2	487
Cocoa - - - - -	2	290	2	290	2	290
Suet Pudding - - - - -	1	137	1	137	1	137
Flour - - - - -	3	297	2½	248	2½	248
Oatmeal - - - - -	28	3,523	28	3,523	24½	3,082
Milk - - - - -	14½	2,836	108	2,141	143	2,836
Barley - - - - -	6	615	4½	461	3	307
Peas (whole) - - - - -	1½	422	1½	328	1½	328
„ (split) - - - - -	3		2		2	
Raisins - - - - -	½	51	½	51	½	51
Lentils - - - - -	6	613	4	408	4	408
Syrup - - - - -	1	81	1	81	1	81
Total -		17,523		15,872		14,918
Average daily value of diet in Calories - - - - -		2,503		2,267		2,131

ATWATER'S STANDARD DIETS.

Children (2-5) 1,450 Calories.

Children (10-13) 2,100 Calories.

„ (6-9) 1,750 „

„ (14-16) 2,625 „

\* The values used are the average values taken from Atwater's Tables and Hutchison's tables.



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

XIX.—CHILDREN BOARDED-OUT FROM GLASGOW, GOVAN, EDINBURGH, AND DUNDEE IN THE SMYLLUM ORPHANAGE, LANARK.

- TABLE 1.—Table of average weights, heights, and chest girths compared with the Standard Averages.
- TABLE 2.—Table showing the number of children who deviate by more than 5 per cent. from the Standard Averages.
- TABLE 3.—Table showing the nutrition and health appearance.
- TABLE 4.—Table showing the condition of the teeth.
- TABLE 5.—Table showing the acuteness of vision.
- TABLE 6.—Table showing the diseases of the eyes and eyelids.
- TABLE 7.—Table showing the other abnormalities observed.
- TABLE 8.—Table showing the mental capacity.

TABLE 1.—Showing the average weight, height and chest girth of the children examined in Smyllum Orphanage at each age (5–15) with the Anthropometric Committee's Standard Averages for Great Britain.

Boys.								Girls.							
Ages last Birthday.	Number Examined.	Average Weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Weight.	Average Height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Height.	Average Chest Girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Chest Girth.	Number Examined.	Average Weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Weight.	Average Height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Height.	Average Chest Girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee's Standard Average Chest Girth.	
5	2	<u>35·5</u>	39·9	<u>37·43</u>	41·03	20·18	None given for these ages.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6	—	—	—	—	—	—		2	<u>33·5</u>	42·4	<u>38·75</u>	42·63	19·68	—	
7	1	<u>35·0</u>	49·7	<u>37·50</u>	45·97	20		1	<u>43</u>	46·7	<u>43·37</u>	44·45	20·25	—	
8	5	<u>48·6</u>	54·9	<u>45·67</u>	47·05	22·57		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	4	<u>51·0</u>	60·4	<u>46·78</u>	49·70	23·15		2	<u>48</u>	55·5	<u>43·93</u>	48·73	21·93	—	
10	5	<u>54·6</u>	67·5	<u>46·87</u>	51·84	<u>23·52</u>	26·10	4	66	62·0	<u>49·34</u>	51·05	23·5	—	
11	4	<u>58·5</u>	72·0	<u>48·5</u>	53·50	<u>24</u>	26·53	2	<u>56·5</u>	68·1	<u>47·56</u>	53·10	22·62	—	
12	7	<u>62·57</u>	76·7	<u>49·71</u>	54·99	<u>24·91</u>	27·20	4	<u>63</u>	76·4	<u>51·06</u>	55·66	23·31	—	
13	5	<u>73·2</u>	82·6	<u>53·4</u>	56·91	<u>26·07</u>	28·03	4	<u>76</u>	87·0	<u>53·59</u>	57·77	24·81	—	
14	7	<u>72·57</u>	92·0	<u>53·44</u>	59·33	<u>25·89</u>	28·46	3	<u>85·66</u>	96·7	<u>56·54</u>	59·80	25·70	—	
15	1	<u>67·0</u>	102·7	<u>52·50</u>	62·24	<u>26·75</u>	29·74	1	<u>93</u>	104·8	<u>58·0</u>	60·93	25·0	—	
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	112	112·7	<u>60·5</u>	61·75	26·62	—	
Total	41							24							

The averages underlined are those which are less than the Anthropometric Committee's Standard Averages ; fractional differences have been ignored.

The weights were taken in ordinary clothes without boots, and the heights without boots.

TABLE 2.—Showing for each age the number of those boys measured whose weights deviate by more than 5 per cent. from the standard averages of the Anthropometric Committee.

Ages - - -	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total for all ages.	Total per cent.
Number examined -	2	1	5	4	5	4	7	5	7	1	41	—
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more below standard average - - - -	1	1	5	4	5	4	6	4	6	1	37	90
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more above standard average - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	5
Number with weight between these limits -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	5

APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

XIX.—CHILDREN BOARDED-OUT FROM GLASGOW, GOVAN, EDINBURGH, AND DUNDEE IN THE SMYLLUM ORPHANAGE, LANARK—continued.

TABLE 2.—continued.

Ages - - - -	Showing the same facts for the Girls.													Total for all ages.	Total per cent.
	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16					
Number examined -	2	1	2	4	2	4	4	3	1	1			24	—	
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - - -	2	1	2	—	2	4	3	2	1	—			17	71	
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—			2	8	
Number with weight <i>between</i> these limits -	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1			5	21	

Ages - - - -	Showing the same facts as regards the Boys' <i>Heights</i> .												Total for all ages.	Total per cent.
	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
Number examined -	2	1	5	4	5	4	7	5	7	1			41	—
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - - -	1	1	1	2	5	4	6	3	6	1			30	73
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits -	1	—	4	2	—	—	1	2	1	—			11	27

Ages - - - -	Showing the same facts as regards the Girls' <i>Heights</i> .												Total for all ages.	Total per cent.
	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
Number examined -	2	1	2	4	2	4	4	3	1	1			24	—
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average - - - -	2	—	2	1	2	4	3	2	—	—			16	66·6
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits -	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	1	1	1			8	33·3

TABLE 3.—Showing the number and the percentage of children classed good, moderate, and bad as regards their state of nutrition and health appearance.

Number examined—41 boys and 24 girls.				
	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
State of Nutrition :				
Good - - - - -	22	53·7	14	58
Moderate - - - - -	13	31·7	7	29
Bad - - - - -	6	14·6	3	12·5
Health Appearance :				
Good - - - - -	28	68	12	50
Moderate - - - - -	9	22	6	25
Bad - - - - -	4	9·5	6	25

TABLE 4.—Table showing in approximate percentages the condition of the Teeth.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Condition as regards Decay :				
Good - - - - -	12	29	14	61
Moderate - - - - -	14	34	9	39
Bad - - - - -	15	36·5	—	—
Condition as regards Cleanliness :				
Good - - - - -	2	5	—	—
Moderate - - - - -	12	29	18	78
Bad - - - - -	27	66	5	22
Percentage with Regular Teeth	31	76	20	87
” ” Irregular Teeth	10	24	3	13
” ” Badly Formed Teeth - -	6	14·5	1	4



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

XIX.—CHILDREN BOARDED-OUT FROM GLASGOW, GOVAN, EDINBURGH, AND DUNDEE IN THE SMYLLUM ORPHANAGE, LANARK.—continued.

TABLE 5.—Showing in ages the acuteness of vision with both eyes open.

Boys.										Girls.									
Agcs.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	0	Unable to read.	
7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
8	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
13	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Totals	-	-	14	5	4	6	2	2	2	—	1	10	4	3	1	1	1	—	1

3 boys blind ; 1 girl almost blind.  
Eyesight defective (6/12 or worse)—46 per cent. boys and 33·3 per cent. girls.  
None of the children examined was wearing glasses.

TABLE 6.—Showing the number of children and the number per cent. with diseases of the eyes and eyelids (41 boys and 24 girls examined).

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Conjunctivitis - - -	5	12	2	—
Follicular - - -	1	—	1	—
Chronic Catarrhal - -	4	—	2	—
Blepharitis - - -	8	20	6	25
Squint—Divergent - - -	1	—	1	—
do. Alternating - - -	1	—	1	—
Nebula on one eye - - -	4	—	2	—
Corneal Ulcer - - -	—	—	2	—
Lacrymal Abscess - - -	1	—	—	—
Cataract - - -	1	—	2	—

One boy had had one eye excised.

TABLE 7.—Showing the other abnormal conditions found amongst the 41 boys and 24 girls examined.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Mouth Breathers - - -	11	26·8	3	12·5
Enlarged Tonsils - - -	2	5	1	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands -	20	49	10	41·6

TABLE 7.—continued.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Ears :				
Deafness - - -	1	—	1	—
Otorrhœa - - -	1	—	—	—
Impacted Wax* - -	18	44	7	17
Rickety Legs - - -	5	12	3	—
Deformed Chests (chiefly due to Rickets.)	2	—	—	—
Badly Formed Chests - -	10	24·4	2	—
Children showing signs of Congenital Syphilis.	4	10	1	—
Skin Diseases :				
Seborrhœic Eczema - -	1	—	—	—
Impetigo - - -	4	—	—	—
Herpes Labialis - -	1	—	—	—
Xerodermia - - -	—	—	1	—
Hernia :				
Direct Inguinal - - -	1	—	—	—
Pulmonary Diseases :				
Early Phthisis - - -	—	—	1	—
Infantile Paralysis - -	1	—	—	—
Excision of Elbow - -	1	—	—	—
Excision of Hip - - -	1	—	1	—

Speech Defects—One boy (11 years old) could not be induced to speak except in a whisper. The sister told me he always spoke in this way.  
\* One boy was found to have a pearl button in his ear.

APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.

XIX.—CHILDREN BOARDED-OUT FROM GLASGOW, GOVAN, EDINBURGH, AND DUNDEE IN THE SMYLLUM ORPHANAGE, LANARK—continued.

TABLE 8.—Showing the mental capacity of the Children.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Brightness estimated from Child's demeanour during examination—				
Good - - - - -	14	36	10	50
Average - - - - -	20	51	6	30
Dull - - - - -	5	13	4	20

TABLE 8.—continued.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
School teachers' estimate of Intelligence—				
Good - - - - -	20	49	12	52
Average - - - - -	15	36	6	26
Dull - - - - -	6	15	5	22



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—*continued*

XX.—BOYS ON THE TRAINING SHIP “EMPRESS.”

- TABLE 1.—Table of average weights, heights and chest girths compared with the Standard Averages.
- TABLE 2.—Table showing the number of children who deviate by more than five per cent. from the Standard Averages.
- TABLE 3.—Table showing the nutrition and health appearance.
- TABLE 4.—Table showing the condition of the teeth.
- TABLE 5.—Table showing the acuteness of vision.
- TABLE 6.—Table showing the diseases of the eyes and eyelids.
- TABLE 7.—Table showing the other abnormalities observed.
- TABLE 8.—Table showing the mental capacity.
- TABLE 9.—Table showing the rate of increase in weight and height of the boys on the training ship “Empress” as compared with the standard rate of increase of the Anthropometric Committee.

TABLE 1.—Showing the average weight, height and chest girth of the Boys examined on the Training Ship “Empress,” at each age (11–15) with the Anthropometric Committee’s Standard Averages for Great Britain.

Boys.							
Ages last Birthday.	Number Examined.	Average Weight in lbs.	Anthropometric Committee’s Standard Average Weight.	Average Height in inches.	Anthropometric Committee’s Standard Average Height.	Average Chest Girth in inches.	Anthropometric Committee’s Standard Average Chest Girth.
Years.							
11	1	<u>66·0</u>	72	<u>50·25</u>	53·50	27·62	26·53
12	2	<u>76·0</u>	76·7	54·5	54·99	27·25	27·20
13	4	<u>77·0</u>	82·6	<u>54·37</u>	56·91	<u>26·25</u>	28·03
14	7	<u>77·28</u>	92·0	<u>53·87</u>	59·33	<u>26·30</u>	28·46
15	8	<u>89·12</u>	102·7	<u>57·29</u>	62·24	<u>28·25</u>	29·74
Total - -	22						

The averages underlined are those which are less than the Anthropometric Committee’s Standard Averages ; fractional differences have been ignored.

The weights were taken in ordinary clothes without boots, and the heights without boots.

TABLE 2.—Showing for each age the number of those boys measured whose weights deviate by more than 5 per cent. from the standard averages of the Anthropometric Committee.

Ages - - - - -	11	12	13	14	15	Total for all ages.	Total per cent.
Number examined - - - - -	1	2	4	7	8	22	—
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average -	1	—	2	7	7	17	77·4
Number with weight 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average -	—	—	1	—	—	1	4·5
Number with weight <i>between</i> these limits - - - - -	—	2	1	—	1	4	18·1

APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—*continued.*XX.—BOYS ON THE TRAINING SHIP "EMPRESS"—*continued.*TABLE 2.—*continued.*

Ages - -	Showing the same facts for the Boys' Heights.						
	11	12	13	14	15	Total for all ages.	Total per cent.
Number examined - - -	1	2	4	7	8	22	—
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>below</i> standard average -	1	—	2	7	6	16	72·7
Number with height 5 per cent. or more <i>above</i> standard average -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with height <i>between</i> these limits - - - -	—	2	2	—	2	6	27·2

TABLE 3.—Showing the number and percentage of boys classed good, moderate, and bad in respect of their state of Nutrition and Health appearance.

Number examined, 22 boys.

	Boys.	
	No.	Per cent.
State of Nutrition :—		
Good - - - - -	12	54·5
Moderate - - - - -	7	31·8
Bad - - - - -	3	13·6
Health Appearance :—		
Good - - - - -	8	36·3
Moderate - - - - -	9	40·9
Bad - - - - -	5	22·7

TABLE 4.—Showing in approximate percentages the Condition of the Teeth.

Number examined, 22 boys.

	Boys.	
	No.	Per cent.
Conditions as to Decay :—		
Good - - - - -	7	31·8
Moderate - - - - -	7	31·8
Bad - - - - -	8	36·3
Condition as to Cleanliness :—		
Good - - - - -	—	—
Moderate - - - - -	8	36·3
Bad - - - - -	14	63·6
Children with Regular Teeth - - -	18	81·8
„ „ Irregular „ - - -	4	18·1
„ „ Badly Shaped Teeth - - -	1	—

TABLE 6.—Table of Diseases of Eyes and Eyelids  
There were two cases of Blepharitis ; no other abnormality was observed.

TABLE 7.—Showing the other abnormal conditions found amongst the 22 boys examined.

	Boys.	
	No.	Per cent.
Mouth Breathers - - - - -	5	22·7
Enlarged Tonsils - - - - -	3	13·6
Enlarged Cervical Glands- - - -	9	40·9
Ears—		
Deafness - - - - -	—	—
Otorrhœa - - - - -	—	—
Impacted Wax - - - - -	7	—
Signs of Congenital Syphilis - - -	—	—
Rickety Legs - - - - -	1	—
Deformed Chest (chiefly due to Rickets) -	—	—
Chest Badly Formed - - - - -	5	22·7

TABLE 8.—Showing the mental capacity of the children.

	Boys.	
	No.	Per cent.
Brightness estimated from child's demeanour during Examination—		
Good - - - - -	20	90·9
Average - - - - -	2	9·1
Dull - - - - -	—	—
School Teachers' Estimate of Intelligence—		
Good - - - - -	16	72·6
Average - - - - -	5	22·7
Dull - - - - -	1	4·6

TABLE 5.—The Eyesight of these boys was not tested, but all were said to have good eyesight.



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—continued.  
XX—BOYS ON THE TRAINING SHIP “EMPRESS”—continued.

TABLE 9.—Showing the rate of increase in weight and height of the boys of the Training Ship “Empress,” as compared with the standard rate of increase of the Anthropometric Committee.

Age on admission.	Height on Admission.	Amount of Deviation from the Anthro- pometric Committee's Standard.	Weight on Admission.	Amount of Deviation from the Anthro- pometric Committee's Standard.	Age now.	Height now.	Amount of Deviation from the Anthro- pometric Committee's Standard.	Weight now.	Amount of Deviation from the Anthro- pometric Committee's Standard.	Length of time on Ship.
	ft. ins.	ins.	lbs.	lbs.	Years.	ft. ins.	ins.	lbs.	lbs.	Yrs. Mths.
13 - - -	4 10	+1' 1	77	- 5'6	15	5 0½	-1'74	97	- 5'7	2 4
„ - - -	4 4	-4' 9	70	-12'6	„	4 10¾	-3'49	95'5	- 7'2	2 4
„ - - -	4 5	-3' 9	62	-20'6	„	4 7½	-6'74	85	-17'7	2 0
„ - - -	4 2	-6' 9	61	-21'6	14	4 3¾	-7'58	70	-22	1 8
„ - - -	4 6	-2' 9	74	- 8'6	„	4 6¼	-5'08	86	- 6	1 4
„ - - -	4 7	-1' 9	70	-12'6	„	4 8¼	-3'08	82	-10	1 1
„ - - -	4 6	-2' 9	72	-10'6	„	4 7⅞	-4'21	81	-11	0 11
„ - - -	4 4	-4' 9	55	-27'6	„	4 4½	-6'83	65	-27	0 7
„ - - -	4 0½	-8' 4	56	-26'6	13	4 0¾	-8'16	63	-19'6	0 4
„ - - -	4 11	+2' 1	80	- 2'6	„	4 10¾	+1'84	87	+ 4'4	0 1
12 - - -	4 6	- '99	58	-18'7	15	5 0¾	-1'49	100	- 2'7	3 5
„ - - -	4 5	-1'99	56	-20'7	„	4 8	-6'24	79	-23'7	2 9
„ - - -	4 3	-3'99	58	-18'7	14	4 5¼	-6'08	76	-16	2 4
„ - - -	4 4	-2'99	58	-18'7	„	4 6	-5'33	81	-11	2 3
„ - - -	4 8	+1'01	74	- 2'7	13	4 8¼	- '67	82	- '6	0 1
„ - - -	4 6	- '99	66	-10'7	12	4 6½	- '49	78	+ 1'3	0 1
„ - - -	4 4	-2'99	60	-16'7	15	4 7⅞	-7'12	88	-14'7	3 5
„ - - -	4 4	-2'99	63	-13'7	„	4 9	-5'24	84'5	-18'2	3 0
11 - - -	4 0½	-5'0	56	-16	15	4 6¾	-7'49	84	-18'7	3 1
„ - - -	4 4	-1'5	63	-9	13	4 5¾	-3'16	76	- 6'6	1 8
„ - - -	4 2	-3'5	54	-18	11	4 2¼	-3'25	66	- 6	0 6
„ - - -	4 6	+ '5	66	-6	12	4 6½	- '49	74	- 2'7	1 2

XXI.—TABLES COMPARING THE VARIOUS GROUPS OF CHILDREN EXAMINED.

TABLE 1.—Table showing in parallel columns the number of children examined and their average weights for each age (5-16), (1) In Stobhill Hospital, Glasgow, Govan Poorhouse, Craiglockhart and Craigleith Poorhouses Edinburgh, and The East Poorhouse, Dundee; (2) in the case of children whose parents were in receipt of out-relief in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Govan, and Dundee; (3) in the case of children boarded out in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Govan, and Dundee; (4) in the case of children belonging to these towns boarded out in Saltcoats, Lanark, and Blairgowrie; and (5) in the case of children whose parents were in receipt of out-relief in Lanark. The standard averages of the Anthropometric Committee and the averages obtained by Dr. Leslie Mackenzie \* from the measurement of the school children in the poorest quarters of Glasgow are added for purposes of comparison.

Boys.												Girls.											
Ages.	(1) Boys in Poorhouses.		(2) Out-relief boys in towns.		(3) Boys boarded out in towns.		(4) Boys boarded out in country towns.		(5) Out-relief boys in Lanark.		Standard averages of the Anthropometric Committee.	Averages obtained by Dr. Leslie Mackenzie.											
	Number examined.	Average weight.	Number examined.	Average weight.	Number examined.	Average weight.	Number examined.	Average weight.	Number examined.	Average weight.													
5	11	34.27	8	41.62	—	—	3	36.66	—	—	39.9	37.9											
6	10	41.7	21	39.91	—	—	3	36.66	5	44.0	44.4	40.9											
7	12	42.41	31	46.62	1	39.0	4	41.0	2	46.5	49.7	44.2											
8	15	46.73	42	50.31	2	48.0	10	48.6	1	54.0	54.9	48.0											
9	15	52.0	35	56.14	2	56.5	8	51.62	1	44.0	60.4	52.2											
10	21	59.76	47	59.21	6	59.83	7	57.42	3	60.0	67.5	56.7											
11	27	62.0	47	65.73	6	62.66	12	62.66	2	66.0	72.0	61.6											
12	20	65.75	32	69.89	8	68.37	10	68.4	5	70.2	76.7	66.4											
13	25	70.76	40	75.81	6	77.16	17	73.70	1	84.0	82.6	71.5											
14	14	69.57	1	72	—	—	1	70.0	—	—	92.0	76.0											
15	3	84.33	—	—	—	—	1	89.0	—	—	102.7	52.0											
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
Totals	173	—	394	—	31	—	76	—	29	—	—	—											

Ages.	(1) Girls in poorhouses.		(2) Out-relief girls in towns.		(3) Girls boarded out in towns.		(4) Girls boarded out in country towns.		(5) Out-relief girls in Lanark.		Standard averages of the Anthropometric Committee.	Averages obtained by Dr. Leslie Mackenzie.
	Number examined.	Average weight.	Number examined.	Average weight.	Number examined.	Average weight.	Number examined.	Average weight.	Number examined.	Average weight.		
5	16	36.06	11	38.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	39.6	37.0
6	18	36.94	27	39.88	1	43.0	1	33.0	2	38.5	42.4	40.0
7	22	40.54	30	46.06	2	49.5	—	—	4	37.75	46.7	43.0
8	23	48.91	24	50.47	—	—	4	44.5	1	48	52.2	46.4
9	20	50.25	44	53.90	4	56.68	3	47.0	3	54.3	55.5	50.5
10	20	55.4	36	56.10	2	52.62	9	53.77	1	57	62.0	54.8
11	20	61.55	31	65.29	5	69.0	10	59.1	3	61	68.1	59.6
12	18	72.22	41	69.26	4	63.75	9	60.69	—	—	76.4	65.4
13	15	79.4	33	76.83	10	71.42	3	78.33	1	106	87.0	72.7
14	5	78.0	1	81.0	2	72.0	3	97.66	—	—	96.7	76.8
15	1	105.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104.8	—
16	1	94.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112.7	—
Totals	179	—	278	—	30	—	42	—	15	—	—	—

\* Report by Dr. W. Leslie Mackenzie and Captain A. Foster on a collection of statistics as to the physical condition of children attending the public schools of the School Board for Glasgow.





APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—*continued*.XXI.—TABLES COMPARING THE VARIOUS GROUPS OF CHILDREN EXAMINED—*continued*.

TABLE 3.—Table showing in parallel columns the number of children examined and their average chest girths for each age (5-16). (1) In Stobhill Hospital, Glasgow, Govan Poorhouse, Craiglockhart and Craigleith Poorhouses, Edinburgh, and the East Poorhouse, Dundee; (2) in the case of children whose parents were in receipt of out-relief in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Govan and Dundee; (3) in the case of children boarded out in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Govan and Dundee; (4) in the case of children belonging to these towns boarded out in Saltcoats, Lanark, and Blairgowrie; (5) and in the case of children whose parents were in receipt of out-relief in Lanark. The standard averages of the Anthropometric Committee and the averages obtained by Dr. Charles Roberts from the measurement of boys of the artisan class in English towns are added for purposes of comparison.

Boys.												Girls.											
Ages.	(1) Boys in Poorhouses.		(2) Out-relief boys in towns.		(3) Boys boarded out in towns.		(4) Boys boarded out in country towns.		(5) Out-relief boys in Lanark.		Standard Averages of the Anthropometric Committee.	Dr. Robert's Averages.	(1) Girls in Poorhouses.		(2) Out-relief girls in towns.		(3) Girls boarded out in towns.		(4) Girls boarded out in country towns.		(5) Out-relief girls in Lanark.		
	Number examined.	Average Chest girth.	Number examined.	Average Chest girth.	Number examined.	Average Chest girth.	Number examined.	Average Chest girth.	Number examined.	Average Chest girth.			Number examined.	Average Chest girth.	Number examined.	Average Chest girth.	Number examined.	Average Chest girth.	Number examined.	Average Chest girth.	Number examined.	Average Chest girth.	
5	11	20.13	8	20.78	—	—	3	19.75	—	—	—	21.40	5	16	20.59	10	19.71	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	10	21.62	20	21.15	—	—	3	20.54	5	21.2	—	21.68	6	18	20.82	23	20.33	1	20.25	1	19.25	2	20.06
7	12	21.51	30	21.74	1	20.50	4	21.53	2	22.06	—	22.54	7	22	21.36	28	21.41	2	21.62	—	—	4	20.18
8	15	22.32	41	22.23	2	22.12	10	22.66	1	22.87	—	23.09	8	23	22.27	22	21.69	—	—	4	21.59	1	21.37
9	15	22.74	34	23.22	2	23.75	8	22.79	1	21.75	—	23.79	9	20	22.57	39	22.30	3	23.54	3	21.70	3	22.04
10	21	24.24	44	23.46	6	23.97	7	23.55	3	23.54	26.10	24.08	10	20	23.04	33	22.66	1	20.25	9	22.77	1	21.5
11	26	24.37	40	24.59	6	24.24	12	24.23	2	23.81	26.53	24.34	11	20	24.18	29	23.92	5	23.90	10	23.38	3	22.12
12	20	25.12	27	24.96	8	25.20	10	24.83	5	24.77	27.20	24.93	12	18	25.22	37	24.35	4	23.71	9	23.34	—	—
13	25	26.02	35	25.97	6	25.79	17	25.59	1	25.87	28.03	25.24	13	15	26.04	33	25.23	9	24.87	3	24.83	1	27
14	14	25.39	1	24.62	—	—	1	25.87	—	—	28.46	26.28	14	5	26.42	1	25.25	2	25.56	3	27.20	—	—
15	3	28.16	—	—	—	—	1	28.87	—	—	29.74	27.51	15	1	29.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1	28.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	172	—	280	—	31	—	76	—	20	—	—	—	—	179	—	255	—	27	—	42	—	15	—



APPENDIX C. (APPENDICES TO PART III.)—*continued*.XXI.—TABLES COMPARING THE VARIOUS GROUPS OF CHILDREN EXAMINED—*continued*.

TABLE 4.—Table shewing in parallel columns for purposes of comparison the percentage incidence of the conditions and diseases mentioned below amongst the different groups of children (boys and girls together).

	Children in poor-houses.	Out-relief children in towns.	Boarded out children in towns.	Boarded out children in country towns.	Out relief children in Lanark.*
Number of children examined† - - -	362	545	60	118	36
Children with weights 5 per cent. or more below the standard average - - -	72·7	60·4	65·5	71·2	66·6
Children with weights 5 per cent. or more above the standard average - - -	9·1	13·6	8·2	9·3	8·33
Children with heights 5 per cent. or more below the standard average - - -	65·6	36·9	39·3	59·3	27·7
Children with heights 5 per cent. or more above the standard average - - -	·8	3·4	3·2	1·8	8·3
Badly nourished children - - - -	17·9	22·2	24·5	21·2	13·8
Unhealthy looking children - - -	16·8	23·9	24·5	22·9	33·3
Teeth badly decayed - - - - -	45·7	46·4	40·3	27·9	50
Conjunctivitis - - - - -	9·4	3·4	1·6	4·2	2·8
Corneal diseases (ulcers and. nebulæ, &c.) -	4·4	2·0	—	3·4	2·8
Enlarged tonsils - - - - -	10·5	13·2	10	10·1	13·9
Enlarged cervical glands - - - -	31·2	46·1	45	52·5	50
Mouth breathers - - - - -	19·3	21·6	18	18·6	16·6
Discharge from ears - - - - -	3·5	2·1	—	3·4	—
Badly formed chests - - - - -	11·3	18·5	10	19·5	16·6
Rickety legs - - - - -	12·7	5·4	1·6	7·6	—
Irritation of skin from vermin - - -	—	14·1	10	9·3	16·6
Cleanliness of body bad - - - -	—	32	25	33	47·2
Cleanliness of clothes bad - - - -	—	34·4	25	9·3	27·7
Children with insufficient clothes - -	—	6·0	6·6	11·0	8·3
Number of children examined - - -	273	434	56	107	30
Children with defective eyesight - -	33·3	28·5	26·8	17·7	16·6
Number of children examined - - -	347	416	59	115	36
Number of children classed as dull at the time of examination (including imbeciles)	23	12·7	11·8	14·7	11·1
Number of children examined - - -	284	633	32	117	26
Children classed as dull and feeble-minded by the teachers - - - - -	14·1	11	15·6	17·9	19·4

\* Includes Lanark Children boarded out in Lanark.

† The number examined was not the same for all the items enumerated, but the variations from the numbers given are not very great.

# ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE POOR LAWS AND RELIEF OF DISTRESS.

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SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF APPENDIX VOLUMES TO THE REPORTS OF THE POOR LAW  
COMMISSION FOR ENGLAND AND WALES SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

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APPENDIX VOL. XXXV.—INDEX TO THE REPORT ON ENGLAND AND WALES.

APPENDIX VOL. XXXVI.—SOME INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING WOMEN PAUPERS.

A Supplement to the Report (Appendix Vol. XVII.) by Miss Constance Williams  
and Mr. Thomas Jones on the Effect of Outdoor Relief on Wages and the Conditions  
of Employment.

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# ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE POOR LAWS AND RELIEF OF DISTRESS.

## LIST OF APPENDIX VOLUMES TO THE REPORTS OF THE POOR LAW COMMISSION FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

### APPENDIX VOL. I.—ENGLISH OFFICIAL EVIDENCE.

Minutes of Evidence mainly of the Officers of the Local Government Board for England and Wales. 1st to 34th Days: 8th January to 22nd May, 1906: Questions 1 to 14,880.

### APPENDIX VOL. I. A.—ENGLISH OFFICIAL EVIDENCE.

Appendices to the Minutes of Evidence included in Vol. I., being mainly the evidence of the Officers of the Local Government Board for England and Wales.

### APPENDIX VOL. I. B.—INDEX.

Index to Appendix Vols. I. and I. A.

### APPENDIX VOL. II.—LONDON EVIDENCE.

Minutes of Evidence (with Appendices) mainly of London witnesses. 35th to 48th Days: 28th May to 23rd July, 1906: Questions 14,881 to 24,739.

### APPENDIX VOL. II. A.—INDEX.

Index to Appendix Vol. II.

### APPENDIX VOL. III.—ASSOCIATIONS AND CRITICS.

Minutes of Evidence (with Appendices) mainly of critics of the Poor Law and of witnesses representing Poor Law and Charitable Associations. 49th to 71st Days: 1st October to 17th December, 1906: Questions 24,740 to 35,450.

### APPENDIX VOL. III. A.—INDEX.

Index to Appendix Vol. III.

### APPENDIX VOL. IV.—URBAN CENTRES.—LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, WEST YORKS, AND MIDLANDS.

Minutes of Evidence (with Appendices) containing the oral and written evidence of the British Medical Association and of witnesses from the following provincial urban centres—Liverpool and Manchester districts, West Yorkshire, Midland Towns. 72nd to 89th Days: 14th January to 26th March, 1907: Questions 35,451 to 48,347.

### APPENDIX VOL. IV. A.—INDEX.

Index to Appendix Vol. IV.

### APPENDIX VOL. V.—URBAN CENTRES.—SOUTH WALES AND NORTH EASTERN COUNTIES.

Minutes of Evidence (with Appendices) containing the oral and written evidence of witnesses from urban centres in the following districts:—South Wales and North Eastern Counties, 90th to 94th Days: 15th April to 30th April, 1907: Questions 48,348 to 53,067.

### APPENDIX VOL. V. A.—INDEX.

Index to Appendix Vol V.

### APPENDIX VOL. VI.—SCOTLAND.

Minutes of Evidence (with Appendices) relating to Scotland. 95th to 110th Days, and 139th and 149th Days: 6th May to 21st June, 1907, and 13th January and 2nd March, 1908: Questions 53,068 to 67,565; 88,667 to 89,046; 94,629 to 95,323.

### APPENDIX VOL. VI. A.—INDEX.

Index to Appendix Vol. VI.

### APPENDIX VOL. VII.—RURAL CENTRES.—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, ETC.

Minutes of Evidence (with Appendices) containing the oral and written evidence of witnesses from various rural centres in the South Western, Western, and Eastern Counties, from the Parish of Poplar Borough and from the National Conference of Friendly Societies. 111th to 122nd Days: 9th July to 7th October, 1907: Questions 67,566 to 77,734.

### APPENDIX VOL. VII. A.—INDEX.

Index to Appendix Vol. VII.

### APPENDIX VOL. VIII.—UNEMPLOYMENT.

Minutes of Evidence (with Appendices) containing the oral and written evidence of witnesses relating chiefly to the subject of "Unemployment." 123rd to 138th Days: 14th October to 10th December, 1907: Questions 77,735 to 88,666.

### APPENDIX VOL. VIII. A.—INDEX.

Index to Appendix Vol. VIII.

### APPENDIX VOL. IX.—UNEMPLOYMENT.

Minutes of Evidence (with Appendices) containing the oral and written evidence of further witnesses relating to the subject of Unemployment, etc. 140th to 148th Days: 150th to 156th Days, and 158th Day: 14th January, 1908, to 11th May, 1908. Questions 89,048 to 94,628; 95,324 to 99,350; 100,020 to 100,590.

### APPENDIX VOL. IX. A.—INDEX.

Index to Appendix Vol. IX.

### APPENDIX VOL. X.—IRELAND.

Minutes of Evidence (with Appendices) relating to Ireland. 157th and 159th Days: 25th April and 12th May, 1908: Questions 99,351 to 100,019; 100,591 to 100,928.

### APPENDIX VOL. X. A.—INDEX.

Index to Appendix Vol. X.

### APPENDIX VOL. XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous Papers. Communications from Boards of Guardians and Others, etc., etc.

### APPENDIX VOL. XII.—COMMISSIONERS' MEMORANDA.

Reports, Memoranda, and Tables prepared by certain of the Commissioners.



## APPENDIX VOL. XIII.—DIOCESAN REPORTS.

Diocesan Reports on the Methods of administering Charitable Assistance and the extent and intensity of Poverty in England and Wales.

## APPENDIX VOL. XIV.—INVESTIGATORS' REPORTS.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

Report on the Methods and Results of the present system of administering Indoor and Outdoor Poor Law Medical Relief in certain Unions in England and Wales, by Dr. McVail.

## APPENDIX VOL. XV.—INVESTIGATORS' REPORTS.—CHARITY.

Report on the Administrative Relation of Charity and the Poor Law, and the extent and the actual and potential utility of Endowed and Voluntary Charities in England and Scotland, by Mr. A. C. Kay and Mr. H. V. Toynbee.

## APPENDIX VOL. XVI.—INVESTIGATORS' REPORTS.—INDUSTRIAL AND SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Reports on the Relation of Industrial and Sanitary Conditions to Pauperism, by Mr. Steel Maitland and Miss R. E. Squire.

## APPENDIX VOL. XVII.—INVESTIGATORS' REPORTS.—OUT-RELIEF AND WAGES.

Reports on the effect of Outdoor Relief on Wages, and the Conditions of Employment, by Mr. Thomas Jones and Miss Williams.

## APPENDIX VOL. XVIII.—INVESTIGATORS' REPORTS.—CHILDREN : ENGLAND AND WALES.

Report on the condition of the Children who are in receipt of the various forms of Poor Law Relief in certain Unions in London and in the Provinces, by Dr. Ethel Williams and Miss Longman and Miss Phillips.

## APPENDIX VOL. XIX.—INVESTIGATORS' REPORTS.—UNEMPLOYMENT : ENGLAND AND WALES.

Report on the Effects of Employment or Assistance given to the Unemployed since 1886 as a means of relieving Distress outside the Poor Law in London, and generally throughout England and Wales, by Mr. Cyril Jackson and the Rev. J. C. Pringle.

## APPENDIX VOL. XIX. A.—INVESTIGATORS' REPORTS.—UNEMPLOYMENT : SCOTLAND.

Report on the Effects of Employment or Assistance given to the Unemployed since 1886 as a means of relieving Distress outside the Poor Law in Scotland, by the Rev. J. C. Pringle.

## APPENDIX VOL. XIX. B.—INVESTIGATORS' REPORTS.—UNEMPLOYMENT : IRELAND.

Report on the Effects of Employment or Assistance given to the Unemployed since 1886 as a means of relieving Distress outside the Poor Law in Ireland, by Mr. Cyril Jackson.

## APPENDIX VOL. XX.—INVESTIGATORS' REPORTS.—BOY LABOUR.

Report on Boy Labour in London and certain other Typical Towns, by Mr. Cyril Jackson, with a Memorandum from the General Post Office on the Conditions of Employment of Telegraph Messengers.

## APPENDIX VOL. XXI.—INVESTIGATORS' REPORTS.—REFUSAL OF OUT-RELIEF.

Reports on the Effect of the Refusal of Out-relief on the Applicants for such Relief, by Miss G. Harlock.

## APPENDIX VOL. XXII.—INVESTIGATORS' REPORTS.—OVERLAPPING OF MEDICAL RELIEF IN LONDON.

Report on the Overlapping of the Work of the Voluntary General Hospitals with that of Poor Law Medical Relief in certain districts of London, by Miss N. B. Roberts.

## APPENDIX VOL. XXIII.—INVESTIGATORS' REPORTS.—CHILDREN : SCOTLAND.

Report on the Condition of the Children who are in receipt of the various forms of Poor Law Relief in certain parishes in Scotland, by Dr. C. T. Parsons and Miss Longman and Miss Phillips.

## APPENDIX VOL. XXIV.—INVESTIGATORS' REPORTS.—ABLE-BODIED AND "ORDINARY" PAUPERS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

Report on a Comparison of the Physical Condition of "Ordinary" Paupers in certain Scottish Poorhouses with that of the Able-bodied Paupers in certain English Workhouses and Labour Yards, by Dr. C. T. Parsons.

## APPENDIX VOL. XXV.—STATISTICAL.

Statistical Memoranda and Tables relating to England and Wales, prepared by the Staff of the Commission and by Government Departments, and Others, and Actuarial Reports.

## APPENDIX VOL. XXVI.—CHARITIES.

Documents relating more especially to the Administration of Charities.

## APPENDIX VOL. XXVII.—REPLIES OF DISTRESS COMMITTEES.

Replies by Distress Committees in England and Wales to Questions circulated on the subject of the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905.

## APPENDIX VOL. XXVIII.—VISITS.

Reports of Visits to Poor Law and Charitable Institutions and to Meetings of Local Authorities in the United Kingdom.

## APPENDIX VOL. XXIX.—REPORT BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Report on the Methods of Administering Charitable Assistance and the extent and intensity of Poverty in Scotland, prepared by the Committee on Church Interests appointed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

## APPENDIX VOL. XXX.—SCOTLAND.

Documents relating specially to Scotland.

## APPENDIX VOL. XXXI.—IRELAND.

Statistical Memoranda and Tables relating to Ireland, etc.

## APPENDIX VOL. XXXII.—FOREIGN LABOUR COLONIES COMMITTEE.

Report on Visits paid by the Foreign Labour Colonies Committee of the Commission to certain Institutions in Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland.

## APPENDIX VOL. XXXIII.—FOREIGN POOR RELIEF SYSTEMS.

Foreign and Colonial Systems of Poor Relief, with a Memorandum on the Relief of Famines in India.

## APPENDIX VOL. XXXIV.—LIST OF WITNESSES.

Alphabetical Lists of Oral and Non-oral Witnesses.











